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*The*  
*London Devonian*  
*Year Book*  
*for the year*  
*1910.*



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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL FORTESCUE

*Lord Lieutenant of Devon*

*(President of the London Devonian Association)*

THE  
*London Devonian*  

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*Year Book*  

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*for the year*

1910.-1912

EDITED BY  
R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

"Devon is the county of my chief love."

*Lorna Doone.*

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR  
THE LONDON DEVONIAN ASSOCIATION

BY  
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# **JANUARY.**

With laurel crown his brow was bound,  
Green ivy made his vest,  
And crimson holly-berries shone  
In clusters on his breast.

CAPER.N.

1 S.

2 **S.**

3 M.

4 Tu.

5 W.

6 Th.

7 F.

8 S.

**Transl. St. Rumon,** Tavistock.

London Devonian Association XI v. Wren, Wim-  
bledon.

9 **S.**

10 M.

11 Tu.

12 W.

13 Th.

14 F.

Devon County School Dinner, Restaurant Frascati.  
Tivertonian Association Soirée, St. Bride Institute.  
London Devonian Rugby XV v. St. Thomas's  
Hospital. Away.  
Association XI v. Thurlow Park. Away.

16 **S.**

17 M.

18 T.

19 W.

20 Th.

21 F.

**St. Agnes,** Pilton Chapel.

Ed. Capern *b.* 1819, Tiverton.

22 S.

London Devonian Rugby XV v. R.N. College.  
Away.  
Association XI v. Lynton. Wimbledon.

23 **S.**

24 M.

25 Tu.

B. R. Haydon *b.* 1786, Plymouth (*d.* June 22, 1846,  
London.)

26 W.

27 Th.

28 F.

Sir Francis Drake *d.* 1596.

London Devonian Lecture, "Bird Life of Devon,"  
St. Bride Institute.

29 S.

London Devonian Rugby XV v. Streatham. Wim-  
bledon.

Association XI v. Old Roans. Away.

30 **S.**

31 M.

**FEBRUARY.**

And then pale February came,  
 A virgin dressed in white;  
 A snow-drop, by the maiden worn,  
 Appeared her chief delight.

CAPER.N.

- 1 Tu. **St. Bridget**, Bridestow and Virginstow.
- 2 W.
- 3 Th. **St. Blaize**, Haccombe. **St. Werburgh**, Wembury.  
 Old Ottregians' Social, St. Clement Dane's Parish Hall.
- 4 F. Exeter Club Annual Meeting, George Hotel, Strand.
- 5 S. London Devonian Rugby XV v. Civil Service,  
 Away.  
 Association XI v. Reigate St. Mary's. Wimbledon.
- 6 S.
- 7 M.
- 8 Tu.
- 9 W.
- 10 Th.
- 11 F.
- 12 S. London Devonian Association Whist Drive, St.  
 Bride Institute.  
 London Devonian Rugby XV v. Saracens. Away.  
 Association XI v. Wren. Away.  
 London Devonian Athletic Club and Exeter Club,  
 Supper, George Hotel, Strand.
- 13 S.
- 14 M.
- 15 T.
- 16 W.
- 17 Th. Tivertonian Association Concert, St. Bride Institute.
- 18 F.
- 19 S. London Devonian Rugby XV v. R.N. College, Wim-  
 bledon.  
 Association XI v. Minerva. Away.
- 20 S.
- 21 M.
- 22 Tu.
- 23 W. **St. Milburge**, Bigbury Chapel.
- 24 Th.
- 25 F. London Devonian Association Dance, Holborn Rest-  
 aurant.
- 26 S. London Devonian Rugby XV v. Leytonstone. Away.  
 Association XI v. North Dulwich. Wimbledon.
- 27 S.
- 28 M.

# MARCH.

The next was March, a lusty lass,  
With violet-coloured eye;  
She wore a primrose mantelet,  
With fringe of orange dye.

CAPERNE.

- 1 Tu. **St. David**, Ashprington, Exeter, and Thelbridge.
- 2 W. Sir Thos. Bodley b. 1544, Exeter.
- 3 Th. **St. Winwaloe**, Portlemouth.
- 4 F.
- 5 S. London Devonian Rugby XV v. London Irish. Away.  
Association XI v. St. Mary's Hospital. Away.
- 6 S.
- 7 M.
- 8 Tu.
- 9 W.
- 10 Th. Tivertonian Association Concert, St. Bride Institute.
- 11 F. **St. Constantine**, Dunsford Chapel.  
London Devonian Association Bohemian Concert,  
Cannon Street Hotel.
- 12 S. **St. Gregory**.  
Exeter Club Whist Drive.  
London Devonian Rugby XV v. St. Thomas's Hos-  
pital. Wimbledon.  
Association XI v. Armorum. Away.
- 13 S.
- 14 M.
- 15 Tu.
- 16 W. Devon County School Ladies' Social, St. Bride In-  
stitute.
- 17 Th. **St. Patrick**, Harford.
- 18 F. **St. Edward**, Egg Buckland and Shaugh.
- 19 S. London Devonian Rugby XV v. Dunstonians. Wim-  
bledon.  
Association XI v. Royal Dental Hospital. Wimbledon.  
London Devonian Athletic Club Supper, George Hotel,  
Strand.
- 20 S. **St. Cuthbert**, Widworthy.
- 21 M.
- 22 Tu. London Devonian Lecture, "The Rivers of the Moor,"  
St. Bride Institute.
- 23 W.
- 24 Th.
- 25 F.
- 26 S.
- 27 S.
- 28 M.
- 29 Tu.
- 30 W.
- 31 Th.

**APRIL.**

A tear I saw in April's eye,  
 A blue-bell on her breast ;  
 And soon a lovely cuckoo came  
 And sang her to her rest.

CAPERN.

- 1 F.
- 2 S. London Devonian Association Whist Drive, St. Bride Institute.
- 3 **S.**
- 4 M. Dr. Ben. Kennicott *b.* 1718, Totnes.
- 5 Tu.
- 6 W.
- 7 Th. **St. Brannock**, Braunton.
- 8 F.
- 9 S.
- 10 **S.** **St. Hieretha**, Chittlehampton.  
 Old Ottregians' Meeting, 11 Bridge Street, Westminster.
- 11 M.
- 12 Tu.
- 13 W.
- 14 Th.
- 15 F. **St. Paternus**, N. Petherwin.
- 16 S.
- 17 **S.** John Ford *bap.* 1586, Ilsington.
- 18 M.
- 19 Tu.
- 20 W.
- 21 Th.
- 22 F.
- 23 S. **St. George.**
- 24 **S.**
- 25 M.
- 26 Tu.
- 27 W.
- 28 Th.
- 29 F. **Transl. St. Edmund**, Dolton, Exeter, Kingsbridge, and Stoke Fleming.
- 30 S.

# MAY.

Then daisy-kirtled May I met,  
With hawthorn on her head;  
And, with a lover's warmest love,  
I wooed the bonny maid.

CAPERNE.

- 1 **S.**
- 2 M.
- 3 Tu.
- 4 W.
- 5 Th.
- 6 F.
- 7 S.
- 8 **S.**
- 9 M. John Wolcot (" Peter Pindar ") *bap.* 1738, Dodbrooke.
- 10 Tu.
- 11 W.
- 12 Th. **St. Pancras**, Exeter, Pancrasweek, Rose Down, and  
Widdecombe.
- 13 F.
- 14 S.
- 15 **S.** Old Ottregians' Excursion to Home.
- 16 M. **St. Brendan**, Brendon.
- 17 Tu.
- 18 W.
- 19 Th.
- 20 F.
- 21 S.
- 22 **S.**
- 23 M.
- 24 Tu. Bp. Jewel *b.* 1522, Berrynarbor.
- 25 W.
- 26 Th. **St. Augustine**, Heanton Punchardon.
- 27 F.
- 28 S. Wm. Jackson *b.* 1730, Exeter.
- 29 **S.**
- 30 M.
- 31 Tu.

**JUNE.**

"Lo! here I come with happy days,  
The gayest of the year;  
See, nature crowneth me with life,  
And joy is ever near."

CAPERN.

- 1 W.
- 2 Th.
- 3 F.
- 4 S. **St. Petrock**, Apostle of Devon and Cornwall, Newton St. Petrock, Petrockstow, etc.
- 5 **S. St. Boniface**, Apostle of Germany (*b.* Crediton).
- 6 M. Joanna Southcott *bap.* 1750, Ottery St. Mary.
- 7 Tu.
- 8 W.
- 9 Th.
- 10 F.
- 11 S.
- 12 **S.** Chas. Kingsley *b.* 1819, Holne.
- 13 M.
- 14 Tu.
- 15 W.
- 16 Th. **Sts. Cyriac and Julitta**, Newton St. Cyres.
- 17 F. **St. Nectan**, Ashcombe, Ashton, Hartland, and Welcombe.
- 18 S. **St. Marina**, Mariansleigh.
- 19 **S.**
- 20 M.
- 21 Tu.
- 22 W.
- 23 Th.
- 24 F. **St. John Baptist**.  
John Churchill, D. of Marlborough, *b.* 1650, Ashe.
- 25 S.
- 26 **S.**
- 27 M.
- 28 Tu.
- 29 W. **St. Peter**, Exeter Cathedral, etc.
- 30 Th. John Gay *b.* 1685, Barnstaple.  
[London Devonian Dinner to Captain Robert Scott, C.V.O., R.N. Chairman, Earl Fortescue. Arrangements incomplete.]

## JULY.

A dress of white convolvulus,  
Inwove with new-shot corn,  
With many a graceful grass and leaf  
By fair July was worn.

CAPERNE.

- 1 F. **St. Theobald**, Canonsleigh Chapel.
- 2 S.
- 3 **S.**
- 4 M.
- 5 Tu.
- 6 W.
- 7 Th.
- 8 F.
- 9 S.
- 10 **S.** Old Ottregians' Summer Meeting, Kew Gardens.
- 11 M.
- 12 Tu.
- 13 W.
- 14 Th.
- 15 F. **St. Swithun**, Littleham, Pyworthy, Sandford, and Woodbury.
- 16 S. Sir Joshua Reynolds, first P.R.A., *b.* 1723, Plympton.
- 17 **S.**
- 18 M.
- 19 Tu.
- 20 W. **St. Margaret**, Northam, Stoodleigh, Templeton, Topsham.
- 21 Th.
- 22 F. **St. Mary Magdalene**, Barnstaple Priory, Chulmleigh, South Molton, etc.
- 23 S.
- 24 **S.** **St. Christina**, Christow.
- 25 M. **St. James.**  
Devon County School Speech Day.
- 26 Tu. **St. Anne**, Axminster, Exeter, and Kentisbury Chapels.  
Devonshire Association meets at Cullompton.
- 27 W.
- 28 Th.
- 29 F. **St. Olave**, Exeter.
- 30 S.
- 31 **S.** **St. Germanus**, Germans Week.

**AUGUST.**

When, lo ! a merry laugh I heard,  
 And brown-faced August came,  
 Panting beneath a load of fruit,  
 A jolly-hearted dame.

CAPERN.

- 1 M.
- 2 Tu. **St. Sidwell**, Exeter.
- 3 W.
- 4 Th.
- 5 F.
- 6 S.
- 7 **S.**
- 8 M. **St. Cyriacus**, S. Pool.
- 9 Tu.
- 10 W. **St. Lawrence.**
- 11 Th.
- 12 F. **St. Clare**, Hartland Chapel.
- 13 S.
- 14 **S.**
- 15 M.
- 16 Tu. **St. Roch**, Exeter Chapel.
- 17 W.
- 18 Th. **St. Helen**, Abbotsham.
- 19 F.
- 20 S.
- 21 **S.** Andrew Brice *b.* 1692, Exeter.
- 22 M.
- 23 Tu.
- 24 W. **St. Bartholomew**, Coffinswell, E. Ogwell, Nymet  
 Rowland, and Yealmpton.
- 25 Th.
- 26 F.
- 27 S.
- 28 **S.**
- 29 M.
- 30 Tu. **St. Rumon**, Tavistock Abbey, Romansleigh.
- 31 W.



## SEPTEMBER.

Next came, with scarlet pimperl,  
And purple scabious crowned,  
September, like a cottage girl,  
Red-kerchiefed and blue-gowned.

CAPER.N.

- 1 Th. **St. Giles**, St. Giles in the Heath, Sidmouth, etc.
- 2 F.
- 3 S.
- 4 **S. St. Ida**, Ide.
- 5 M.
- 6 Tu.
- 7 W.
- 8 Th.
- 9 F.
- 10 S. Last Fight of the "Revenge," 1591.
- 11 **S.**
- 12 M. **St. Guy**, East Buckland.
- 13 Tu.
- 14 W.
- 15 Th.
- 16 F.
- 17 S. S. Prout b. 1783, Plymouth.
- 18 **S.**
- 19 M.
- 20 Tu. **St. Eustace**, Tavistock.
- 21 W.
- 22 Th. **St. Maurice**, Plympton.
- 23 F.
- 24 S.
- 25 **S.**
- 26 M.
- 27 Tu.
- 28 W.
- 29 Th. **St. Michael**.
- 30 F.

**OCTOBER.**

October came with tawny face  
And rainbow-coloured head.

She was a beauty, richly drest,  
And wore a courtly train.

CAPERNE.

- |    |           |   |
|----|-----------|---|
| 1  | S.        | <b>St. Melor,</b> Thorncombe.                           |
| 2  | <b>S.</b> | Old Ottregians' Meeting, 11 Bridge Street, Westminster. |
| 3  | M.        | <b>St. Wenn,</b> Hartland Chapel.                       |
| 4  | Tu.       |   |
| 5  | W.        |   |
| 6  | Th.       |   |
| 7  | F.        |   |
| 8  | S.        |   |
| 9  | <b>S.</b> |   |
| 10 | M.        |   |
| 11 | Tu.       |   |
| 12 | W.        |   |
| 13 | Th.       |   |
| 14 | F.        | <b>St. Calixtus,</b> Colyton Chapel.                    |
| 15 | S.        |   |
| 16 | <b>S.</b> |   |
| 17 | M.        |   |
| 18 | Tu.       | John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, <i>b.</i> 1731.           |
| 19 | W.        |   |
| 20 | Th.       |   |
| 21 | F.        | S. T. Coleridge <i>b.</i> 1772, Ottery St. Mary.        |
| 22 | S.        |   |
| 23 | <b>S.</b> |   |
| 24 | M.        |   |
| 25 | Tu.       |   |
| 26 | W.        |   |
| 27 | Th.       |   |
| 28 | F.        |   |
| 29 | S.        | Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.                      |
| 30 | <b>S.</b> |   |
| 31 | M.        |   |

## NOVEMBER.

November was . . . . .  
 A damsel tall and spare,  
 Who wandering lovelorn in the woods,  
 Breathed all her sorrow there.

CAPERNE.

- |    |           |  |
|----|-----------|--|
| 1  | Tu.       | <b>All Saints.</b>   |
| 2  | W.        |  |
| 3  | Th.       | <b>St. Winefred,</b> Branscombe and Manaton.                       |
| 4  | F.        |  |
| 5  | S.        |  |
| 6  | <b>S.</b> | <b>St. Leonard.</b>  |
| 7  | M.        |  |
| 8  | Tu.       |  |
| 9  | W.        |  |
| 10 | Th.       |  |
| 11 | F.        | <b>St. Martin.</b>   |
| 12 | S.        | Sir J. Hawkins <i>d.</i> 1595.                                     |
| 13 | <b>S.</b> |  |
| 14 | M.        |  |
| 15 | Tu.       |  |
| 16 | W.        |  |
| 17 | Th.       |  |
| 18 | F.        |  |
| 19 | S.        |  |
| 20 | <b>S.</b> | <b>St. Edmund,</b> Dolton, Exeter, Kingsbridge, and Stoke Fleming. |
| 21 | M.        |  |
| 22 | Tu.       |  |
| 23 | W.        | <b>St. Clement,</b> Kennerleigh and Powderham.                     |
| 24 | Th.       |  |
| 25 | F.        | <b>St. Catherine.</b>  |
| 26 | S.        |  |
| 27 | <b>S.</b> |  |
| 28 | M.        |  |
| 29 | Tu.       |  |
| 30 | W.        | <b>St. Andrew.</b>   |

**DECEMBER.**

December wore a robe of snow,  
A necklace made of stars.

CAPERN.

- 1 Th.
- 2 F.
- 3 S.
- 4 **S.** Dr. John Kitto *b.* 1804, Plymouth.
- 5 M.
- 6 Tu. **St. Nicholas.** Geo. Monck, D. of Albermarle, *b.* 1608,  
Potheridge.
- 7 W. Sir Redvers Buller *b.* 1839, Downes.
- 8 Th. **St. Budoc,** St. Budeaux.
- 9 F.
- 10 S.
- 11 **S.** Old Ottregians' Annual Gathering, 11 Bridge Street,  
Westminster.
- 12 M.
- 13 Tu.
- 14 W.
- 15 Th. **St. Anthony,** Hartland Chapel.
- 16 F.
- 17 S.
- 18 **S.**
- 19 M.
- 20 Tu.
- 21 W. **St. Thomas.**
- 22 Th.
- 23 F.
- 24 S.
- 25 **S.**
- 26 M. **St. Stephen.**
- 27 Tu. **St. John.**  
Capt. John Davys killed near Malacca, 1605.
- 28 W.
- 29 Th. **St. Thomas a Becket.**
- 30 F. **St. Sabinus,** Barnstaple Chapel.
- 31 S. **St. Sylvester,** Chivelstone.  
Wm. Gifford (Ashburton) *d.* 1826.

# The London Devonian Association.

## Officers and Committee.

1909-10.

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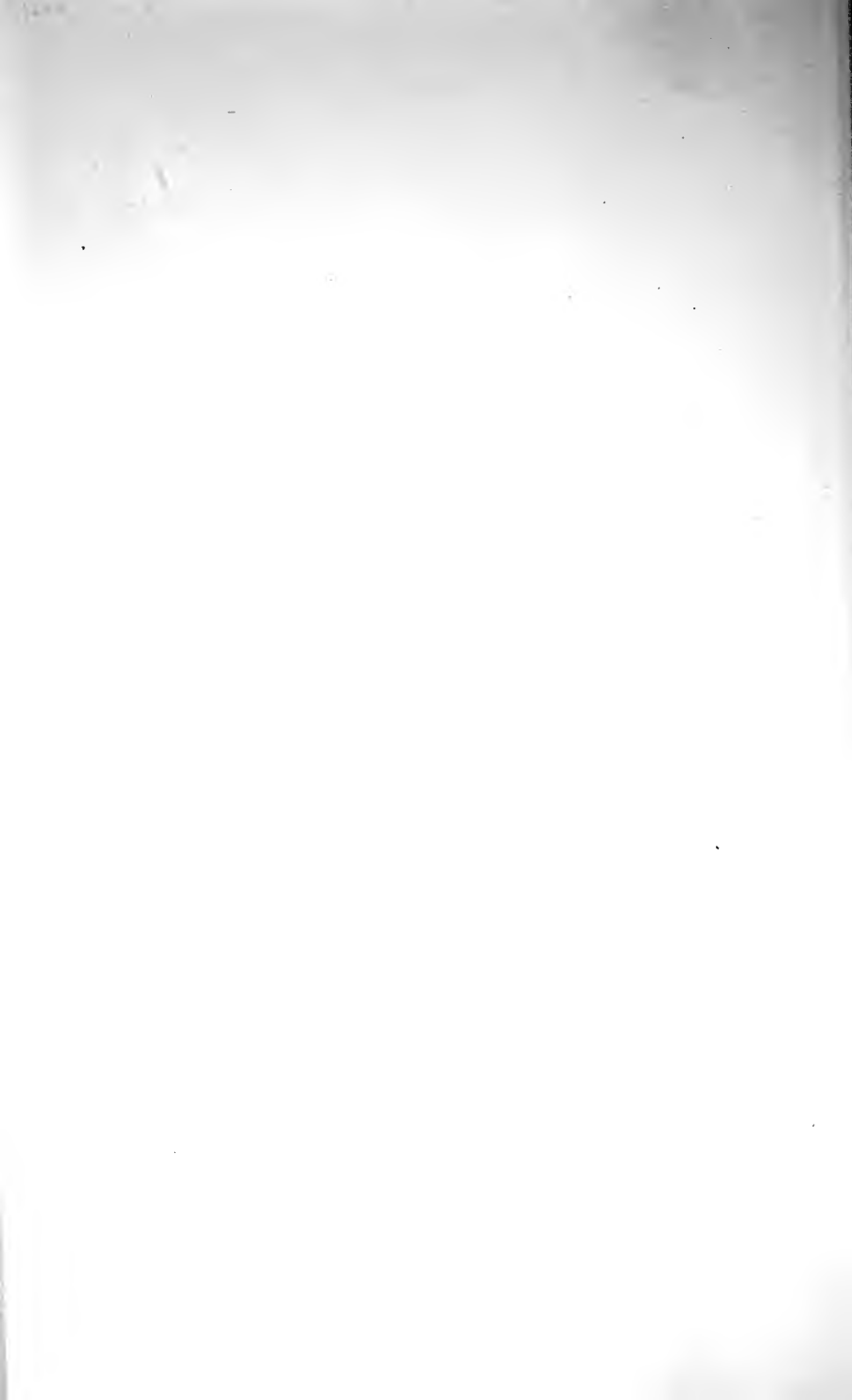
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R. PEARSE CHOPE, *Hon. Secretary and Editor*.



COLONEL E. T. CLIFFORD, V.D.  
(Chairman of Committee, The London Devonian Association)





## **RULES.**

1. **Name.**—The name of the Society shall be “The London Devonian Association.”
2. **Objects.**—The objects of the Society shall be :—
  - (a) To promote friendly intercourse amongst Devonians residing in London and district, by means of meetings and social re-unions.
  - (b) To foster a knowledge of the History, Folklore, Literature, Music, Art, and Antiquities of the County.
  - (c) To carry out from time to time approved schemes for the benefit of Devonians residing in London and district.
3. **Constitution.**—The Society shall consist of Life and Ordinary Members and Associates. \*
4. **Qualification.**—Any person residing in London or district who is connected with the County of Devon by birth, descent, marriage, or former residence, shall be eligible for membership, but such person shall be nominated by a Member and the nomination submitted to the Committee who shall at their first Meeting after receipt of the nomination by the Hon. Secretary, decide by vote as to the acceptance or otherwise of the nomination.
5. **Subscription.**—The annual subscription to the Society shall be 5/- for gentlemen, and 2/6 for ladies and those under 21 years of age. Members of other recognized Devonian Associations in London shall be admitted as Members on the nomination of their representatives on the Committee at an annual subscription of 2/6. The subscription for Life Membership shall be two guineas for gentlemen and one guinea for ladies. Subscriptions will be payable on election and each subsequent 30th September. The name of any Member whose subscription is in arrear for six months may be removed from the list of Members at the discretion of the Committee.

\* The Committee have the power to elect as Associates persons not qualified for membership.

6. **Officers.**—The Officers of the Society shall be a President, Hon. Secretary, and Hon. Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected at the Annual Meeting.
7. **Management.**—The management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee, consisting of the President, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and fifteen other Members, and a representative elected by each of the other Devonian Associations in London, such representatives to be Members of the Society.
8. **Meetings of Committee.**—The Committee shall meet at least once a quarter. Seven to form a quorum.
9. **Chairman of Committee.**—The Committee at their first Meeting after the Annual Meeting shall elect a Chairman and a Deputy-Chairman from Members of the Association.
10. **Power of Committee.**—The Committee shall be empowered to decide all matters not dealt with in these rules, subject to an appeal to a General Meeting.
11. **Auditors.**—Two Members, who are not Members of the Committee, shall be elected at each Annual Meeting to audit the Accounts of the Society.
12. **Annual General Meeting.**—The Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of October, when all Officers, five Members of the Committee, and Auditors shall retire, but be eligible for re-election. The business of the Annual General Meeting shall be the election of Officers, five Committee men, and two Auditors; presentation of Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September; and any other business, due notice of which has been given to the Hon. Secretary, according to the Rules.
13. **Special General Meeting.**—A Special General Meeting shall be summoned by the Hon. Secretary within fourteen days by a resolution of the Committee, or within twenty-one days of the receipt of a requisition signed by 30 Members of the Society, such requisition to state definitely the business to be considered.

14. **Notice of Meeting.**—Seven days' notice shall be given of all General Meetings of the Society, the date of postmark to be taken as the date of circular.
15. **Alteration of Rules.**—No alteration or addition to these Rules shall be made except at the Annual Meeting (when due notice of such alteration or addition must have been sent to the Hon. Secretary on or before 23rd September) or at a Special General Meeting. A copy of the proposed alteration or addition shall be sent to Members with notice of Meeting.

The Association is affiliated to St. Bride Foundation Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, E.C., and Members are entitled to free use of the Lending and Reference Libraries, \*Reading and Recreation Rooms, and admission on easy terms to the Gymnasium, Swimming Baths, Technical Classes, etc.

Oak shields, with the arms of the Association painted in proper colours may be obtained from F. C. Southwood, 96 Regent St. W. Price, with motto, 6s., without motto, 4s. 6d.

Badges, with the arms in enamel and gilt, price 4s. 3d., or brooches, price 3s. 3d., may be obtained from W. J. Carroll, 33 Walbrook; E.C. Gold brooches, price 25s.

\* In this room Devonshire papers are placed daily.

## “Sociamur amore Devoniae.”

Devonians have always been noted for their intense love of their own county, a feeling which was so strong with Charles Kingsley, that he confessed—“The thought of the West Country will make me burst into tears at any moment; wherever I am, it always hangs before my imagination as ‘home,’ and I feel myself a stranger and a sojourner in a foreign land the moment I go east of Taunton Dean.” “It is,” he says, “a righteous and God-given feeling, the root of all true patriotism, valour, civilization.” And, if it affected, to such a degree, one who was only a Devonian by accident of birth, what must it be to those whose ancestors for many generations have been Devonians, who are perhaps descended from the original Dumnonii, the earliest dwellers in our western peninsula?

These same Dumnonii have been described as “a brave and warlike race, haughty of heart, prodigal of life, constant in affection, courteous to strangers, and greedy of glory and honour. That they were a civil and courteous people in those barbarous times we have had the testimony of Diodorus Siculus, and the same Diodorus represents them as patient in hunger and fatigue, temperate in their diet, living on barks and roots, but nourished chiefly by a certain confection, which they had the art of preparing, and of which no more than about the quantity of a bean would free them from hunger and thirst for a considerable time. And being inured to labour and toil, and accustomed to brave all weathers, were a stout and puissant people, deriving courage as it were, from the soil itself; and imbolden’d by the roughness of the country, inlets of the sea, and their own magnanimity, maintained their ground against all invaders, so that they were not wholly subdued by the Saxons ’till at least 465 years after their first landing in Britain.”

As they were 1900 years ago, so they remain to-day, though in the meantime, they have received large admixtures of Saxon blood, and perhaps some from Danish, Norman, and other foreign sources. The result of this mixture has been that throughout these long ages, Devon can point to a record, of which any county might be justly proud. Its early history is focussed on its chief town. “Exeter,” says Professor Freeman, “may well stand first on our roll call of English cities. Others can boast of a fuller share of modern greatness; no other can trace up a life so unbroken to so remote a past.” In British times it was a hill fort of the Britons, and later a Roman settlement. It was the scene of many a fierce siege by the English, Danes, and Cornish Britons.



JOHN W. SHAWYER  
(Hon. Secretary, The London Devonian Association)



In the tenth century the original inhabitants were driven into Cornwall and Wales by Athelstan, who founded an Abbey here in 932, and after the Saxon Conquest Exeter became the capital of the West Country. In the time of Harold it was stubbornly held by his mother, Gytha, and in 1068 it was stormed by William the Conqueror, who built a castle and imposed tribute to hold the city in subjection. In the civil war of the twelfth century it was held for Maud by the Earl of Devon, and was besieged for two months by the troops of Stephen. Royalist during the Puritan struggle, it was for a time the head-quarters of Charles's forces in the West. The aid of Devon, too, was sought by William of Orange, when he landed at Torbay to lead the revolution that was destined to alter the political and religious outlook of the Kingdom.

It was, however, in the great and glorious reign of Elizabeth that Devon rose to the zenith of her fame and power. With pride she can scan the records of those stirring times, and claim to be the mother of the maritime prowess of England. Her ports were the busiest in the land, her sons were sailing the high seas, exploring the ends of the earth, and laying the foundations of the greatest Empire the world has ever known. Then came the great Armada, and with it the opportunity of those old sea dogs of Devon, who, in their dauntless leadership of the gallant little English fleet, broke the back of Spain, and inscribed their names indelibly on the roll of fame.

Nor need we tarry here. Her triumphs in the arts of peace are worthy her annals in war. Turn to the list of "Worthies of Devon" in this issue. "It includes such an illustrious troop of heroes as no other county in the kingdom, no other kingdom (in so small a tract) in Europe, in all respects is able to match, much less excel." And not only "heroes"—men like Raleigh, Drake, Hawkins, Grenville, and Gilbert—but artists like Turner, Reynolds, Haydon, Eastlake, Prout, Cosway, Hilliard, and Gandy—poets like Coleridge, Keats, Gay, and Wolcot ("Peter Pindar")—authors like Hooker, Gifford, Froude, Kingsley, Blackmore, Milman, and Merivale—lawyers like Fortescue, Littleton, Maynard, Dunning, and Doddridge—scientists like Newcomen, Babbage, Buckland, and Bentham—ecclesiastics like Boniface, Baldwin, Courtenay, and Jewel.

To ev'ry land the wide world o'er,  
Some slips of the old stock roam,  
Leal friends in peace, dread foes in war,  
With hearts still true to home.

Co-heirs in so proud a heritage, what wonder is it that, wherever Devonians are gathered together—London, Bristol, Birmingham,

Liverpool, Swansea, Cardiff, Newport, Eastbourne, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Redhill, Weston-super-Mare, Worcester, and Gloucester, at home, and in fields afar, Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Melbourne, Toronto, Vancouver, Cape Town, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg, Winnipeg, and Paris—some sort of organisation has been formed for nurturing the bond of fellowship. The first germ of the London Devonian Association may be traced to the usual form of a dinner, when, nearly 150 years ago, "the gentlemen of the Devonshire, at the Star and Garter, Pall Mall, desired the company of such gentlemen of the county as happen to be in town to attend with them on Friday, February 14th, 1766, it being the anniversary of their institution. Dinner on the table at 4 o'clock." Some twenty years ago, this festival was revived in the form of a public dinner of Devonians in London, which has been kept up annually ever since, and several towns and schools of the county have formed separate associations to support their own interests. But these appealed only to a limited number, and last year a general desire manifested itself for a society on the lines of a regular county association. A preliminary meeting was held at the City of London School on the 6th May, 1908, under the Chairmanship of Sir Francis Carruthers Gould, and at a second meeting on the following 30th September, it was decided to form the London Devonian Association. Under the motto, "*Sociamur amore Devoniae*"—We are bonded together by love of Devon—and the armorial device of the City of London impaling Redvers, the first Earl of Devon, the Association exists for mutual sympathy, entertainment, instruction, and assistance. The desirability of some cohesion between the existing organisations is obvious, and to this end each of them has been invited to elect a representative for the Committees. Among the earliest to respond were Devon County School Old Boys' Association, Exeter Club, London Devonian Athletic Club, Old Exonians, Old Ottregians' Society, and the Tivertonian Association. Soon it is hoped others will become affiliated, and as the merits of the Association and the benefits accruing from membership develop and become more widely known, its meetings and social re-unions, its facilities for the acquisition of some knowledge of local history and art, and its beneficence may be worthy of the great county to which it owes allegiance.

The first Committee were :—Messrs. H. B. Matthews (Chairman), R. Pearse Chope, B.A. (Deputy Chairman), R. S. Barnes, A. J. Bromham, N. Cole, T. S. Kelly, John Luxton, C. R. S. Philp, J. W. Shawyer, A. Smart, W. H. Smart, J. P. Squire, F. J. S. Thomson, F. J. S. Veysey, F. G. Wright, H. B. Squire (Hon.





By permission of "*Black and White*."

Photo: Dover Street Studios.

**The London Devonian Association Committee, 1908-9.**

Reading from left to right—*Front row*: Messrs. A. J. Bromham, John W. Shawyer (Hon. Secretary), H. B. Matthews (Chairman), H. Brinsmead Squire (Hon. Treasurer), and R. Pearse Chope (Deputy Chairman). *Second row*: Messrs. C. R. S. Philp, Geo. Jeffery, T. S. Kelly, H. Wreford - Glanvill, R. S. Barnes, and F. A. Bailey. *Back row*: Messrs. John Luxton, F. J. S. Veysey, W. H. Smart, J. P. Squire, A. Smart, A. E. Bond, F. J. S. Thomson, W. Passmore, N. Cole, and John Ryall.



Treasurer), H. Wreford-Glanvill (Hon. Secretary). Mr. W. A. Wannell was subsequently appointed Musical Director.

The following gentlemen also served on the Committee during part of the year :—Messrs. F. A. Bailey, A. E. Bond, H. Gillham, George Jeffery, G. E. Lang, W. Passmore, H. D. Powe, John Ryall.

Mr. T. S. Kelly, the well-known Rugby International forward, having received an appointment at Exeter, was compelled to retire. Our loss is the County's gain, for Mr. Kelly has since been elected Captain of the Devon Fifteen.

Mr. Alfred Edward Bond was seized with an illness at a Committee Meeting on 27th April, and died on 29th. He was born at Woodleigh, near Kingsbridge, in 1854, and, after spending some years at Paignton, migrated to London. He held an important position with the firm of Messrs. John Barker & Co., Ltd., where his services were highly valued, and he was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. A typical Devonian, he was a member of the Committee almost from its inception. His ripe experience, his enthusiasm, and his practical energy created a vacancy difficult to fill. He was a Director of the Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers, and Clerks, and a member of the Managing Committee of the Linen and Woollen Drapers' Association and Cottage Homes. He resided at Harlesden, and took a keen interest in local affairs. He was the district representative on the Middlesex Conservative Association, was for some years Chairman of the Harlesden Conservative Association, and a member of the Committee of the Harlesden Ratepayers' Association. He was also People's Warden of All Souls Church until a few months before his death, and associated himself with many branches of the Church's work. To quote from the Willesden Chronicle :—"Both he and Mrs. Bond were generous supporters of all good work in the parish, and amongst the many objects that claimed their sympathy was the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the finances of which they assisted considerably in a number of ways. Mr. Bond will be greatly missed in a district which has benefited by his public spirit, and his genial and kindly nature will long be remembered by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances who will deplore his untimely death."

Mr. George Jeffery, the representative member of the Old Ottregians' Society, died on 14th September. A native of Woodford, near Ottery St. Mary, he left his native county over 40 years ago, and, after spending several years of his life in Canada and the United States, settled at Highbury, where he carried on a very successful business as a tea merchant. He

became Chairman of the Old Ottregians' Society in 1907, and was closely identified with the well-known annual excursion to the Coleridge country.

The programme for the first year was not an ambitious one, but it included a Bohemian Concert at St. Bride Institute on the 21st November, when Mr. H. B. Matthews presided over an audience of some 700. This was followed by the Annual General Meeting on 7th December, also at the Institute, the Chairman of Committee again presiding. The Hon. Treasurer presented a financial statement, the rules of the Association were discussed and adopted, and Messrs. J. Arnold Hill, C.A., and H. J. Vellacott, C.A., were elected Hon. Auditors.

On 23rd January, Mr. W. H. Maunder kindly gave a lecture entitled "A Tour through Devon," illustrated with limelight slides, in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. Colonel E. T. Clifford, V.D., presided over an audience of about 600. The lecture—a highly interesting one—was interspersed by dialect readings, folk-lore stories, and vocal music.

On 12th February the first Cinderella Dance was held at St. Bride Institute. The programme was capably arranged by Mr. A. E. Bond, M.C., and Mr. W. H. Smart, Hon. Secretary of the Entertainment Committee, and there was an attendance of about 70 members and friends.

On 27th February a smoking concert—the only function during the year where ladies were excluded—took place at the Central Restaurant, New Bridge Street, E.C., under the presidency of the Rev. A. J. Waldron, Vicar of St. Matthews, Brixton, when about 150 members and friends thoroughly enjoyed themselves, notwithstanding the inclemency of the night.

On 19th March a Whist Drive was held at St. Bride Institute, in which about 200 members and friends partook.

On 17th April Mr. Chas. Pinkham, J.P., C.C., presided over a gathering of about 550 at a Bohemian Concert in the Great Hall, Cannon Street Hotel, E.C. An excellent programme was arranged by the Hon. Musical Director, Mr. W. A. Wannell.

On 3rd July, in response to a generally expressed desire, a Garden Party was held at Wimbledon in the ample grounds of the London Devonian Athletic Club, generously placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Club. Socially the function proved a success, but, owing mainly to the unpropitious weather preceding the date and perhaps a little to the venue not being sufficiently central, it resulted in considerable financial loss. The prizes gained in the athletic contests, arranged by Mr. F. J. S. Thomson, Hon. General Secretary of the Athletic Club, and

his colleagues, were presented by Sir George Kekewich, K.C.B., M.P. The special Sub-Committee responsible for the arrangements were A. E. Bond (Chairman), T. S. Kelly, H. B. Matthews, C. R. S. Philp, J. W. Shawyer, W. H. Smart, H. B. Squire, J. P. Squire, F. J. S. Thomson, F. J. S. Veysey, and H. Wreford-Glanvill, with R. Stewart Barnes as Hon. Secretary. After Mr. Bond's decease Mr. N. Cole joined this Committee, and was appointed Chairman.

Considering it was the first year of the Association's existence, it may be justly claimed that the gatherings were thoroughly appreciated by the members, successful, and enjoyable. It is the aim of the Committee, however, to make each of them, except those which are free, self-supporting. Some of the members have rendered yeoman service to the Committee not only by inducing fellow Devonians to become members, but by enlisting the support and co-operation of their friends in various other directions, and it is hoped that their example will be followed by all who have the welfare of the Association at heart. The benefits of membership of the Association, with its several and varied functions and the opportunities afforded for making acquaintances which may ripen into valued and valuable friendships, only require to be widely known among the 80,000 Devonians exiled in London, to make the Association the biggest and most successful of its kind.



## *Affiliated Societies.*

(For 1910 Fixtures, see Calendar).

### DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

(LONDON BRANCH).

Founded 1899.

*President* : COMER CLARKE, Esq., J.P.

*Chairman* : PROF. T. A. HEARSON, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.N.A., F.C.I.P.A.

*Hon. Secretary* : F. J. S. VEYSEY, 15 Trefoil Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.

*Objects* : To keep Old Boys in touch with the school and with each other, to promote gatherings among Old Boys for pleasure and sport, and to further the interests of the School generally.

*Qualification* : Education at the Devon County School.

*Subscription* : 3s. 6d. per annum—life membership, one guinea.

*Meetings* : Annual Dinner in London, and other social gatherings during the winter months.

The School magazine (free to members) is issued each term, containing news of Old Boys all over the world.

### THE EXETER CLUB.

(LONDON BRANCH).

Founded 1880.

*President* : J. LEAT, Esq., B.A.

*Vice-President* : D. SOAMES, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : N. COLE.

*Assistant Secretary* : H. P. KELLY.

*Hon. Secretary* : H. D. POWE, 13 Ellerby Street, Fulham, S.W.

*Objects* : To promote friendly and social intercourse, to maintain the status of the Exeter Training College for schoolmasters, and to give opportunities for inter-communication for mutual assistance.

*Qualification* : Training at Exeter Training College.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Monthly, in addition to annual dinner and concert.

In connection with this club is the old Exonians' Cricket Club, with the same Hon. Secretary.

### THE LONDON DEVONIAN ATHLETIC CLUB.

*President* : THE RIGHT HON. EARL FORTESCUE.

*Chairman* : F. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

*Deputy Chairman* : H. M. MALLETT.

*Rugby Hon. Secretary* : J. P. SQUIRE.

*Association Hon. Secretary* : H. P. KELLY.

*Cricket Hon. Secretary* : A. O. CLARKE.

*Tennis Hon. Secretary* : A. CHAMPION.

*Recreation Secretary* : C. W. KING.

*Minuting Secretary* : C. HEATH.

*Hon. Treasurer :* F. J. S. VEYSEY.

*General Hon. Secretary :* F. J. S. THOMSON, 31 Angell Road, Brixton, S.W.

*Objects :* Sports and recreation.

*Qualification :* Birth in Devon or of Devonian parentage on either side, or residence in Devon.

*Subscription :* Football, 12s. 6d. Cricket, 15s. Tennis—gentlemen, 15s., ladies, 10s. For three sections, 30s., two, 20s.

*Meetings :* General meetings in April and September, cricket and football matches every Saturday, and suppers occasionally.

*Head Quarters :* The George Hotel, Strand, W.C.

*Ground :* The London Devonian Athletic, Kingston Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

*Colours :* Green and White.

### THE OLD EXONIAN CLUB.

(LONDON SECTION).

Founded 1904.

*President :* MR. JUSTICE BUCKNILL.

*Vice-President :* J. H. FISHER, Esq., F.R.C.S.

*Hon. Secretary :* G. C. DAW, 189 Sumatra Road, Hampstead, N.W.

*Objects :* To renew acquaintance between Old Exonians living in London, and to arrange dinners and other entertainments.

*Qualification :* Education at the Exeter School.

*Subscription :* 3s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings :* Annual Dinner in London, and other gatherings from time to time.

The School magazine (free to members) is issued each term.

### THE OLD OTTREGIANS' SOCIETY.

( " OTTREGIANS IN LONDON " ).

Founded 1898.

*President :* THE RIGHT HON. LORD COLERIDGE.

*Vice-President :* THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, Bart., C.B., M.P.

*Chairman :* JOHN LOVELL.

*Vice-Chairman :* F. H. LOVERING.

*Assistant Secretary :* W. H. LANG.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :* SIDNEY H. GODFREY, " Homeville," Merton Avenue, Chiswick, W.

*Objects :* To renew old acquaintance, to strengthen the bond of friendship, to give advice and assistance to friendless Ottregians, to discuss home topics, and to publish home news.

*Qualification :* Natives of the postal district of Ottery St. Mary, and persons who have lived for any length of time in the town.

*Subscription :* 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* once in eight weeks at the Ottregian Room, 11 Bridge Street, Westminster, and once a year at Kew Gardens, an annual concert at St. Clement Danes' Parish Hall, and a special train on Whit-Mondays to Ottery St. Mary.

A quarterly journal (free to members), containing news of Ottery people all over the world.

## THE TIVERTONIAN ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1909.

*President* : HON. LIONEL WALROND, M.P.*Vice-Presidents* : SIR GEORGE KEKEWICK, K.C.B., M.P., IAN M. AMORY, Esq., J.P., REV. S. J. CHILDS-CLARKE, M.A., G. E. COCKRAM, Esq., J. A. ECCLES, Esq., H. MUDFORD, Esq., (Mayor of Tiverton), R. MORGAN, Esq., REV. O. R. M. ROXBY, E. J. SNELL, Esq.*Chairman* : F. G. WRIGHT.*Hon. Treasurer* : J. L. WRIGHT.*Hon. Secretary* : W. PASSMORE, 101 Elspeth Road, Clapham Common, S.W.*Objects* : To promote friendly intercourse amongst Tivertonians, to assist those in need, and to advise and influence young men starting on a commercial or professional career.*Qualification* : Persons connected with the Tiverton Parliamentary Division by birth, descent, marriage, or former residence.*Subscription* : Ordinary members (ladies or gentlemen), 2s. per annum. Honorary members—gentlemen, 10s., ladies, 5s.*Meetings* : Concerts, whist drives, dances, and annual dinner during the winter months.*Other Devonian Societies.*

## BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1891.

*President* : FRANK HUXHAM, Esq.*Vice-Presidents* : THE RIGHT HON. JESSE COLLINGS, M.P., J. WINSOR BOND, Esq., G. BOWDEN, Esq., J. BARHAM CARSLAKE, Esq., B.A., A. J. COLLINGS, Esq., H. EALES, Esq., M.R.C.S., DR. HEATH, M. HOOPER, Esq., T. W. HUSSEY, Esq., W. D. HUTCHINGS, Esq., LIEUT.-COLONEL HALSE, J.P., H. I. LEY, Esq., M.R.C.S., P. H. LEVI, Esq., R. MOGFORD, Esq., R. A. PINSENT, Esq., J. D. PRIOR, Esq., A. G. SPEAR, Esq., W. VOYSEY, Esq., J. F. CULLEY, Esq.*Auditor* : THADDEUS RYDER, F.C.A.*Hon. Treasurer* : C. PARKHOUSE.*Secretaries, Entertainment Committee* : A. F. CERRITO, F. E. ROWE.*Hon. Secretary* : T. W. HUSSEY, 30 Earlsbury Gardens, Birchfield, Birmingham.*Objects* : To maintain interest in the County, and to promote social intercourse among Devonians in Birmingham.*Qualification* : Natives of Devon, or connected with the County by marriage.*Subscription* : Gentlemen, 5s., ladies, 2s. 6d.*Meetings* : Social gatherings during the winter months, annual meeting and dinner in January.



SOCIETY OF DEVONIANS IN BRISTOL.

Founded 1891.

*President* : J. S. SKEWES, Esq.

*Vice-President* : J. FRIENDSHIP, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : A. DODGE.

*Hon. Secretary* : F. E. R. DAVEY, 13 Cranbrook Road, Redland, Bristol.

*Objects* : To promote friendly intercourse amongst Devonians in Bristol by social gatherings, and to assist benevolent or charitable objects, with a special regard to those in which Devonians are interested.

*Qualification* : Natives and others connected with Devon.

*Subscription* : 5s. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner, and concerts, etc., from time to time.

The Society possesses a Presidential Badge, each past President contributing a link for a chain.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA.

Founded 1901.

*President* : LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR FREDERICK UPCOTT, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.

*Vice-President* : W. H. NORMAN, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer and Secretary* : R. W. CHUBB, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

*Objects* : To promote a common County bond of friendship, and to render aid to Devonians in India.

*Qualifications* : Birth or long residence.

*Subscription* : £1 per annum.

*Meetings* : Monthly.

THE WEST COUNTRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, CAPE TOWN.

*Secretary* : J. D. THOMAS, P.O. Box 1169, Cape Town.

CARDIFF DEVONSHIRE SOCIETY.

Founded 1906.

*President* : WM. ANNING, Esq., J.P.

*Vice-President* : JAS. RADLEY, Esq., W. J. TATEM, Esq., SIR ROBERT NEWMAN, Bart., SIR HARRY T. EVE, GEORGE LAMBERT, Esq., M.P., GENERAL KEKEWICH, HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE.

*Chairman* : SIR WM. CROSSMAN.

*Hon. Treasurer* : A. AKENHEAD.

*Hon. Secretary* : W. A. BEER, Charles St., Cardiff.

*Objects* : To bring Devonians in Cardiff more closely together, to foster the traditions of the County, and to raise a fund to afford temporary relief to necessitous and deserving Devonians.

*Qualification* : Birth or descent.

*Subscription* : 5s. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner.

WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION, EASTBOURNE.

Founded 1905.

*President* : C. DAVIES-GILBERT, Esq., D.L.

*Vice-President* : J. ADAMS, Esq., M.D., W. DAVIES, Esq., S. N. FOX, Esq., J.P., REV. E. G. HAWKINS, H. HABGOOD, Esq., M.D., Major HARRIS, C. W. MAYS, Esq., LESLIE C. WINTLE, Esq., W. G. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., M.D.

*Chairman* : LESLIE C. WINTLE.

*Vice-Chairman* : W. G. WILLOUGHBY, M.D.

*Hon. Treasurer* : C. O. GODFREY.

*Hon. Secretary* : W. PERCY GLANFIELD, Albemarle Hotel, Eastbourne.

*Objects* : The promotion of friendly intercourse and good fellowship by holding meetings, social gatherings, etc.

*Qualification* : Birth or parentage.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Concerts, games, tournaments, dinner, etc.

*Head Quarters* : Albemarle Hotel, Eastbourne.

#### THE DEVON AND CORNWALL SOCIETY.

(Gloucester and District).

Founded 1901.

*President and Chairman* : JAMES HILL, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : JAMES PITTS, Esq., CAPT. B. J. COX, REV. J. RICHARDS, A. C. RULE, Esq.

*Vice-Chairman* : R. F. POMEROY.

*Hon. Treasurer* : J. HILL.

*Hon. Secretary* : W. H. BIRD, Elan House, Gladstone Road, Gloucester.

*Objects* : To promote friendly intercourse by means of meetings and social reunions. Surplus funds devoted to benevolent or charitable objects.

*Qualification* : Birth, parentage, or marriage.

*Subscription* : 3s. per annum.

*Meetings* : Dinner, smoking concert, and dance once a year.

#### DEVONIAN SOCIETY IN JOHANNESBURG.

*Hon. Secretary* : R. STOKES, P.O. Box 1957, Johannesburg.

#### DEVONIANS IN LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Founded 1895.

*President* : JUDGE J. F. COLLIER, J.P.

*Vice-Presidents* : PROFESSOR H. A. STRONG, M.A., LL.D., H. CUMING, Esq., H. SMITH, Esq., G. R. SEARLE, Esq., A. SAUNDERS, Esq., J. R. WATKINS, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : J. FURZE.

*Hon. Secretaries* : Mr. and Mrs. W. BULLEN, 13 York Avenue, Sefton Park, Liverpool.

*Objects* : Social intercourse.

*Qualifications* : Birth, parentage on either side, residence, or marriage.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner and picnic, social gatherings, whist drives, dances, children's parties, etc.

#### DEVONIANS IN MANITOBA.

*President* : J. BURRIDGE, Esq.

*Chairman* : J. HOOPER.

*Hon. Secretary* : H. J. WHEELER, Winnipeg.

#### NEWPORT DEVON AND CORNWALL SOCIETY.

Founded 1889.

*President and Chairman* : W. E. HEARD, Esq., J.P.

*Hon. Treasurer* : A. C. MITCHELL.

*Financial Hon. Secretary* : C. H. ADAMS.

*Assistant Secretary* : J. COWLING.

*Hon. Secretary* : CLAUDE MARTYN, 69 Dock Street, Newport, Mon.

*Objects* : The promotion of good fellowship between West Countrymen, and the advancement and protection of their interests generally. Benevolent Fund.

*Qualification* : Natives of Devon or Cornwall, and their sons.

*Subscription* : Optional.

*Meetings* : Annual Dinner in winter, and picnics in spring and autumn.

## REIGATE AND REDHILL AND DISTRICT DEVON AND CORNWALL ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1907.

*President and Chairman* : J. TREVARTHEN, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : GEO. GILBERT, Esq., J.P., F. G. PYNE, Esq., HENRY LIBBY, Esq., J. SAUNDERS, Esq.

*Vice-Chairman* : G. Gilbert.

*Hon. Treasurer* : A. E. CANN.

*Hon. Secretary* : HENRY LIBBY, 118 Station Road, Redhill,

*Objects* : Social intercourse, and the advertisement of Devon and Cornwall.

*Qualification* : Natives of Devon or Cornwall.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : July and December.

## THE ASSOCIATION OF WEST COUNTRYMEN IN HAMPSHIRE.

*President* : DR. C. P. WEEKES.

*Hon. Treasurer* : J. ELLEN.

*Assistant Hon. Secretary* : H. T. VENTON.

*Hon. Secretary* : A. BROOMFIELD, 78 Atherley Road, Southampton.

*Objects* : To promote social intercourse and to foster and encourage national sentiment, love of country, and everything pertaining to the honour and welfare of the three western counties.

*Qualification* : Connected with Devon, Cornwall, or Somerset by birth, marriage, or adoption.

*Subscriptions* : 1s. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner, and periodical social gatherings.

## SWANSEA DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1894.

*President* : CHAS. NEWCOMBE, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : A. BOND, Esq., J. C. KERSWELL, Esq.

*Chairman* : W. TAYLOR.

*Hon. Auditor* : GEO. HARVEY.

*Hon. Treasurer* : SWANSEA SAVINGS BANK.

*Assistant Secretary* : C. EASTERBROOK.

*Hon. Secretary* : S. T. DREW, Public Library, Swansea.

*Objects* : To promote fraternal feelings, social intercourse and entertainment, to purchase books on the history of Devon, and to render assistance in case of need.

*Qualification* : Birth or descent.

*Subscription* : 1s. per annum.

*Meeting* : Social gatherings, annual dinner, and an excursion in the summer.

## DEVONIAN SOCIETY OF TORONTO.

Founded 1907.

*President* : THE Rt. Hon. LORD NORTHCOTE, OF EXETER, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B.*Vice-Presidents* : SIR WILLIAM WHITE, HON. LIONEL WALROND, M.P., G. LAMBERT, Esq., M.P., MAJOR GRATWICKE, A. E. SPENDER, Esq., R. A. J. WALLING, Esq., H. E. DUKE, Esq., K.C., G. W. BEARDMORE, Esq., DR. NORMAN ALLEN.*Chairman* : W. C. BORLASE,*Vice-Chairman* : C. LOVEYS.*Hon. Treasurer* : E. E. GRAHAM.*Assistant Secretary* : W. A. McDONALD.*Hon. Secretary* : C. W. GIGG, 35 Grange Avenue, Toronto.*Objects* : To renew old acquaintances and to form new ones with those who hold a common interest, to foster a knowledge of the traditions, literature, folklore, etc., of Devonshire, and to promote the spirit of fraternity among Devonians in Canada.*Qualification* : Birth or descent.*Subscription* : One dollar per annum.*Meetings* : The third Wednesday in each month from May to October, and the first and third Wednesday from November to April—the first Wednesdays to be Social Evenings. No intoxicants allowed.

## DEVON AND CORNWALL CLUB, VANCOUVER.

*President* : A. J. FORD, Esq.*Vice-Presidents* : G. J. DYKE, Esq., J. L. PRATT, Esq., and J. W. DAWE, Esq.*Auditors* : J. W. DAWE, G. MOWATT.*Treasurer* : W. H. CARNSEW.*Assistant Secretary* : E. PEARCE.*Secretary* : H. PEARCE.*Head Quarters* : 445 Richards Street, Vancouver, B.C.

## DEVONIANS IN WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

*President* : DR. VICKERY.*Hon. Treasurer* : S. PADY.*Hon. Secretary* : T. J. KERSLAKE, Alexandra Parade, Weston-super-Mare.*Object* : Social intercourse.*Subscriptions* : 2s. 6d. and 1s.*Meetings* : Annual dinner and conversazione.

(It is believed that there are several other Devonian Societies, both at home and abroad. The Editor will be pleased to receive particulars of these for the next issue of the Year Book.)

## *Devonshire Learned and Scientific Societies.*

(Compiled by H. Tapley-Soper, City Librarian, Exeter.)

- Architectural Society of Plymouth. E. C. Adams, Secretary, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.
- Devon and Exeter Architectural Society (in alliance with the Royal Institute of British Architects), Allan R. Pinn, A.R.I.B.A., Hon. Secretary, 5 Bedford Circus, Exeter, and E. Coath Adams, M.S.A., Hon. Secretary, Three Towns Branch, Bedford Chambers, Bedford Street, Plymouth.
- Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. Maxwell Adams and Robert Burnard, F.S.A., Hon. Secretaries, Huccaby House, Princetown.
- Devon and Cornwall Record Society. H. Tapley-Soper, F.R.Hist.S., Hon. Secretary and General Editor. Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library, Exeter.
- Devon and Exeter Law Association. T. W. Burch, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Palace Gate, Exeter.
- Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society. Rev. R. M. Fulford and J. Jerman, F.R.I.B.A., Hon. Secretaries, College Hall, South Street, Exeter.
- Exeter Law Library Society. R. Arthur Daw, Hon. Secretary, 8 The Close, Exeter.
- Exeter Literary Society. J. Isaac Pengelly, Hon. Secretary, Barnfield House, Exeter.
- Incorporated Law Society (Plymouth). R. B. Johns and B. H. Whiteford, joint Hon. Secretaries, 5 Princess Square, Plymouth.
- Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom Laboratory. Edgar J. Allen, D.Sc., Hon. Secretary, and Director of the Plymouth Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.
- Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society. Henry Penrose Prance and W. C. Wade, Hon. Secretaries, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.
- Plymouth Medical Society. G. F. Aldous and Dr. W. L. Pethybridge, Hon. Secretaries, Athenæum Chambers, Athenæum Lane, Plymouth.
- Torquay Natural History Society. A. Somervail, Hon. Secretary, Babbacombe Road, Torquay.
- University College Field Club and Natural History Society. J. L. Sager, M.A., Hon. Secretary, University College, Exeter.

## *Libraries in Devonshire.*

### **Barnstaple.**

Athenæum Library ; 23,500 volumes (large local collection of books and manuscripts, including the Borough Records, the Oliver, Harding, and Incledon MSS., the Doddridge library, and the Sharland bequest). Thomas Wainwright, Secretary and Librarian.

### **Bideford.**

Bideford Public Library ; 5,900 volumes. E. B. L. Brayley, Librarian.

### **Exeter.**

The Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library ; 45,000 volumes and manuscripts (large local collection, including the collections of the late James Davidson, Esq., of Axminster ; P. O. Hutchinson, Esq., of Sidmouth ; Edward Fisher, Esq., F.S.A., Scot., of Newton Abbot ; and J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., of Plympton). H. Tapley-Soper, F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

The Devon and Exeter Institution ; 40,000 volumes. J. Coombes, Librarian.

The Cathedral Library ; 8,000 volumes and many manuscripts. The Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, Librarian.

The City Muniment Room, The Guildhall (collection of manuscript Records). H. Lloyd Parry, B.A., B.Sc., Town Clerk.

The Exeter Law Library ; 4,000 volumes. H. Tapley-Soper, F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

### **Moretonhampstead.**

Moretonhampstead Public Library ; 1,600 volumes. Messrs. S. H. Neck and A. Lancaster, Hon. Librarians.

### **Newton Abbot.**

Newton Abbot Public Library ; 6,864 volumes. Wm. Madern, Librarian.

### **Plymouth.**

Plymouth Public Library ; 82,000 volumes (large local collection). W. H. K. Wright, F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

Plymouth Proprietary and Cottonian Library ; 42,000 volumes. J. L. C. Woodley, Librarian.

### **Torquay.**

Torquay Public Library ; 7,000 volumes. Joseph Jones, Librarian.

## *The Devon Regiment.*

AN APPEAL FROM EARL FORTESCUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON DEVONIAN  
YEAR-BOOK.

DEAR SIR,—

Will you allow me to make through your columns an appeal to your members which I am sure will not fall on deaf ears?

Our Territorial Force in Devonshire has a satisfactory number of officers, but the 3rd Battalion, Devon Regiment, is short of subalterns.

This, which is the "Special Reserve" Battalion, has taken the place of the old Militia, and its officers and men will in the event of war reinforce the 1st and 2nd—the Regular—Battalions.

There are many young men who, though they do not care to make the Army their sole profession, would welcome the chance of seeing active service should the opportunity occur. The Special Reserve is designed to meet such ambitions.

The course of training, which includes a period of doing duty with our distinguished 1st Battalion, is so arranged that it need interfere very little with University or Professional studies.

Either the Officer Commanding the 3rd Devon Regiment at the Headquarters at Exeter, or I, will be happy to give all information to any who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity of rendering useful service to the Country.

Yours faithfully,

FORTESCUE.

Castle Hill,  
South Molton,  
26 Nov., 1909.

## *The Family of Fortescue.*

"Among the distinguished families in the county of Devon, the name of Fortescue will appear to have the most just claim to pre-eminence, when we consider the antiquity of its origin, and the multiplicity of respectable houses that have sprung from the original stock, as well in other districts, both of England and Ireland, as in their native county ; but especially when we advert to the illustrious characters which these families have supplied, as the best ornaments to the history of their country, and the high worth of the existing generation, with the present venerable Earl at their head, held in such deserved estimation for the genuine benevolence of their spirit, the liberality of their principles, and their disinterested, as well as judicious exertions for the general welfare, whenever suitable occasion is presented."

So wrote the Rev. Thomas Moore in his "History of Devonshire" eighty years ago, but, with the exception of the one word "venerable," which our President would probably be surprised to see applied to himself, the same description is applicable to-day. The present Earl Fortescue, in addition to being Lord-Lieutenant of Devon, is A.D.C. to His Majesty, and has done excellent service as Colonel of the North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry, and as M.P. for Tiverton and West Devon. He was also for six years Master of the Devon and Somerset Staghouids. Two of his brothers hold high positions in His Majesty's household, viz., Captain the Hon. Seymour John Fortescue, R.N., C.M.G., C.V.O., who is Equerry in Ordinary, and the Hon. John William Fortescue, M.V.O., who is the King's Librarian at Windsor Castle. His youngest brother, Colonel the Hon. Charles Granville Fortescue, C.M.G., D.S.O., is in command of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

The traditional origin of the family name is well known. "Richard, surnamed Le Fort, a very strong man, a Norman Knight, and cupbearer to the Duke of Normandy, landed in England with his master in 1066, and, fighting in the great battle of Senlac or Hastings, saved the Duke, who had three horses killed



under him, from the blows of his assailants, protecting him with his shield. In allusion to this deed of valour, Richard was henceforth known as Richard le Fort-Escu, or the Strong Shield. After the Conquest, Richard Fort-Escu returned to Normandy, where his descendants, through a second son, flourished until the eighteenth century, leaving behind in England his eldest son, Sir Adam, who had also fought at Hastings, and who was the ancestor of the English Fortescues."

The earliest historical records of the connexion of Fortescues with the County of Devon are a grant of land to Modbury Priory by Ralph Fortescue, who was living in 1135, and was probably a son of Adam, and a grant by King John in 1209 (exactly 700 years ago) of Wimpston in Modbury to Sir John Fortescue, grandson of the above-mentioned Ralph. Let us quote Westcote's quaint account :—

"It were blameworthy to leave Wimpston, alias Wymondsham, which hath bred so many worthy personages unremembered. Wimpston, the first seat of the clamous name of Fortescue in this kingdom. (Which name, saith Mr. Hollenshed, is deduced from the strength of their shield, whereof it took name ; as if you would say (that I might explain it), forte scutum, salus ducum, his posy). There have been many famous and excellent men of this stirpe, both in arms and seat of justice, and separated into divers places in this county and elsewhere. In most of them they flourish in this age ; as Wear-Giffard, Fillegh, Buckland-Fillegh, Fallopit, Wood, Spurleston, Preston, and other ; to rank which in their seniority, and by delineating the descent, to give every man his due place, surpasseth, I freely confess, my ability at the present ; I will, therefore, only make choice of a few, selected of a far greater troop, which I have found most illustrious. Sir Henry Fortescue, knight ; a worthy and fortunate commander under that terror of France and mirror of martialists, King Henry V., by whom he was made Governor of the great city of Meaux in Berry. Then another Sir Henry, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland ; of great estimation for his many virtues, but especially for his sincerity in his high place of tempting authority. Sir John, Lord Chief Justice of England from the 20th of Henry VI. to the end of his reign ; who, in that laborious vocation, spent not his vacant hours (that could not be many) idly ; but, besides his continual employments, (which he discharged with rare wisdom and sincerity,) he penned a learned discourse of the laws of this land ; commending them to the hopeful prince, to infuse in him a desire to read and understand them. Sir Adrian and Sir John no less than three times sheriff of this country in the troublesome reign of Henry VII. :

a prince that well knew how to make choice of fit men for his service. What shall I speak of Polisborn in Hereford, Fulborn in Essex, Sauldon in Buckinghamshire ; where Sir John Fortescue, that issued from this spring, a right honourable knight, hath builded a fair and lovely house : he that for his excellent learning, both in Latin and Greek, and approved wisdom, was overseer of the liberal studies of Queen Elizabeth, Master of her Wardrobe, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Duchy of Lancaster, and of the Privy-Council to Queen Elizabeth of famous and pious memory.

I will enlarge no farther : Wimpston is lately alienated."

The properties of Filleigh, Wear-Giffard, and Buckland Filleigh were all acquired by the marriage of Martin Fortescue, son and heir of Sir John, the Lord Chief Justice, with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Deynself, but they were soon divided between the two sons of this marriage. Sir Hugh Fortescue, the representative of the elder branch in 1721, was summoned to Parliament as Baron Clinton, in right of his mother, and in 1746, he was created Baron Fortescue of Castle Hill and Earl Clinton. The Earl died without issue in 1751, when that title became extinct, while his barony of Clinton went to his sister Margaret, and after her death to Margaret Rolle, Countess of Oxford. Earl Clinton's half-brother, Matthew Fortescue, became 2nd Baron Fortescue, and was succeeded in 1785 by his son, Hugh, who, four years later, was created Viscount Ebrington and Earl Fortescue. The 1st Earl Fortescue died in 1841, and was succeeded by his son Hugh, who was made a K.G., and for a short time held the position of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He died in 1861, and his son, the 3rd Earl, in 1905. It is interesting to note that all the Earls have borne the name of Hugh, and that three of them have held the distinguished position of Lord-Lieutenant of Devon, a position also held by the above-mentioned Lord Clinton.



## *The Worthies of Devon.*



THE following list is an attempt to provide an index to all the "Worthies of Devon" who have been considered of sufficient importance to be noticed in the "Dictionary of National Biography." This great work has been taken as the standard, and the enormous task of wading through its 66 volumes has been shared by a voluntary helper, Mrs. C. J. Bishenden, to whom the best thanks of the Association are due.

Some difficulty has been experienced in deciding who were properly entitled to be included. According to Mr. Havelock Ellis, "a man's place of origin can most accurately be determined by considering the districts to which his four grandparents belonged," so that a man could not be considered wholly Devonian unless his four grandparents belonged to Devon—meaning, I suppose, either born in Devon or of Devonian parents—but, with a feeling of pity for those who could not be wholly Devonian, I have included also those whose father or mother was a native of Devon, those who were born in the County, though not of Devonian parents, and those who lived at least ten years in the County. All these may be regarded as "of Devon," in the sense of being connected with Devon, though not strictly Devonians. It will be found that several of Prince's "Worthies" are omitted, either because there is no evidence to connect them with Devon, or because they are not included in the "Dictionary of National Biography." Some recent names will also be missed, such as Archbishop Temple and Sir Redvers Buller, but the reason for this is that the period covered by the "Dictionary" terminates with the death of Queen Victoria." "Worthies" who have been so unfortunate as to die since that date will have to wait for inclusion in the list until the period is extended. It is intended, however, to insert notices of these in the Year Book for 1911.

As the list is intended to be an index to the biographies in the "Dictionary" itself, the notes are limited mainly to such particulars as calling, date and place of birth and of death, and, where necessary, parentage. Altogether 664 names are included, and of these, 144 are divines, 143 authors, 54 politicians, 54 lawyers, 52 artists, 41 scientists, 37

soldiers, 33 sailors, 29 doctors, 16 musicians, while the remaining 61 are of various miscellaneous callings. As it cannot be pretended that a large proportion of these are of the first rank of importance, I have endeavoured to draw up a separate list of the forty most distinguished—"the Forty Immortals." In making the selection, I have been guided by the amount of space devoted to the separate biographies in the "Dictionary," although I have not strictly adhered to this scale. The names are indicated in the following list by an asterisk.

It is especially interesting to London Devonians to note the large number—no less than 140—of their distinguished fellow countrymen who died or were buried in London.

\***Acland**, Sir Henry Wentworth, K.C.B., F.R.S., physician. *b.* Killerton, 23 Aug., 1815. 4th s. of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland (1787—1871) (q.v.). Regius professor of medicine, Oxford, 1858—94. *d.* Oxford, 16 Oct., 1900.

**Acland**, Sir John, M.P., benefactor of Exeter College, Oxford. 2nd s. of John Acland of Acland in Landkey. *d.* 14 Feb., 1620. *bur.* Broad Clyst.

**Acland**, John (fl. 1753—1796), poor law reformer. Rector of Broad Clyst.

**Acland**, John Dyke, M.P., soldier and politician. 1st s. of Sir Thomas Acland and Elizabeth da. and h. of Thomas Dyke of Tetton, Som. *d.* Pixton Park, Dulverton, 22 Nov., 1778. *bur.* Broad Clyst.

**Acland**, Sir Thomas Dyke, M.P., D.C.L., politician and philanthropist. *b.* London, 29 March, 1787. *d.* Killerton, 22 July, 1871.

**Acland**, Sir Thomas Dyke, M.P., D.C.L., politician and educational reformer. *b.* Killerton, 25 May, 1809. 1st s. of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland (1787—1871) (q.v.). Founded Oxford local exams. *d.* Killerton, 29 May, 1898.

**Acland**, Sir Wroth Palmer, K.C.B., lieut.-general. *b.* Fairfield, Som., 1770. s. of Arthur Palmer Acland (*b.* Broad Clyst) and Elizabeth Oxenham (*b.* Oxenham). *d.* 8 March, 1816.

**Adams**, William Henry Davenport, miscellaneous writer. *b.* London, 5 May, 1828. s. of Samuel Adams (*b.* Ashburton) and Elizabeth Mary Snell. *d.* Wimbledon, 30 Dec., 1891.

**Ælfthryth**, Lat. Elfrida (945 ?—1000), da. of Ordgar (q.v.), the ealdorman of Devon. mar. 1, Æthelwald, the ealdorman of the East Anglians, 2, King Eadgar. Mother of Æthelred II; slew her step-son, Eadward.

- Ainsworth**, William Francis, F.R.G.S., F.S.A., geologist. *b.* Exeter, 9 Nov., 1807. *s.* of Capt. John Ainsworth of Rostherne, Cheshire. *d.* 11 Wolverton Gardens, Hammersmith, 27 Nov., 1896.
- \***Arthur**, Sir George, bart., D.C.L., lieutenant-general. *b.* 1784. youngest *s.* of John Arthur of Norley House, Plymouth. *d.* 1854.
- Ashwood**, Bartholomew, puritan divine, *b.* Warwickshire, 1622. Minister at Bickleigh and Axminster. *d.* about 1680.
- Ashwood**, John, nonconformist minister, *b.* Axminster, 1657. *s.* of Bartholomew Ashford (q.v.). Minister at Exeter. *d.* Peckham, 22 Sept., 1706.
- Avery**, John ? (fl. 1695), pirate. *b.* Plymouth ? *d.* Bideford ?
- \***Babbage**, Charles, F.R.S., mathematician and scientific mechanician. *b.* near Teignmouth, 26 Dec., 1792. *s.* of a banker. Inventor of calculating-machine. Professor of mathematics, Cambridge. *d.* 1 Dorset St., Manchester Square, 18 Oct., 1871.
- Badcock**, John (fl. 1816—1830), sporting writer. Prob. a native of Devon. Intended printing a continuation of Prince's 'Worthies.'
- Badcock**, Samuel, theological and literary critic. *b.* South Molton, 23 Feb., 1747. Dissenting minister at Barnstaple 1769—1778, and South Molton 1778—86. Curate of Broad Clyst 1787. "As a reviewer, ranks among the best known names of the century." *d.* Queen St., Mayfair, 19 May, 1788.
- Baker**, Sir George, M.D., F.R.S., physician. *b.* Devon, 1722. *s.* of vicar of Modbury. Discovered cause of Devonshire colic. *d.* 15 June, 1809. *bur.* St. James's Church, Piccadilly.
- Baker**, Philip, D.D. (fl. 1558—1601), divine. *b.* Barnstaple, about 1524. Provost of King's College, Cambridge.
- Baker**, Thomas, mathematician. *b.* 1625 (?) Vicar of Bishop's Nympton. *d.* 1689.
- Baker**, Sir Thomas Durand, K.C.B., lieutenant-general. *b.* 23 March, 1837. *s.* of Vicar of Bishop's Tawton. Quartermaster-general to the forces. *d.* Pau, 9 Feb., 1893. *bur.* Bishop's Tawton.
- Baldwin** of Moeles. 2nd *s.* of Gilbert, Count of Eu. Received at Conquest large estates in Devon, of which county he became Sheriff. *d.* 1100 ?
- Baldwin** of Redvers, warrior, grandson of Baldwin of Moeles (q.v.). Earl of Devon and Baron of Okehampton. Raised revolts in Devon against Stephen. Benefactor of Plympton Priory. *d.* 1155.

- Baldwin**, Archbishop of Canterbury. *b.* Exeter, of poor parents. Preached crusade in Wales. Officiated at Richard I's coronation. *d.* Palestine, 19 Nov., 1190.
- Ball** or **Balle**, Peter, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., physician. bro. of William Ball (q.v.). *bur.* Temple Church, 20 July, 1675.
- Ball** or **Balle**, William, F.R.S., astronomer. 1st of 17 children of Sir Peter Ball, recorder of Exeter. Joint founder and first treasurer of Royal Society. *bur.* Temple Church, 22 Oct., 1690.
- Bampfield**, Sir Coplestone, M.P., justice. *b.* Poltimore, 1636. 1st s. of Sir John Bampfield, 1st bart. *d.* Warleigh, near Plymouth, 1691. *bur.* Poltimore.
- Bampfield**, Francis, divine. 3rd s. of John Bampfield of Poltimore. Preb. of Exeter. *d.* Newgate, 16 Feb., 1683-4.
- Bampfield**, Thomas, M.P., speaker of House of Commons. s. of John Bampfield of Poltimore. Recorder of Exeter. *d.* 1693.
- Bampfylde**, Coplestone Warre, landscape painter. s. of John Bampfylde, M.P. for Devon. *d.* Hestercombe, Som., 29 Aug., 1791.
- Bampfylde**, John Codrington, poet. *b.* 27 Aug., 1754. 2nd s. of Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde of Poltimore. *d.* about 1796.
- Bampton**, John (fl. 1340), D.D., theologian. *b.* Bampton.
- Baring**, Alexander, 1st Baron Ashburton, financier and statesman. *b.* 27 Oct., 1774. 2nd s. of Sir Francis Baring (q.v.). *d.* Longleat, 13 May, 1848.
- Baring**, Sir Francis, M.P., London merchant and banker. *b.* Larkbear, 18 April, 1740. s. of a cloth manufacturer. Founder of financial house of Baring Brothers & Co. 'The first merchant in Europe.' Director of East India Company. *d.* Lee, Kent, 11 Sept., 1810. *bur.* Micheldever, Hants.
- Barkham** or **Barcham**, John, antiquary and historian. *b.* Exeter, 1572 (?) Preb. of St. Paul's. *d.* Bocking, Essex, 25 March, 1642.
- Baskerville**, Sir Simon, M.D., F.R.C.P., physician. *bap.* St. Mary Major, Exeter, 27 Oct., 1574. s. of an apothecary. Physician to James I and Charles I. *d.* 5 July, 1641. *bur.* St. Paul's Cathedral.
- Bastard**, John Pollexfen, M.P. *b.* Kitley, near Plymouth, 1756. Col. of East Devon Militia. *d.* Leghorn, 4 April, 1816. *bur.* Yealmpton.
- Bathe** or **Bathonia**, Henry de, judge of common pleas. *b.* Bathe House, North Tawton (?) *d.* 1260.

- Battie**, William, M.D., F.R.C.P., physician. *b.* Modbury, 1704. *s.* of the rector. Pres. R.C.P. Died worth £100,000. *d.* 13 June, 1776. *bur.* Kingston, Surrey.
- Beal**, Samuel, D.C.L., Chinese scholar. *b.* Devonport, 27 Nov., 1825. *s.* of a Wesleyan Minister. Professor of Chinese, Univ. Coll., London. *d.* Green's Norton, Northants, 20 Aug., 1889.
- Beeke**, Henry, D.D., divine. *b.* Kingsteignton, 6 Jan., 1751. *s.* of a clergyman. Professor of modern history, Oxford. Dean of Bristol. *d.* Torquay, 9 March, 1837.
- Bennet** or **Bennett**, William, musician. *b.* Combe-in-Teignhead, 1767 (?) Organist of St. Andrew's, Plymouth. *d.* 1833 (?)
- Bennett**, William Mineard, miniaturist and musician. *b.* Exeter, 1778. *d.* Exeter, 17 Oct., 1858.
- Bentham**, George, F.R.S., F.L.S., botanist. *b.* Stoke, near Plymouth, 22 Sept., 1800. 2nd *s.* of Sir Samuel Bentham, inspector general of Navy Works. Author of 'Handbook of British Flora.' *d.* 25 Wilton Place, London, 10 Sept., 1884.
- Berry**, Sir John, admiral. *b.* Knowstone, 1635. 2nd *s.* of the vicar. Commissioner of Navy. *d.* Portsmouth, 14 Feb., 1689-90. *bur.* Stepney Church.
- Bidder**, George Parker, engineer. *b.* Moreton Hampstead, 14 June, 1806. *s.* of a stonemason. Exhibited when young as a 'calculating phenomenon.' Constructed Victoria Docks, London. *d.* Dartmouth, 20 Sept., 1878. *bur.* Stoke Fleming.
- Bidgood**, John, M.D., F.R.C.P., physician. *b.* Exeter, 13 March, 1623-4. *s.* of an apothecary. *d.* Exeter, 13 Jan., 1690-1. *bur.* in Cath.
- Bidlake**, John, D.D., divine and poet. *b.* Plymouth, 1755. *s.* of a jeweller. *d.* Plymouth, 17 Feb., 1814.
- Bidwill**, John Carne, botanist and traveller. *b.* Exeter, 1815. *d.* New South Wales, 1853.
- Billington**, Thomas, harpsichord and singing master. *b.* Exeter. *d.* Tunis, 1832.
- Blackall**, John, F.R.C.P., physician. *b.* Exeter, 24 Dec., 1771. *s.* of Rev. Preb. Theophilus Blackall. *d.* Exeter, 10 Jan., 1860. *bur.* Holy Trinity Churchyard.
- Blackall**, Samuel, divine. bro. of John Blackall (q.v.). *d.* Loughborough, 8 May, 1792. Mon. in Sidmouth Parish Church.
- \***Blackmore**, Richard Doddridge, novelist. *b.* Longworth, Berks., 7 June, 1825. Educated at Blundell's, Tiverton, and Exeter College, Oxford. Author of 'Lorna Doone.' 'He did for Devonshire what Scott did for the Highlands.' *d.* Teddington, 20 Jan., 1900.

- Blundell**, Peter, merchant. *b.* Tiverton, 1520. Of humble origin. Founder of Blundell's School. *d.* 18 April, 1601. *bur.* St. Michael Paternoster Church, London.
- Bodley**, Sir Josias, military engineer. *b.* Exeter, 1550 (?) 5th and youngest s. of John Bodley; bro. of Sir Thomas (q.v.) and Lawrence (q.v.). Director-General of fortifications in Ireland. *d.* 1618.
- Bodley**, Lawrence, D.D., Canon of Exeter. *b.* Exeter. 3rd s. of John Bodley; bro. of Sir Josias (q.v.) and Sir Thomas (q.v.). *d.* 19 April, 1615.
- \*Bodley**, Sir Thomas, diplomatist and scholar. *b.* Exeter, 2 March, 1544-5. 1st s. of John Bodley; bro. of Sir Josias (q.v.) and Lawrence (q.v.). Founder of the Bodleian Library, Oxford. *d.* London, 28 Jan., 1612-13.
- Bogan**, Zachary, author. *b.* Gatcombe, Little Hempston, near Totnes, 1625. 3rd s. of William Bogan. *d.* Oxford, 1 Sept., 1659.
- \*Boniface**, Saint, the apostle of Germany. *b.* Crediton, 680. 'The most conspicuous ecclesiastical figure in Europe.' Slain in Frisia, 5 June, 755.
- Borough**, Christopher (fl. 1579—1587), traveller. *b.* Northam (?) s. of Stephen Borough (q.v.). Wrote for Hakluyt an account of his journey to Persia and Media.
- Borough**, Stephen, navigator. *b.* Northam, 25 Sept., 1525. Discovered Russia and named North Cape. Wrote accounts of his voyages for Hakluyt. Chief pilot in Navy. *d.* 12 July, 1584. *bur.* Chatham Church.
- Borough**, William, navigator and author. *b.* Northam, 1536. bro. of Stephen Borough (q.v.). Comptroller of Navy. Vice-Admiral under Drake in expedition to Cadiz. Commanded ship against Armada. Wrote accounts of his voyages for Hakluyt. *d.* 1599.
- Bowen**, James, Rear-Admiral. *b.* Ilfracombe, 1751. Master of Howe's flagship in battle of 1 June, 1794. *d.* 27 April, 1835.
- \*Bowring**, Sir John, M.P., LL.D., F.R.S., linguist, writer, and traveller. *b.* Exeter, 17 Oct., 1792. 1st s. of Charles Bowring of Larkbeare. Plenipotentiary to China. *d.* Exeter, 23 Nov., 1872.
- Boyd**, Archibald, D.D., divine. *b.* Londonderry, 1803. Dean of Exeter, 1867. Left £40,000 to societies and institutions in the diocese. *d.* Exeter, 11 July, 1883.



- Bracton, Bratton, or Bretton**, Henry de, ecclesiastic and judge. *b.* Bratton Clovelly, Bratton Fleming, or Bratton Court, near Minehead. Chancellor of Exeter Cath. Author of 'De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ,' "the first attempt to treat the whole extent of the law in a manner at once systematic and practical." *bur.* Exeter Cath., 1268.
- Brancker or Branker**, Thomas, mathematician. *b.* Barnstaple, 1633. *s.* of head master of Grammar School. *d.* Macclesfield, 1676.
- Brantingham**, Thomas de, lord treasurer and Bishop of Exeter. Probably came from Brantingham, near Barnard Castle, Durham. Bishop of Exeter, 1370. *d.* St. Mary le Clyst, 1394. *bur.* Exeter Cath.
- Bray**, Anna Eliza (née Kempe), novelist. *b.* Newington, Surrey, 25 Dec., 1790. *mar.* 1st Charles Alfred Stothard, 2nd Rev. Edward Atkyns Bray, of Tavistock. Wrote local novels and the legends of the Tamar and Tavy. *d.* London, 21 Jan., 1883.
- Bray**, Edward Atkyns, miscellaneous writer. *b.* Tavistock, 18 Dec., 1778. *s.* of a solicitor. Vicar of Tavistock, 1812. *d.* Tavistock, 17 July, 1857.
- Bretland**, Joseph, dissenting minister. *b.* Exeter, 22 May, 1742. *s.* of a tradesman. Minister of Mint Chapel, and at George's Meeting House, Exeter. *d.* Exeter, 8 July, 1819.
- Brewer, Briwere, or Bruer**, William, Baron and Judge. *b.* Tor-Brewer (?) Sheriff of Devon. Founded Torr and Dunkeswell Abbeys. Signed Magna Charta. *bur.* Dunkeswell Abbey, 1226.
- Brice**, Andrew, printer. *b.* Exeter, 1690. *s.* of a shoemaker. Issued a 'Grand Gazetteer.' *d.* Exeter, 7 Nov., 1773. *bur.* Bartholomew Churchyard.
- Bridgeman**, Henry, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man. *b.* Peterborough, 22 Oct., 1615. *s.* of Dr. John Bridgeman (q.v.), and bro. of Sir Orlando Bridgeman (q.v.). *d.* 15 May, 1682. *bur.* Chester Cath.
- Bridgeman**, John, D.D., Bishop of Chester. *b.* Exeter, 2 Nov., 1577. 1st *s.* of Thomas Bridgeman of Greenway. Canon of Exeter. Chaplain to James I. *mar.* Elizabeth, da. of Dr. Helyar, Canon of Exeter and Archdeacon of Barnstaple. *d.* Morton Hall, Shropshire, 1652. *bur.* Kinnerley, near Oswestry.
- Bridgeman**, Sir Orlando, Lord Keeper. *b.* Exeter, 1606 (?) 1st *s.* of Dr. John Bridgeman (q.v.). *d.* Teddington, 25 June, 1674.
- Brock**, William, D.D., dissenting divine. *b.* Honiton, 14 Feb., 1807. President of Baptist Union. *d.* 13 Nov., 1875.

- Brockedon**, William, F.R.S., painter, author, and inventor. *b.* Totnes, 13 Oct., 1787. *s.* of a watchmaker, who was a native of Kingsbridge. *d.* Bloomsbury, 29 Aug., 1854.
- Brooke**, Charles, jesuit. *b.* Exeter, 8 Aug., 1777. Superior of Stonyhurst College. *d.* Exeter, 6 Oct., 1852.
- Brooke**, Charles, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., F.R.M.S., surgeon and inventor. *b.* 30 June, 1804. *s.* of Henry James Brooke (q.v.). *d.* Weymouth, 17 May, 1879.
- Brooke**, Henry James, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., crystallographer. *b.* Exeter, 25 May, 1771. *s.* of a broadcloth manufacturer. Discovered 13 new minerals. *d.* 26 June, 1857.
- \***Browne**, William, poet. *b.* Tavistock, 1591. Author of 'Britannia's Pastorals.'  
Nature's true poet, blest with fancies sweet,  
And voice as swift and changeful as our brooks.  
*d.* 1643 (?)
- Bruce**, George Wyndham Hamilton Knight-, D.D., first Bishop of Mashonaland. *b.* Devon, 1852. 1st *s.* of Lewis Bruce Knight-Bruce and Caroline Margaret Eliza, da. of Thomas Newte of Tiverton. *d.* Bovey Tracey, 16 Dec., 1896.
- Bruce**, Sir James Lewis Knight-, judge. *b.* Barnstaple, 15 Feb., 1791. Youngest *s.* of John Knight of Fairlinch, Devon, and Margaret, da. of William Bruce of Llanbethian, Glam. Lord Justice of Appeal. *d.* Roehampton Priory, 7 Nov., 1866.
- Bryant**, Jacob, classical scholar and antiquary. *b.* Plymouth, 1715. *s.* of an officer in the Customs. *d.* Farnham Royal, Bucks., 14 Nov., 1804.
- Buckland**, Francis Trevelyan, naturalist. *b.* Oxford, 17 Dec., 1826 *s.* of William Buckland (q.v.). Inspector of fisheries. Author of 'Curiosities of Natural History.' *d.* 19 Dec., 1880. *bur.* Brompton Cemetery.
- Buckland**, William, D.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., geologist, Dean of Westminster. *b.* Axminster, 12 March, 1784. 1st *s.* of Rev. Charles Buckland, Rector of Templeton and Trusham, and Elizabeth, da. of John Oke, of Combyrne. Professor of mineralogy, Oxford. President of Geological Society. *d.* 15 Aug., 1856.
- Bucknill**, Sir John Charles, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., physician. *b.* Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, 25 Dec., 1817. First medical superintendent Devon County Asylum. *d.* Bournemouth, 19 July, 1897. *bur.* Clifton-on-Dunsmore, near Rugby.

- Budd**, George, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., physician. *b.* North Tawton, 1808. *s.* of a surgeon; bro. of William Budd (q.v.). Professor of medicine, King's College, London. Retired to Barnstaple, 1867. *d.* 14 March, 1882.
- Budd**, William, M.D., F.R.S., physician. *b.* North Tawton, 1811. bro. of George Budd (q.v.). Made researches into conditions of zymotic diseases. *d.* Clevedon, 9 Jan., 1880.
- Budge**, Edward, theological writer. *b.* Devon, 1800. *s.* of John Budge. Rector of Bratton Clovelly. *d.* Bratton Clovelly, 3 Aug., 1865.
- Budgell**, Eustace, miscellaneous writer. *b.* 19 Aug., 1686. *s.* of Gilbert Budgell, D.D., of St. Thomas, Exeter; cousin of Addison. Wrote in the 'Spectator.' *d.* London, 4 May, 1737.
- Buller**, Sir Francis, judge. *b.* Downes, near Crediton, 17 March, 1746. *d.* Bedford Square, London, 4-5 June, 1800. *bur.* St. Andrew's, Holborn.
- Bulteel**, Henry Bellenden, theological controversialist. *b.* Bellevue, near Plymouth, 1800. *s.* of Thomas Bulteel of Plymstock. *d.* Crescent, Plymouth, 28 Dec., 1866.
- Burgess**, John, nonconformist. *s.* of a Devonshire clergyman. Rector of Ashprington. Ejected. *bur.* Islington, 7 Sept., 1671.
- Burt**, William, miscellaneous writer. *b.* Plymouth, 23 Aug., 1778. *s.* of Joseph Burt. *d.* Plymouth, 1 Sept., 1826.
- Burthagge**, Richard, theological writer. *b.* Plymouth, about 1638. *d.* 1694.
- Burton**, John, D.D., classical scholar. *b.* Wembworthy, 1696. *s.* of the rector. *d.* 11 Feb., 1771. *bur.* Eton.
- Bury**, Arthur, D.D., theologian. *b.* Heavitree (?), 1624. *s.* of Rev. John Bury (q.v.). Rector of Exeter College, Oxford. *d.* 1713.
- Bury**, John, divine. *b.* Tiverton, 1580. Canon of Exeter. Rector of St. Mary Major, Exeter. *d.* 5 July, 1667. *bur.* Exeter Cath.
- Butter**, John, M.D., ophthalmic surgeon. *b.* Woodbury, near Exeter, 22 Jan., 1791. Oculist at Plymouth. *d.* 1877.
- Calvert**, Edward, artist. *b.* Appledore, 20 Sept., 1799. *s.* of a soldier. *d.* Hackney, 14 July, 1883. *bur.* Abney Park Cemetery.
- Cann**, Abraham, champion wrestler of Devon. *b.* Colebrooke, near Crediton, 2 Dec., 1794. *d.* Colebrooke, 7 April, 1864.
- Capern**, Edward, poet. *b.* Tiverton, 21 Jan., 1819. Rural postman at Bideford. *d.* Braunton, 4 June, 1894. *bur.* Heanton.

- Cardmaker**, alias Taylor, John, protestant martyr. *b.* Exeter (Prince). Vicar of St. Bridget's, Fleet St. Burnt at Smithfield, 30 May, 1555.
- Carew**, Bamfylde Moore, King of the Gipsies. *b.* Bickley, near Tiverton, 1693. *s.* of the Rector. *d.* 1770 (?)
- Carew**, Sir Edmund, soldier. *b.* 1464. *s.* of Sir Nicholas Carew, Baron Carew, of Mohuns Ottery. Drove Perkin Warbeck from Exeter. *d.* 22 June, 1513.
- Carew**, George, ecclesiastic. 3rd *s.* of Sir Edmund Carew (q.v.). Dean of Bristol, Oxford, Windsor, and Exeter. *d.* 1583.
- Carew**, George, Baron Carew of Clopton and Earl of Totnes, statesman. *b.* 29 May, 1555. *s.* of George Carew (q.v.). President of Munster. *d.* Savoy, London, 27 March, 1629. *bur.* Stratford-on-Avon.
- Carew**, Sir John, justiciar in Ireland. *b.* Mohuns Ottery (Prince). *d.* 16 May, 1362.
- Carew**, Sir Peter, soldier. *b.* Mohuns Ottery, 1514. 2nd *s.* of Sir William Carew of Mohuns Ottery, and Joane, da. of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham. Sheriff of Devon. Suppressed Devonshire rising 1549. Constable of the Tower. *d.* Ross in Waterford, 27 Nov., 1575. *bur.* Waterford. Mon. in Exeter Cath.
- Carey or Cary**, Sir George, treasurer at war in Ireland, Lord Justice. *b.* 1541 (?) 1st *s.* of Thomas Carey of Cockington, and Mary, da. of John Southcott of Bovey Tracey. *bur.* Cockington, 19 Feb., 1615-16.
- Carey**, William, D.D., Bishop of Exeter (1820-30) and St. Asaph. *b.* 18 Nov., 1769. *d.* 1846.
- Carlile**, Richard, freethinker. *b.* Ashburton, 8 Dec., 1790. *s.* of a shoemaker. *d.* London, 10 Feb., 1843.
- Carpenter**, John, divine. *b.* Cornwall. Rector of Northleigh, near Honiton, 1587-1621.
- Carpenter**, Lant, LL.D., unitarian. *b.* Kidderminster, 2 Sept., 1780. Minister at St. George's Meeting, Exeter, 1805-17. Drowned off Leghorn, 5 April, 1840.
- Carpenter**, Mary, philanthropist. *b.* Exeter, 3 April, 1807. Eldest child of Lant Carpenter (q.v.). Founded schools at Bristol. Visited India. *d.* 14 June, 1877. *bur.* Bristol.
- Carpenter**, Nathanael, D.D., author and philosopher. *b.* Northleigh, near Honiton, 7 Feb., 1588-9. *s.* of John Carpenter (q.v.). *d.* Dublin, 1628 (?)

- Carpenter**, William Benjamin, naturalist. *b.* Exeter, 29 Oct., 1813. 4th child and 1st s. of Lant Carpenter (q.v.). Professor of physiology and forensic medicine, London. *d.* London, 19 Nov., 1885.
- Carr**, Sir John, traveller and author. *b.* Devon, 1772. *d.* London, 17 July, 1832.
- Carr**, William Hollwell, art connoisseur. *b.* Exeter, 1758. s. of Edward Holwell, apothecary. Vicar of Menheniot, Cornwall. *d.* London, 24 Dec., 1830. *bur.* Withycombe Raleigh.
- Carrington**, Frederick George, journalist. *b.* Plymouth, 1816. 3rd s. of Noel Thomas Carrington (q.v.). *d.* Gloucester, 1 Feb., 1864.
- Carrington**, Noel Thomas, poet. *b.* Plymouth, 1777. s. of a grocer. Author of "Dartmoor." *d.* 2 Sept., 1830.
- Cartwright**, Joseph, marine painter. *b.* Dawlish, 1789 (?) *d.* Charing Cross, 16 Jan., 1829.
- Cary**, John, judge. *b.* Devon. s. of Sir John Cary. Warden of Devonshire ports. Chief Baron of the Exchequer. *d.* 1395 (?)
- Gary**, Robert, D.C.L., chronologer. *b.* Cockington or Berry Pomeroy, 1615 (?) 2nd s. of George Cary of Cockington, and Elizabeth, da. of Sir Edward Seymour. Rector of Portlemouth. Archdeacon of Exeter. *d.* 19 Sept., 1688.
- Caunter**, John Hobart, miscellaneous writer. *b.* Dittisham, 21 July, 1794. *d.* London, 14 Nov., 1851.
- Channell**, Sir William Fry, judge. *b.* 31 Aug., 1804. Of a Devonshire family; his father and grandfather, naval officers. *d.* Clarendon Place, Hyde Park Gardens, 26 Feb., 1873.
- Chappington** or **Chapington**, John, organ-builder. *b.* South Molton. *d.* Winchester, 1606.
- Chapple**, Samuel, organist and composer. *b.* Crediton, 1775. Of humble parentage. Organist of Ashburton Church. *d.* Ashburton, 1833.
- Chapple**, William, topographer. *b.* Witheridge, 1718. Self-taught. *d.* 1 Sept., 1781.
- Chard**, John Rouse Merriott, Colonel, V.C., hero of Rorke's Drift. *b.* Boxhill, near Plymouth, 21 Dec., 1847. *d.* Hatch-Beauchamp, near Taunton, 1 Nov., 1897.
- Chardon**, **Charldon**, or **Charlton**, John, D.D., Bishop of Down and Connor. *b.* Devon. Vicar of Heavitree. *d.* 1601.

**Charles**, Mrs. Elizabeth (née Rundle), author. *b.* Tavistock, 2 Jan., 1828. *da.* of John Rundle, M.P. for Tavistock. *mar.* Andrew Paton Charles, 1851. Author of 'Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family.' *d.* Hampstead, 28 March, 1896.

**Chesney**, Sir George Tomkyns, General, Colonel-Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Engineers. *b.* Tiverton, 30 April, 1830. 4th s. of Capt. Charles Cornwallis Chesney. *d.* 27 Inverness Terrace, London, 31 March, 1895. *bur.* Englefield Green, Surrey.

\***Chichester**, Arthur, Baron Chichester of Belfast, Lord Deputy of Ireland. *b.* Raleigh, 1563. 2nd s. of Sir John Chichester and Gertrude, *da.* of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham. *d.* 19 Feb., 1624-5. *bur.* Carrickfergus.

**Chichester**, Arthur, 1st Earl of Donegal, governor of Carrickfergus. *b.* 16 June, 1606. 1st s. of Edward, Viscount Chichester, and Anne, *da.* of John Coplestone of Eggesford; nephew of Arthur Chichester (1563-1625). *d.* Belfast, 18 March, 1675. *bur.* Carrickfergus.

**Chichester**, Sir Charles, Lieut.-Col. *b.* 16 March, 1795. 2nd s. of Charles Joseph Chichester of Calverleigh Court. *d.* Toronto, 4 April, 1847.

**Chichester**, Robert, Bishop of Exeter. *b.* Devon (?) *d.* 28 March, 1155. *bur.* Exeter Cath.

**Chudleigh**, Elizabeth, Countess of Bristol, calling herself Duchess of Kingston. *b.* 1720. Only child of Col. Thomas Chudleigh, Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, younger bro. of Sir George Chudleigh of Ashton, Devon. *d.* Paris, 26 Aug., 1788.

**Chudleigh**, Sir George, M.P., Parliamentary Commander. s. of John Chudleigh of Ashton. *d.* 1657. *bur.* Ashton.

**Chudleigh**, James, Parliamentary Major-General. 3rd s. of Sir George Chudleigh (q.v.). *d.* 1643.

**Chudleigh**, Mary, Lady (née Lee), authoress. *b.* 1656. *da.* of Richard Lee of Winslade, Devon. *mar.* Sir George Chudleigh of Ashton. *d.* 1710.

**Chudleigh**, Thomas (fl. 1689), diplomatist. s. of Thomas Chudleigh, 2nd s. of Sir George Chudleigh of Ashton.

**Churchill**, Charles, General. *b.* Ashe, Musbury, 2 Feb., 1656. 3rd surviving s. of Sir Winston Churchill (q.v.). *d.* 1714.

**Churchill**, George, M.P., Admiral. *b.* 1654. 2nd surviving s. of Sir Winston Churchill (q.v.). *d.* 8 May, 1710.

**\*Churchill, John**, 1st Duke of Marlborough, General. *b.* Ashe, Musbury, 1650. 1st surviving s. of Sir Winston Churchill (q.v.). Victor at Blenheim, Ramilies, and Malplaquet. *d.* 16 June, 1722. *bur.* Westminster Abbey, afterwards removed to Blenheim.

**Churchill, Sir Winston**, M.P., politician. *b.* 1620 (?) *d.* 1688.

**\*Clifford, Thomas**, 1st Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, Lord High Treasurer. *b.* Ugbrooke, 1 Aug., 1630. *d.* 1673. *bur.* Ugbrooke.

**Clifford, William** Kingdon, F.R.S., mathematician and metaphysician. *b.* Exeter, 4 May, 1845. Professor of applied mathematics, Univ. Coll., London. *d.* Madeira, 3 March, 1879. *bur.* Highgate Cemetery.

**Coffin** (alias Hatton), Edward, jesuit. *b.* Exeter, 1571. *d.* St. Omer, 17 April, 1626.

**Coffin, Sir Edward** Pine, Commissary General. *b.* Eastdown, 20, Oct., 1784. 5th s. of Rev. John Pine and Grace, da. of James Rowe of Alverdiscott. *d.* Bath, 31 July, 1862.

**Coffin, John** Pine, Major-General. *b.* Eastdown, 16 March, 1778. 4th s. of Rev. John Pine and Grace, da. of James Rowe of Alverdiscot. *d.* Bath, 10 Feb., 1830. *bur.* Timsbury, Som.

**Coleridge, Derwent**, author. *b.* Keswick, 1800. 2nd s. of Samuel Taylor Coleridge (q.v.). *d.* Torquay, 1883.

**Coleridge, Hartley**, author. *b.* Clevedon, 19 Sept., 1796. 1st s. of Samuel Taylor Coleridge (q.v.). *d.* Grasmere, 6 Jan., 1849.

**Coleridge, Henry** James, D.D., divine. *b.* 20 Sept., 1822. 2nd s. of Sir John Taylor Coleridge (q.v.). *d.* Roehampton, 13 April, 1893. *bur.* Ottery St. Mary.

**Coleridge, Henry** Nelson, author. *b.* 25 Oct., 1798. s. of James Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary. Literary executor of Samuel Taylor Coleridge (q.v.). *d.* 26 Jan., 1843.

**Coleridge, Herbert**, philologist. *b.* 1830. s. of Henry Nelson Coleridge (q.v.). *d.* 1861.

**Coleridge, James** Duke, D.C.L., divine. *b.* 1788. 1st s. of James Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary. Vicar of Thorverton and Preb. of Exeter. *d.* Thorverton, 26 Dec., 1857.

**Coleridge, John**, schoolmaster. *b.* 1719. Vicar of Ottery St. Mary, and Master of the Grammar School. *d.* 1781.

**Coleridge, Sir John** Duke, 1st Baron Coleridge, F.R.S., D.C.L., Lord Chief Justice. *b.* Ottery St. Mary, 3 Dec., 1820. 1st s. of Sir John Taylor Coleridge (q.v.). *d.* 1 Sussex Square, W., 14 June, 1894. *bur.* Ottery St. Mary.

**Coleridge**, Sir John Taylor, judge. *b.* Tiverton, 1790. 2nd s. of James Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary. Recorder of Exeter. *d.* Ottery St. Mary, 11 Feb., 1876.

\***Coleridge**, Samuel Taylor, poet and philosopher. *b.* Ottery St. Mary, 21 Oct., 1772. Youngest of 10 children of John Coleridge (q.v.). *d.* Cambridge, 25 July, 1834.

**Coleridge**, Sara, author. *b.* Keswick, 1802. da. of Samuel Taylor Coleridge (q.v.). mar. Henry Nelson Coleridge (q.v.). *d.* 1852.

**Coleridge**, William Hart, D.D., Bishop of Barbados. *b.* 1789. Only s. of Luke Herman Coleridge of Thorverton, a bro. of Samuel Taylor Coleridge (q.v.). *d.* Ottery St. Mary, 21 Dec., 1849.

**Collier**, Robert Porrett, 1st Baron Monkswell, M.P., judge. *b.* St. Budeaux, 21 June, 1817. 1st s. of John Collier of Plymouth. *d.* near Cannes, 27 Oct., 1886. *bur.* London.

**Collins**, Arthur, author of the 'Peerage.' *b.* Exeter, 1690 (?) *d.* 1760.

**Collins**, David, Governor of Tasmania. *b.* Exeter, 3 March, 1756. *d.* 1810.

**Collins**, Mortimer, miscellaneous writer. *b.* Plymouth, 29 June, 1827; s. of a solicitor. *d.* Richmond, 28 July, 1876.

**Conant**, John, D.D., theologian. *b.* Yettington, Bicton, 18 Oct., 1608. Rector of Exeter Coll., Oxford. Regius professor of divinity. Vice-Chancellor. Archdeacon of Norwich. Preb. of Worcester. *d.* 12 March, 1693. *bur.* All Saints' Church, Northampton.

**Condy** or **Cundy**, Nicholas, landscape painter in water-colours. *b.* Torpoint, 1793 (?) Resided at Plymouth. *d.* Plymouth, 8 Jan., 1857.

**Condy**, Nicholas Matthews, art-teacher at Plymouth. *b.* 1818. s. of Nicholas Condy or Cundy (q.v.). *d.* Union St., Plymouth, 1851.

**Conybeare**, John, D.D., Bishop of Bristol. *b.* Pinhoe, 31 Jan., 1691-2. s. of the vicar. Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. *d.* Bristol, 13 July, 1755. *bur.* in Cath.

**Cook**, Samuel, water-colour painter, house-painter at Plymouth. *b.* Camelford, 1806, where his mother kept a bakehouse. *d.* 7 June, 1859.

**Cookworthy**, William, porcelain-maker. *b.* Kingsbridge, 1705. *d.* 16 Oct., 1780.

**Copleston**, Edward, Bishop of Llandaff and Dean of St. Paul's. *b.* Offwell, 2 Feb., 1776. s. of the rector. *d.* 14 Oct., 1849. *bur.* Llandaff Cath.



**Corey**, John (fl. 1700—1731), actor and dramatist. *b.* Barnstaple.

**Cory**, William Johnson, poet and master at Eton. *b.* Torrington, 9 Jan., 1823. 2nd s. of Charles Johnson, and bro. of Archdeacon Furse. *d.* Hampstead, 11 June, 1892. *bur.* Hampstead.

**Coryton**, William, M.P., politician. 1st s. of Peter Coryton of Coryton and Newton Ferrers. *d.* 1651.

**Cosway**, Richard, R.A., painter. *b.* Tiverton, 1740. s. of a schoolmaster. *d.* Edgware, 4 July, 1821. *bur.* Marylebone Church.

**Cotton**, William, Bishop of Exeter, 1598-1621. 1st s. of John Cotton of London. Rector of Silverton 1600-21. *d.* 1621.

**Courtenay**, Edward, Earl of Devonshire. s. of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Boconnoc, and Margaret, da. of Thomas Carminow. Created Earl and granted large estates in Devon 1485. Defended Exeter against Perkin Warbeck, 1497. *d.* 1509.

**Courtenay**, Edward, Earl of Devonshire. *b.* Tiverton 1526 (?) Only s. of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter (q.v.) and Gertrude, da. of William Blount, Lord Mountjoy. Created Earl, 1553. *d.* Padua, 18 Sept., 1556.

**Courtenay**, Henry, Marquis of Exeter and Earl of Devonshire. *b.* 1496 (?) s. of Sir William Courtenay (q.v.) and Princess Catherine, da. of Edward IV; cousin of Henry VIII. Beheaded Tower Hill, 9 Dec., 1538.

**Courtenay**, Henry Reginald, Bishop and Archdeacon of Exeter, 1797-1803. *b.* St. James, Piccadilly, 27 Dec., 1741. s. of Henry Reginald Courtenay, M.P., and Catherine, da. of Allen, 1st Earl Bathurst. Rector of St. George, Hanover Square, 1774-1803. *d.* 9 June, 1803. *bur.* Grosvenor Chapel, London.

**Courtenay**, Peter, Bishop of Exeter and Winchester. 3rd s. of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, and Elizabeth, da. of Walter, Lord Hungerford, K.G. *d.* 23 Sept., 1492. *bur.* Winchester (?)

**Courtenay**, Richard, Bishop of Norwich. 1st s. of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, and Anne, da. of Sir Thomas Wake. Chancellor of Oxford Univ. Envoy to France. *d.* Harfleur, 1415. *bur.* Westminster Abbey.

**Courtenay**, Thomas Peregrine, M.P., politician. *b.* 31 May, 1782. Youngest s. of Henry Reginald Courtenay (q.v.), and Lady Elizabeth Howard, da. of Thomas, 2nd Earl of Effingham. *d.* 8 July, 1841.

- \*Courtenay**, William, Archbishop of Canterbury. *b.* St. Martin's, Exeter, 1342 (?) 4th s. of Hugh Courtenay, 2nd Earl of Devon, and Margaret, da. of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. *d.* Maidstone, 31 July, 1396. *bur.* Canterbury Cath.
- Courtenay**, Sir William, K.B., courtier of Henry VII. s. of Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire (*d.* 1509) (q.v.), and Elizabeth, da. of Sir Philip Courtenay of Molland. *d.* Greenwich, 9 June, 1512.
- Courtenay**, William Reginald, 11th Earl of Devon, P.C., D.C.L., politician and philanthropist. *b.* Charlotte St., Bedford Square, London, 14 April, 1807. 1st s. of William Courtenay, 10th Earl, and Lady Harriet Leslie, da. of Sir Lucas Pepys, bart., and Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Rothes. Known as "the good Earl." *d.* Powderham, 18 Nov., 1888.
- Cousins**, Samuel, R.A., mezzotint engraver. *b.* Exeter, 9 May, 1801. *d.* 24 Camden Square, London, 7 May, 1887.
- Cowell**, John, LL.D., civilian. *b.* Ernsborough, 1554. Author of 'The Interpreter,' a law dictionary. Regius professor of civil law, Cambridge. Vicar-general of the Archbishop of Canterbury. *d.* Cambridge, 1611.
- Cowell**, Joseph Leathley, actor (real name Hawkins Witchett). *b.* near Torquay, 7 Aug., 1792. *d.* 13 Nov., 1863. *bur.* Brompton Cemetery.
- Cowell**, Samuel Houghton, actor and singer. *b.* London, 5 April, 1820. s. of Joseph Leathley Cowell (q.v.). *d.* Blandford, 11 March, 1864.
- Cowley**, Hannah (née Parkhouse), dramatist and poet. *b.* Tiverton, 1743. da. of a bookseller. Author of "The Belle's Stratagem." *d.* Tiverton, 11 March, 1809.
- Cox**, Edward William, serjeant-at-law. *b.* Taunton, 1809. 1st s. of William Charles Cox of Taunton, manufacturer, and Harriet, da. of William Upcott of Exeter. *d.* Mill Hill, 24 Nov., 1879. *bur.* Colney Hatch cemetery.
- Cranch**, John, painter. *b.* Kingsbridge, 12 Oct., 1751. Self-taught. *d.* Bath, 1821.
- Crane**, Thomas, divine and theological writer. *b.* Plymouth, 1631. s. of a merchant. *d.* Beaminster.
- Crealock**, Henry Hope, soldier, artist, and author. *b.* 31 March, 1831. 2nd s. of William Betton Crealock, of Langeston, Devon. *d.* 20 Victoria Square, London, 31 May, 1891.

- Gross**, John, painter. *b.* Tiverton 1819. *s.* of foreman in lace factory. *d.* Gloucester Place, Regent's Park, 27 Feb., 1861.
- Crosse**, Richard, miniature-painter. *b.* Knowle, near Cullompton, 24 April, 1742. A deaf mute. Painter in enamel to George III. *d.* Knowle, 1810.
- Cuming**, Hugh, naturalist. *b.* West Alvington, Kingsbridge, 14 Feb., 1791. Collected shells and orchids in Pacific. *d.* Gower St., London, 10 Aug., 1865.
- Cussans**, John Edwin, antiquary. *b.* Plymouth, 30 Oct., 1837. *d.* 46 St. John's Park, Upper Holloway, 11 Sept., 1899.
- Cutcliffe, Rochetaillade, or De Rupescissa**, John (fl. 1345), Franciscan. *b.* Dammage, Ilfracombe (?) Author of books on alchemy and prophetic writings. *burnt* at Avignon (?)
- Davy**, Edward, scientific investigator. *b.* Ottery St. Mary, 16 June, 1806. *s.* of a surgeon. Invented needle telegraphy, 1837. *d.* Malesbury, Victoria, 27 Jan., 1885.
- Davy**, John, musical composer. *b.* Upton Hellions, 23 Dec., 1763. illeg. *s.*; brought up by a blacksmith. Composed "The Bay of Biscay." *d.* penniless in May's Buildings, St. Martin's Lane, 22 Feb., 1824.
- Davy**, Robert, portrait-painter. *b.* Cullompton. *d.* John St., Tottenham Court Road, 28 Sept., 1793.
- Davy**, William, lawyer. *b.* Exeter. King's serjeant; famous as a cross-examiner and humorist. *d.* Hammersmith, 13 Dec., 1780.
- Davy**, William, divine. *b.* Down House, Tavistock, 4 March, 1743. Author of a 'System of Divinity,' part of which he printed himself. Vicar of Winkleigh. *d.* Winkleigh, 13 June, 1826.
- \***Davys**, John, navigator. *b.* Sandridge, Stoke Gabriel, 1550 (?) Discovered Davys Strait, and explored Baffin's Bay. Killed off Singapore, 30 Dec., 1605.
- Dennis or Denys**, Sir Thomas, privy councillor. *b.* Holcombe Burnell (Prince), 1480 (?) Custos rotulorum of Devon. Sheriff of Devon. Recorder of Exeter. *d.* 1560 (?)
- Dickson**, Sir James Robert, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., Australian statesman. *b.* Plymouth, 30 Nov. 1832. *d.* Sydney, 10 Jan., 1901. *bur.* Brisbane.
- Doddridge or Doderidge**, Sir John, judge. *b.* Barnstaple (?) 1555. *s.* of a merchant. *d.* Forsters, near Egham, 13 Sept., 1628. *bur.* Exeter Cath.

- Donn** or **Donne**, Benjamin, mathematician. *b.* Bideford, 1729. *s.* of a schoolmaster. Published map of Devon 1765, from a survey taken by himself. *d.* Kingston, near Taunton, June, 1798.
- Donne** or **Dunne**, Gabriel, Cistercian monk. Belonged to the Donne family of Ralph Donne, Devon. Abbot of Buckfastleigh. Benefactor of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. *d.* London, 5 Dec., 1558. *bur.* St. Paul's.
- Downe**, John, divine. *b.* Holsworthy, 1570 (?) Vicar of Winsford, Som. *d.* Instow, 1631.
- Downman**, Hugh, physician and poet. *b.* Newton St. Cyres, 1740. Medical practitioner at Exeter. *d.* Alphington, near Exeter, 23 Sept., 1809.
- Downman**, John, A.R.A., portrait and subject painter. *b.* Devon. *d.* Wrexham, 24 Dec., 1824.
- Dowriche**, Anne (née Edgcumbe), poetess (fl. 1589). *da.* of Peter Edgcumbe, Sheriff of Devon, 1566. *mar.* Hugh Dowriche (q.v.).
- Dowriche**, Hugh (fl. 1596), author. Husband of Anne Dowriche (q.v.). Rector of Honiton.
- Drake**, Sir Bernard, naval commander. 1st *s.* of John Drake of Ash, Musbury, and Amy, *da.* of Sir Roger Grenville of Stowe, Cornwall. *d.* Crediton, 10 April, 1586.
- \***Drake**, Sir Francis, circumnavigator and admiral. *b.* Tavistock, 1540 (?) *s.* of a clergyman. *d.* off Portobello, 28 Jan., 1596.
- Drake**, John Poad, inventor and artist. *b.* Stoke Damerel, July, 1794. *d.* Fowey, Cornwall, 26 Feb., 1883.
- Drew**, Edward, M.P., recorder of London. *b.* Sharpham, Ashprington, 1542 (?) 1st *s.* of Thomas Drew of Sharpham and Eleanor, *da.* of William Huckmore of Devon. Queen's serjeant. Built Killerton. *d.* April 1598. *bur.* Broad Clyst.
- Duck**, Sir Arthur, LL.D., M.P., civilian. *b.* Heavitree, 1580. *bro.* of Nicholas Duck (q.v.). Chancellor of London, and Bath and Wells. Biographer of Archbishop Chichele. *d.* 1648. *bur.* Chiswick.
- Duck**, Nicholas, lawyer. *b.* Heavitree, 1570. 1st *s.* of Richard Duck of Heavitree; *bro.* of Sir Arthur Duck (q.v.). Recorder of Exeter. *d.* Exeter, 28 Aug., 1628. *bur.* in Cath.
- Dunn**, Samuel, mathematician. *b.* Crediton, where he kept a school till 1751. *d.* Boar's Head Court, Fleet Street, London, Jan., 1794.

**Dunning**, John, 1st Baron Ashburton, lawyer. *b.* Asburton, 18 Oct., 1731. Younger s. of John Dunning, of Ashburton, and Agnes, da. of Henry Judsham, of Old Port, Modbury. *d.* Exmouth, 18 Aug., 1783. *bur.* Ashburton Church.

**D'Urfey**, Thomas, poet and dramatist. *b.* Exeter, 1653. Of Huguenot descent. Author of 'An Antidote against Melancholy.' *d.* London, 26 Feb., 1723. *bur.* St. James's Church, Piccadilly.

**Eastcott**, Richard, writer on music. *b.* Exeter, 1740 (?) Chaplain of Livery Dale, Devon. *d.* there, 1828.

\***Eastlake**, Sir Charles Lock, P.R.A., F.R.S., D.C.L., painter. *b.* Plymouth, 17 Nov., 1793. 4th s. of George Eastlake, admiralty agent at Plymouth, and a da. of Samuel Pierce of Exeter. Secretary of the Fine Arts Commission. Commissioner for the Great Exhibition, 1851. *d.* Pisa, 14 Dec., 1865. *bur.* Kensal Green.

**Edgcumbe**, Sir Piers, K.B., Sheriff of Devon. *b.* Milton Abbot, near Tavistock (?) s. of Sir Richard Edgcumbe (*d.* 1489) (q.v.). *d.* 14 Aug., 1539.

**Edgcumbe** or **Edgecombe**, Sir Richard, M.P., statesman. *b.* Milton Abbot, near Tavistock (?) Sheriff of Devon. Ambassador to Scotland. *d.* Morlaix, 8 Sept., 1489. *bur.* in Church of Friars-preachers there.

**Edgcumbe** or **Edgecombe**, Sir Richard, country gentleman. *b.* Stonehouse, 1499. 1st s. of Sir Piers Edgcumbe (q.v.). Sheriff of Devon. Called "the good old knight of the castle." Built Mount Edgcumbe House, 1553. *d.* 1 Feb., 1562. *bur.* Maker Church.

**Edmondes**, Sir Thomas, M.P., diplomatist. *b.* Plymouth 1563 (?) 5th s. of Thomas Edmondes of Fowey, Cornwall, and Joan, da. of Antony Delabare of Sherborne. *d.* 20 Sept., 1639.

**Egerton**, Sarah (née Fisher), actress. *b.* 1782. da. of rector of Little Torrington. mar. Daniel Egerton (actor). *d.* Chelsea, 3 Aug., 1782. *bur.* Chelsea Churchyard.

**Elford**, Sir William, M.P., F.R.S., banker, politician, and amateur artist. *b.* Bickham, Buckland Monachorum, May, 1749. 1st s. of Rev. Lancelot Elford of Bickham, and Grace, da. of Alexander Willis of Kingsbridge. Recorder of Plymouth. Lieut.-Col. South Devon Militia. *d.* Totnes, 30 Nov., 1837. *bur.* in Parish Church.

- Ellacombe** or **Ellicombe**, Henry Thomas, divine and antiquary. *b.* Alphington, 1790. *s.* of the rector; *bro.* of Sir Charles Greene Ellicombe (q.v.). Rector of Clyst St. George. Wrote on campanology and antiquities. *d.* Clyst St. George, 30 July, 1885. *bur.* Bitton, Gloucestershire.
- Ellicombe**, Sir Charles Greene, K.C.B., General, Royal Engineers. *b.* Alphington, 3 Aug., 1783. *s.* of the rector; *bro.* of Henry Thomas Ellacombe (q.v.). *d.* Worthing, 7 June, 1871.
- Enty**, John, Presbyterian minister at Plymouth, 1698. *b.* 1675 (?) *s.* of a travelling tailor in Cornwall. *d.* 26 Nov., 1743.
- Exeter**, Walter of (fl. 1301), Cluniac monk. *b.* Exeter. Spent most of his days in his cell at St. Caroe, near Lostwithiel, and prob. died there.
- Exeter**, William of (fl. 1330 ?), D.D., author, canon of Exeter. *b.* Exeter.
- Exeter**, William of (fl. 1360 ?), physician, precentor of Lincoln. *b.* Exeter.
- Exeter**, William of (d. 1365 ?), author of sermons. *b.* Exeter.
- Fishacre**, **Fissakre**, **Fishakle**, or **Fizacre**, Richard de, Dominican divine. *b.* Devon (?) *d.* Oxford 1248. *bur.* among the Friars Preachers.
- Follett**, Sir William Webb, M.P., attorney-general. *b.* Topsham, 2 Dec., 1798. *d.* Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, 28 June, 1845. *bur.* Temple Church. Statue in Westminster Abbey.
- Foote**, Maria, 4th Countess of Harrington, actress. *b.* Plymouth 24 July, 1791 (?) *da.* of Samuel T. Foote, manager of the Plymouth Theatre, and afterwards of a hotel at Exeter. *mar.* Charles Stanhope, 4th Earl of Harrington, 1831. *d.* 27 Dec., 1867.
- Ford**, Sir Francis Clare, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., diplomatist. *s.* of Richard Ford (q.v.) of Heavitree. *d.* Paris 31 Jan., 1899.
- Ford**, Sir Henry, F.R.S., Irish secretary. *b.* Bagtor, Ilsington, 1619 (?) 1st *s.* of Henry Ford, and Katharine, *da.* of George Drake of Spratshays, Littleham. *d.* Nutwell. *bur.* Woodbury Church.
- Ford**, John, dramatist. *hap.* Ilsington, 17 April, 1586. prob. spent his last years in Devon. *d.* 1639 (?)  
 "Deep in a dump John Ford alone was gat,  
 With folded arms, and a melancholy hat."
- Ford**, Richard, critic and author. *b.* Heavitree, 1796. Author of 'Handbook for Travellers in Spain.' *d.* 1858.

**Ford**, Simon, divine. *b.* East Oghwell, near Newton Bushell, 1619 (?) *d.* Old Swinford, Worcestershire, 7 April, 1699. *bur.* in the Church.

**Ford**, Thomas, nonconformist divine. *b.* Brixton, Devon, 1598. *d.* Exeter, 1674. *bur.* St. Lawrence Church.

**Forster**, Nathaniel, D.D., F.R.S., scholar. *b.* Stadscombe, Plymstock, 3 Feb., 1718. *s.* of Robert Forster, and Elizabeth, *da.* of Rev. John Tindal of Cornwood, Devon. Chaplain to George II. *d.* Craig's Court, Charing Cross, 20 Oct., 1759.

**Fortescue**, Sir Edmund, royalist commander. *b.* Fallapit. *bap.* East Allington, 16 July, 1609. 1st *s.* of John Fortescue of Fallapit, and Sara, *da.* of Sir Edmund Prideaux of Netherton. Governor of Fort Charles, Salcombe. *d.* Delft, Jan. or Feb., 1647. *bur.* New Church, Delft.

**Fortescue**, Sir Faithful, royalist commander. *bap.* Wear Gifford, 22 Aug., 1585. 3rd *s.* of John Fortescue of Buckland Filleigh, and Anne, *da.* of Walter Porter of Thetford, Norfolk. *bur.* Carisbrooke, 29 May, 1666.

**Fortescue**, James, D.D., poetical writer. *b.* Ford, Milton Abbot. *bap.* 21 July, 1716. *d.* Wootton, Northants, 1777.

\***Fortescue**, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench and author. *b.* Devon (?), 1394. 2nd *s.* of Sir John Fortescue, governor of Meaux, and grandson of William Fortescue of Wimpston. Wrote 'De Laudibus Legum Angliæ.' *d.* 1476 (?).

**Foster**, James, D.D., nonconformist divine. *b.* Exeter, 16 Sept., 1697. *d.* London, 5 Nov., 1753.

**Fowler**, Henry, hymn-writer. *b.* Yealmpton, 11 Dec., 1779. Minister of Gower St. Chapel, London. *d.* London, 16 Dec., 1838. *bur.* New Bunhill Fields burying-ground, Islington.

\***Froude**, James Anthony, LL.D., historian and man of letters. *b.* Dartington, 23 April, 1818. *s.* of Robert Hurrell Froude, rector; *bro.* of Richard Hurrell Froude (q.v.) and William Froude (q.v.). *d.* Kingsbridge, 20 Oct., 1894. *bur.* Salcombe Cemetery.

**Froude**, Richard Hurrell, divine. *b.* Dartington, 25 March, 1803. *s.* of Robert Hurrell Froude, rector; *bro.* of James Anthony Froude (q.v.) and William Froude (q.v.). *d.* Dartington, 28 Feb., 1836.

**Froude**, William, F.R.S., engineer and naval architect. *b.* Dartington, 28 Nov., 1810. 4th *s.* of Robert Hurrell Froude, rector; *bro.* of James Anthony Froude (q.v.) and Richard Hurrell Froude (q.v.). *d.* Admiralty House, Simons Town, 4 May, 1879. *bur.* Naval Cemetery.

- Furneaux**, Philip, D.D., independent minister. *b.* Totnes, 1726. *d.* 1783.
- Gale**, Theophilus, nonconformist tutor. *b.* Kingsteignton, 1628. s. of Theophilus Gale, D.D., Preb. of Exeter. Author of 'The Court of the Gentiles,' a marvel of erudition. *d.* London, Feb. or March, 1678. *bur.* Bunhill Fields.
- Gandy**, Henry, nonjuring bishop. *b.* 14 Oct., 1649. s. of John Gandy, 'doctor,' of South Brent. *d.* Scroop Court, Holborn, 26 Feb., 1734. *bur.* St. Pancras Churchyard, 30 Feb. (sic).
- Gandy**, James, portrait painter. *b.* Exeter (?), 1619. Pupil of Vandyck. One of the earliest native English painters. *d.* Ireland, 1689.
- Gandy**, William, portrait painter. *b.* Ireland. s. of James Gandy (q.v.). *d.* Exeter, 14 July, 1729. *bur.* St. Paul's Church.
- Garland**, John (fl. 1230), grammarian and alchemist. *b.* Chulmleigh (?) 1180 (?) *d.* Paris, 1252 (?)
- Gates**, Sir Thomas, Governor of Virginia (fl. 1596—1621). *b.* Colyford (Westcote).
- \*Gay**, John, poet and dramatist. *ba*p. Barnstaple, 16 Sept., 1685. Author of the "Beggar's Opera." *d.* London, 4 Dec., 1732. *bur.* Westminster Abbey.  
 "Of manners gentle, of affections mild,  
 In wit a man, simplicity a child."
- Gay**, John, philosophical writer. *b.* Upton Pyne, 1699. 2nd s. of James Gay, rector, and Elizabeth, da. of Nicholas Hooper, of Fulbrook, Braunton. *d.* Wilshampstead, Beds., 18 July, 1745. *bur.* Wilshampstead.
- Geare**, Allan, nonconformist. *b.* Stoke Fleming, 1622. Minister of St. Saviour's, Dartmouth. Ejected 1662. *d.* 1662.
- Gee**, John, anti-catholic writer. *b.* Dunsford, 1596. s. of the incumbent. *d.* Tenterden, Kent, 1639.
- Gee**, Sir Orlando, registrar of Court of Admiralty, *b.* 1619. bro. of John Gee (q.v.). *d.* 1705. *bur.* Isleworth Church.
- Gibbs**, Sir Vicary, judge. *b.* Cathedral Close, Exeter, 27 Oct., 1751. 2nd s. of George Abraham Gibbs, and Anne, da. of Anthony Vicary. Called "Vinegar Gibbs." *d.* Russell Square, London, 8 Feb., 1820. *bur.* Hayes, Kent.
- Gifford**, Humphrey (fl. 1580), poet. *b.* Halsbury, Parkham (?) prob. 2nd s. of Anthony Gifford of Halsbury.
- Gifford**, Robert, 1st Baron Gifford, judge. *b.* Exeter, 24 Feb., 1779. Youngest s. of Robert Gifford of Exeter. Master of the Rolls and deputy-speaker of the House of Lords. *d.* Dover, 4 Sept., 1826. *bur.* Rolls Chapel, Chancery Lane.



- \***Gifford**, William, first editor of 'Quarterly Review.' *b.* Ashburton, April, 1756. *s.* of a glazier; his mother, *da.* of a carpenter at Ashburton. *d.* 6 St. James's St., London, 31 Dec., 1826. *bur.* Westminster Abbey.
- \***Gilbert**, Sir Humphrey, navigator and founder of the first British colony in North America. *b.* Compton, near Dartmouth, about 1539. *s.* of Otho Gilbert of Compton, and Katherine, *da.* of Sir Philip Champernowne of Modbury, and afterwards mother of Sir Walter Raleigh (q.v.). *d.* in a storm off the Azores, 9 Sept., 1583.
- Gilling**, Isaac, presbyterian minister. *b.* Stogumber, Som., about 1662. *s.* of a baker. Ministered at Axminster, Silverton, and Newton Abbot. *d.* Newton Abbot, 20 or 21 Aug., 1725.
- Glanvill**, Joseph, F.R.S., divine. *b.* Plymouth, 1636. 3rd *s.* of Nicholas Glanvill of Halwell, Whitchurch, Devon. Rector of the Abbey Church, Bath. Author of 'Sadducismus Triumphatus: Philosophical considerations touching Witches and Witchcraft.' *d.* Bath, 4 Nov., 1680. *bur.* Abbey Church.
- Glanville**, Sir John, the elder, M.P., judge. *b.* Tavistock, 1542. 2nd *s.* of John Glanville. The first attorney who reached the bench. Built the mansion of Kilworthy, near Tavistock. *d.* 27 July, 1600. *bur.* Tavistock Church.
- Glanville**, Sir John, the younger, M.P., D.C.L., serjeant. *b.* Tavistock, 1586. 2nd *s.* of Sir John Glanville, the elder (q.v.). Recorder of Plymouth. Speaker of the Short Parliament. *d.* 2 Oct., 1661. *bur.* Broad Hinton Church, Wilts.
- Gorham**, George Cornelius, divine and antiquary. *b.* St. Neots, Hunts. *s.* of a merchant and banker. Rector of Bramford Speke, 1847-57. *d.* there, June, 1857.
- Gosse**, Philip Henry, F.R.S., zoologist. *b.* Worcester, 6 April 1810. *s.* of a miniature-painter. Lived at St. Marychurch, Torquay, over 30 years. Author of 'A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast.' *d.* St. Marychurch, 23 Aug., 1888.
- Grenville**, Denis, D.D., Jacobite divine. *b.* Kilkhampton, Corn., 13 Feb., 1637. *s.* of Sir Bevil Grenville, and Grace, *da.* of Sir George Smith of Exeter. Dean of Durham. *d.* Paris, 18 April, 1703. *bur.* Holy Innocents Churchyard, Paris.
- Grenville**, John, Earl of Bath. *b.* Kilkhampton, Corn., 26 Aug., 1628. 1st surviving *s.* of Sir Bevil Grenville, and Grace, *da.* of Sir George Smith of Exeter. Lord Warden of the Stannaries. Governor of Plymouth. Lord-lieutenant of Cornwall and Devon. Privy councillor. *d.* 1701.

- Grenville**, or **Greynvile**, Sir Richard, M.P., naval commander. *b.* Cornwall(?), 1541 (?) Resided at Bideford. Commanded for his cousin, Sir Walter Raleigh (q.v.), fleet for colonization of Virginia. Killed in the "Revenge," off Flores, Sept. 1591, after fighting during 15 hours 15 Spanish ships.
- Hakewill**, George, D.D., divine and author. *b.* St. Mary Arches, Exeter, 1578. *s.* of a merchant. Rector of Exeter College, Oxford. One of the authors on whom Johnson formed his style. *d.* Heanton Punchardon, near Barnstaple, 2 April, 1649. *bur.* in the church there.
- Hakewill**, William, M.P., legal antiquary. *b.* St. Mary Arches, Exeter, 1574. *bro.* of George Hakewill (q.v.). Master of chancery. *d.* Wendover, Bucks., 31 Oct., 1655.
- Hallett** or **Hallet**, Joseph, I, ejected minister. *b.* Bridport, Dorset, 1628 (?) First presbyterian minister at Exeter, 1672. *d.* Exeter, 14 March, 1689.
- Hallett** or **Hallet**, Joseph, II, nonconformist minister of Exeter. *b.* 4 Nov., 1656. *s.* of Joseph Hallett, I (q.v.). *d.* Exeter, 1722.
- Hallett** or **Hallet**, Joseph, III, nonconformist. *b.* Exeter 1691 (?) 1st *s.* of Joseph Hallett, II (q.v.). Pastor at Exeter from 1722. *d.* Exeter, 2 April, 1744.
- Hankeford**, Sir William, K.B., judge. *b.* Hankford, Bulkworthy (?) Chief-justice of King's bench. *d.* Annery, Monk-leigh, 20 Dec., 1422.
- Hanmer**, John, nonconformist minister. *b.* Bideford, 1642. *s.* of Jonathan Hanmer (q.v.). Pastor at Barnstaple. *d.* Barnstaple, 19 July, 1707.
- Hanmer**, Jonathan, divine. *b.* Barnstaple, Oct., 1606. Vicar of Instow and Bishop's Tawton. Ejected 1662. Founded first nonconformist congregation at Barnstaple. *d.* Barnstaple, 18 Dec., 1687.
- Harding**, Thomas, divine. *b.* Combmartin, 1516. Became a Catholic, and carried on a long controversy with John Jewel (q.v.). *d.* Louvain, Sept., 1572. *bur.* St. Gertrude's Church.
- Harding**, William, F.G.S., Lieut.-Col., historian of Tiverton. *b.* 16 Aug., 1792. 3rd *s.* of Robert Harding of Upcott, Devon. *d.* Barnstaple, 15 Jan., 1886.
- Harris**, John, D.D., principal of New College, London. *b.* Ugborough, 8 March, 1802. 1st *s.* of a tailor and draper. Chairman of the Congregational Union, 1852. *d.* St. John's Wood, 21 Dec., 1856. *bur.* Abney Park Cemetery.

**Harris**, Sir William Snow, F.R.S., electrician. *b.* Plymouth, 1 April, 1791. *s.* of a solicitor. Invented improved lightning-conductor. *d.* Plymouth, 22 Jan. 1867.

**Hart**, Solomon Alexander, R.A., painter. *b.* Plymouth, April, 1806. *s.* of a mezzotint engraver. Professor of painting, Royal Academy. *d.* 36 Fitzroy Square, London, 11 June, 1881.

**Hawker**, Robert, D.D., divine and author. *b.* Exeter, 13 April 1753. *s.* of a surgeon. Vicar of Charles, Plymouth. Popular preacher. *d.* Plymouth, 6 April, 1827. *bur.* Charles Church.

**Hawker**, Robert Stephen, poet and antiquary. *b.* Stoke Damerel, 3 Dec., 1803. *s.* of Jacob Stephen Hawker, doctor, and Jane Elizabeth, da. of Stephen Drewitt of Winchester; grandson of Robert Hawker (q.v.). Vicar of Morwenstow, Cornwall. Author of 'Cornish Ballads' and 'Footprints of Former Men in Far Cornwall.' *d.* 9 Lockyer St., Plymouth, 15 Aug., 1875. *bur.* in cemetery there.

\***Hawkins** or **Hawkyns**, Sir John, naval commander. *b.* Plymouth, 1532. 2nd *s.* of William Hawkins (*d.* 1554) (q.v.). Treasurer and comptroller of the navy. Rear-admiral against the Armada. *d.* off Porto Rico, 12 Nov., 1595.

**Hawkins** or **Hawkyns**, Sir Richard, naval commander. *b.* Plymouth, 1562. *s.* of Sir John Hawkins (q.v.). Vice-admiral of Devon. *d.* London, 17 April, 1622.

**Hawkins** or **Hawkyns**, William, M.P., sea-captain and merchant. *b.* Plymouth (?) *s.* of John Hawkyns of Tavistock. Mayor of Plymouth. Made voyages to Guinea and Brazil. *d.* Plymouth, Feb., 1554.

**Hawkins** or **Hawkyns**, William, sea-captain and merchant. *b.* Plymouth (?) 1st *s.* of William Hawkins (*d.* 1554), (q.v.). Mayor of Plymouth. Helped to fit out seven ships against the Armada. *d.* Deptford, 7 Oct., 1589. *bur.* St. Nicholas Church.

**Hawkins** or **Hawkyns**, William (fl. 1595), sea-captain and merchant. 1st *s.* of William Hawkins (*d.* 1589), (q.v.).

\***Haydon**, Benjamin Robert, historical painter. *b.* Wimpole St., Plymouth, 26 Jan., 1786. *s.* of a printer and publisher. Committed suicide 22 June, 1846. *bur.* Paddington Churchyard.

**Hayman**, Francis, R.A., painter. *b.* Exeter, 1708. One of the founders of the Royal Academy. *d.* Dean St., Soho, 2 Feb., 1776. *bur.* in the Parish Church (St. Anne's).

- Heard**, Sir Isaac, Garter King-of-Arms. *b.* Ottery St. Mary, 10 Dec., 1730. *s.* of John Heard of Bridgwater. Educated Honiton Grammar School. *d.* College of Arms, London, 29 April, 1822. *bur.* St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
- Hearder**, Jonathan, electrician and inventor. *b.* Plymouth, 1810. Electrician to South Devon Hospital. *d.* Plymouth, 16 July, 1876.
- Heath**, Benjamin, D.C.L., book-collector and critic. *b.* Exeter, 20 April, 1704. *s.* of a merchant. Town Clerk of Exeter. *d.* Exeter, 13 Sept., 1766. *bur.* St. Leonard's Church.
- Heath**, John, judge. *b.* Exeter, 1736. *s.* of an alderman. Recorder of Exeter. *d.* 16 Jan., 1816. *bur.* Hayes, Middlesex.
- Heathcoat**, John, M.P., inventor. *b.* Duffield, near Derby, 7 Aug., 1783. *s.* of a farmer. Removed from Loughborough to Tiverton, 1816. Invented lace machines etc. *d.* Bolham House, Tiverton, 18 Jan., 1861. *bur.* St. Peter's.
- Hele**, Sir John, M.P., serjeant-at-law. *b.* Devon, 1565. 4th *s.* of Nicholas Hele of South Hele, Devon, and Margery, da. of Richard Down of Holsworthy. Recorder of Exeter. Founded Boys' Hospital at Plymouth. Built mansion at Wembury, near Plymouth. *d.* 4 June, 1608. *bur.* Wembury Church.
- Henrietta** or **Henriette**, Anne, Duchess of Orleans. *b.* Bedford House, Exeter, 16 June, 1644. 5th da. of Charles I. *d.* St. Cloud, 30 June, 1670.
- Herle**, William de, judge. *b.* Leicestershire (?) Lived at Chambercombe, near Ilfracombe, where he possessed estates through his wife, Margaret, da. of William Polglas. *d.* Chambercombe (?), 1347.
- Herrick**, Robert, poet. *bap.* St. Vedast, Foster Lane, London, 24 Aug., 1591. 4th *s.* of Nicholas Herrick, a goldsmith in Cheapside, and Julian Stone. Rector of Dean Prior, 1629-47 and 1662-74. *bur.* there, 15 Oct., 1674.
- Hilliard**, Nicholas, first English miniature painter. *b.* Exeter, 1537. *s.* of Richard Hilliard, High Sheriff of Exeter. Engraver of Elizabeth's second Great Seal. Executed miniatures of chief contemporaries, exhibited at Royal Academy, 1879. *d.* St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 7 Jan., 1619. *bur.* in the Parish Church.
- "A hand or eye  
By Hilliard drawn, is worth a history  
By a worse painter made."—*Donne*.
- Hincks**, Thomas, F.R.S., zoologist. *b.* Exeter, 15 July, 1818. *s.* of William Hincks, professor of natural history, University College, Toronto. *d.* Clifton, 25 Jan., 1899.

**Hody**, Sir John, M.P., judge. *b.* Nethaway, Brixham (?) *s.* of Thomas Hody of Kingston Magna, Dorset, and a daughter of John Cole of Nethaway. *d.* London, 1441. *bur.* Woolavington, Som.

**Hole**, Richard, poet. *b.* Exeter, 1746. *s.* of William Hole, Archdeacon of Barnstaple. Rector of Inwardleigh. *d.* Exmouth, 28 May, 1803.

**Holland**, John, Duke of Exeter and Earl of Huntingdon, K.G. *b.* Dartington, 18 March, 1395. 2nd *s.* of John Holland, Duke of Exeter. Constable of Tower of London. Governor of Aquitaine. *d.* 5 Aug., 1447. *bur.* St. Catherine by the Tower.

**Hooker**, alias Vowell, John, antiquary. *b.* Exeter, 1526. 2nd *s.* of Robert Hooker, Mayor of Exeter. First chamberlain of Exeter. *d.* Exeter, Nov., 1601. *bur.* St. Mary Major's.

\***Hooker**, Richard, theologian. "Judicious Hooker." *b.* Heavitree, March, 1554 (?) *s.* of Roger Hooker, alias Vowell, in poor circumstances; nephew of John Hooker (q.v.). Master of the Temple. Author of 'The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity.' *d.* Bishopsbourne, Kent, 2 Nov., 1600. *bur.* in Chancel.

**Hooper**, Edmund, organist and composer. *b.* Halberton, 1553 (?) First regular organist of Westminster Abbey. *d.* 14 July, 1621. *bur.* in Cloisters.

**Hopkins**, Charles, poet and dramatist. *b.* Exeter, 1664 (?) *s.* of Ezekiel Hopkins (q.v.). *d.* London (?), 1700.

**Hopkins**, Ezekiel, D.D., Bishop of Raphoe and Derry. *b.* Pinne, Devon, 3 Dec., 1634. *s.* of the rector. Minister of St. Mary Arches, Exeter. *d.* 19 June, 1690. *bur.* St. Mary Aldermanbury, London.

**Hudson**, Thomas, portrait-painter. *b.* Bideford (?), 1701. Master of Reynolds (q.v.). Painted Handel and George II. *d.* Twickenham, 26 Jan., 1779.

**Humphry**, Ozias, R.A., portrait-painter. *b.* Honiton, 8 Sept., 1742. Lived in King St., Covent Garden, and Rathbone Place, Oxford St. *d.* London, 9 March, 1810. *bur.* in ground of St. James's Chapel, Hampstead Road.

**Huxham**, John, F.R.S., physician and author. *b.* Totnes, 1692. Practised at Plymouth. *d.* Plymouth, 11 Aug., 1768. *bur.* St. Andrew's Church.

**Incedon**, Benjamin, genealogist. *b.* Pilton, Barnstaple, June, 1730. Recorder of Barnstaple. *d.* Barnstaple, 7 Aug., 1796.

- Ireland**, John, D.D., Dean of Westminster. *b.* Ashburton, 8 Sept., 1761. *s.* of a butcher. Founded professorship and scholarships at Oxford. *d.* Westminster, 2 Sept., 1842. *bur.* South Transept of Abbey.
- Izacke**, Richard, antiquary. *b.* Exeter, 1624 (?) Chamberlain and Town Clerk of Exeter. *d.* 1698. *bur.* Ottery St. Mary Church.
- Jackson**, Abraham, divine and author. *b.* 1589. *s.* of a Devon clergyman. Preb. of Peterborough. *d.* 1646 (?)
- Jackson**, William, musical composer. "Jackson of Exeter." *b.* Exeter, 28 May, 1730. *s.* of a grocer. *d.* 12 July, 1803.
- James**, John Haddy, F.R.C.S., surgeon. *b.* Exeter, 6 July, 1788. *s.* of a retired Bristol merchant. Surgeon to Devon and Exeter Hospital. *d.* Exeter, 17 March, 1869.
- Jeffery**, Thomas, nonconformist divine. *b.* Exeter, 1700 (?) *d.* 1728.
- Jenkins**, Thomas, painter and dealer in antiquities. *b.* Devon. Pupil of Thomas Hudson (q.v.). *d.* Yarmouth, 1798.
- Jermin** or **German**, Michael, D.D., divine. *b.* Knows, Devon, 1591. *s.* of Alexander Jermin, merchant and Sheriff of Exeter. Chaplain to Charles I. Rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate. *d.* Sevenoaks, 14 Aug., 1659.
- \*Jewel**, John, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury. *b.* Bowden, Berrynarbor, 24 May, 1522. Author of 'Apologia pro Ecclesia Anglicana.' Built Cathedral Library at Salisbury. *d.* Monkton-Farleigh, 23 Sept., 1571.
- John of Exeter**, alias John Gervays, Bishop of Winchester. *b.* Exeter. *d.* Rome, 20 Jan., 1268.
- Johns**, Ambrose Bowden, painter. *b.* Plymouth, 1776. *d.* Plymouth, 10 Dec., 1858.
- Johns**, Charles Alexander, F.L.S., author. *b.* Plymouth, 31 Dec., 1811. *d.* Winchester, 28 June, 1874.
- Jones**, John Pike, antiquary. *b.* Chudleigh, 1790. *s.* of a tradesman. Curate of North Bovey, and vicar of Butterleigh. *d.* Cheadle, 4 Feb., 1857.
- Joseph** of Exeter (Iosephus Iscanus), Latin poet (fl. 1190). *b.* Exeter. Accompanied Archbishop Baldwin to Palestine.
- \*Keats**, John, poet. *b.* Swan and Hoop, 24, The Pavement, Moorfields, London. *s.* of a livery stableman, native of Devon or Cornwall. *d.* Rome, 23 Feb., 1821.
- Kemp**, Joseph, musical composer and teacher. *b.* Exeter, 1778. Organist of Bristol Cathedral. Founded musical college at Exeter. *d.* London, 22 May, 1824.

- Kemp** or **Kempe**, William, writer on education. Master of Plymouth Grammar School, 1581-1605.
- Kemphorne**, Sir John, vice-admiral. *b.* Widscombe, Ugborough, 1620. *s.* of a Modbury attorney. *d.* Portsmouth, 19 Oct., 1679.
- Kendall**, George, D.D., theologian. *b.* Cofton, Dawlish. *s.* of collector of customs. Preb. of Exeter. Rector of Kenton. *d.* Cofton, 19 Aug., 1663.
- Kennaway**, Sir John, 1st bart., diplomatist. *b.* Exeter, 6 March, 1758. 3rd *s.* of William Kennaway, and Frances, da. of Aaron Tozer. First resident at Hyderabad. *d.* Escot, 1 Jan., 1836.
- Kennicott**, Benjamin, D.D., F.R.S., biblical scholar. *b.* Totnes, 4 April, 1718. *s.* of a barber and parish clerk. Radcliffe librarian. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. *d.* Oxford, 18 Aug., 1783. *bur.* in Cath.
- Kenrick**, John, classical scholar and historian. *b.* Exeter, 4 Feb., 1788. *d.* York, 7 May, 1877.
- Kerslake**, Thomas, bookseller and antiquary. *b.* Exeter, 1812. Lived at Bristol. *d.* Clevedon, 5 Jan., 1891.
- Kidley**, William, poet. *b.* Dartmouth, 1606 (?)
- King**, John, painter. *b.* Dartmouth, 1788. *d.* Dartmouth, 12 July, 1847.
- King**, Peter, 1st Baron King of Ockham, Lord Chancellor. *b.* Exeter, 1669. *s.* of a grocer and drysalter. *d.* Ockham, 22 July, 1734.
- King**, Richard John, antiquary. *b.* Montpelier, Pennycross, Plymouth, 18 Jan., 1818. 1st *s.* of Richard King and Mary Grace Windeatt. *d.* Crediton, 10 Feb., 1879.
- \***Kingsley**, Charles, author. *b.* Holne, 12 June, 1819. *s.* of the rector. Author of 'Westward Ho!' Rector of Eversley, Hants. Professor of modern history at Cambridge. Canon of Westminster. *d.* Eversley, 23 Jan., 1875.
- Kitto**, John, D.D., author of 'Pictorial Bible.' *b.* Plymouth, 4 Dec., 1804. *s.* of a Cornish stonemason. *d.* Cannstadt, 25 Nov., 1854.
- Kington**, Sir William, 1st bart., M.D., keeper of the privy purse to George IV. *b.* Beer Ferris, 1776. *d.* Stratford Place, Oxford St., London, 11 Oct., 1836.
- Knill**, Richard, dissenting minister. *b.* Braunton, 14 April, 1787. *s.* of a carpenter. *d.* Chester, 2 Jan., 1857.

- Lacy**, Edmund, Bishop of Exeter for 35 years. *b.* Gloucester (?) *d.* Chudleigh, 18 Sept., 1455. *bur.* choir of Exeter Cath.
- Lake**, Edward, D.D., Archdeacon of Exeter. *b.* Exeter 10 Nov., 1641. *d.* London, 1 Feb., 1704. *bur.* St. Katharine, Tower Hill.
- Langdon**, Richard, organist and composer. *b.* Exeter, 1730. Organist of Exeter, Bristol, and Armagh Cathedrals. *d.* Exeter, 8 Sept., 1803.
- Langton**, Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury and cardinal. *b.* Exeter (Prince) (?) *d.* 1228.
- Larkham**, Thomas, puritan divine. *b.* Lyme Regis, 17 Aug., 1602. Vicar of Northam 1626-40, and of Tavistock 1649-69. *bur.* Tavistock, 23 Dec., 1669.
- Lathy**, Thomas Pike, novelist. *b.* Exeter, 1771.
- Lavington** John, presbyterian divine. *b.* 1690 (?) Pastor of Bow Meeting, Exeter, 1715. Instituted a "Western Academy" at Ottery St. Mary. *d.* 1759.
- Leach**, William Elford, M.D., F.R.S., naturalist. *b.* Plymouth, 1790. Wrote on crustacea. *d.* Italy, 25 Aug., 1836.
- Leakey**, Caroline Woolmer, religious writer. *b.* 1827. *da.* of James Leakey (q.v.). Lived in Tasmania. *d.* 1881.
- Leakey**, James, artist. *b.* Exeter, 20 Sept., 1775. His father engaged in the wool trade. *d.* Exeter, 16 Feb., 1865.
- Lee**, Alfred Theophilus, LL.D., D.C.L., miscellaneous writer. *b.* 1829. *s.* of Sir J. Theophilus Lee of Lauriston Hall, Torquay. Preacher at Gray's Inn. *d.* Ealing, 19 July, 1883.
- Lee**, Frederick Richard, R.A., landscape painter. *b.* Barnstaple, 1779. *d.* South Africa, 5 June, 1879.
- Leofric**, first Bishop of Exeter. *b.* Cornwall (?) Chancellor to Edward the Confessor. Had seal of bishopric removed from Crediton to Exeter. *d.* 10 Feb., 1072. *bur.* in crypt of Cath.
- Lethbridge**, Joseph Watts, dissenting divine. *b.* Plymouth, 20 Jan., 1817. *d.* 27 July, 1885.
- Lethbridge**, Walter Stephens, miniature-painter. *b.* Charlton, near Kingsbridge, 1772. *s.* of a farmer. *d.* Stonehouse, 1831 (?)
- Letheby**, Henry, analytical chemist. *b.* Plymouth, 1816. Author of a book on 'Food.' *d.* London, 28 March, 1876.
- Ley**, James, 1st Earl of Marlborough, judge and politician. *b.* Teffont-Ewyas, Wilts(?), 1550. *s.* of Henry Ley of Ley, Devon. Created Baron Ley of Ley in Devonshire, 1624. *d.* 1629.



**\*Littleton**, Sir Thomas, K.B., judge and legal author. *b.* Frankley, Worcestershire, 1402. *s.* of Thomas Westcote of Westcote, Marwood. Author of famous treatise on 'Tenures.' *d.* Frankley, 23 Aug., 1481.

**Living** or **Lyfing**, Bishop of Crediton, Abbot of Tavistock, Bishop of Worcester. *d.* 23 March, 1046. *bur.* Tavistock.

**Lloyd**, Ridgway Robert Syers Christian Codner, physician and antiquary. *b.* Devonport, 20 Dec., 1842. *s.* of a doctor. *d.* St. Albans, 1 June, 1884.

**Locke**, Matthew; musical composer. *b.* Exeter, 1630 (?) *Com-*  
*poser in ordinary to Charles II. d.* London, Aug., 1677.

**Long**, Thomas, the elder, divine. *b.* Exeter, 1621. *Preb.* of Exeter. *d.* Exeter, 7 Dec., 1707.

**Long**, Thomas, the younger, divine. *b.* 1649. *s.* of Thomas Long, the elder (q.v.). *Preb.* of Exeter. *Rector* of Whimble. *d.* Exeter. *bur.* 28 July, 1707.

**Loosemore**, George, Mus. Doc., organist and composer (fl. 1660). *s.* of Henry Loosemore (q.v.). *Organist* of Trinity College, Cambridge.

**Loosemore**, Henry, organist and composer. *b.* Devon, 1600 (?) *Organist* of Exeter Cath. *d.* 1670.

**Loosemore**, John, organ-builder. *b.* Bishop's Nympton or Exeter 1613 (?) *bro.* of Henry Loosemore (q.v.). *Designed* organ for Exeter Cath. *d.* 8 April, 1681.

**Lopes**, Henry Charles, 1st Baron Ludlow, judge. *b.* Devonport, 3 Oct., 1828. *s.* of Sir Ralph Lopes, bart., of Maristow. *d.* 8 Cromwell Place, London, 25 Dec., 1899.

**Louis**, Sir Thomas, rear-admiral. *b.* Exeter, 1759. *d.* at sea, 17 May, 1807.

**Luckombe**, Philip, miscellaneous writer and conchologist. *b.* Exeter. *d.* 1803.

**Luny**, Thomas, marine painter. *b.* London, 1759. *Settled* at Teignmouth, 1810. *d.* there, 30 Sept., 1837.

**Luscombe**, Michael Henry Thornhill, D.C.L., bishop. *b.* Exeter, 1776. *s.* of a physician. *d.* Lausanne, 24 Aug., 1846.

**Luxmoore**, John, D.D., Bishop of Bristol, Hereford, and St. Asaph. *b.* Okehampton, 1756. *d.* St. Asaph, 21 Jan., 1830.

**Lye**, Edward, Anglo-Saxon and Gothic scholar. *b.* Totnes, 1694. *s.* of Thomas Lye, vicar of Broadhempston and a schoolmaster at Totnes. *d.* Yardley; Hastings, 19 Aug., 1767.

- Macarthur** or **McArthur**, Sir Edward, K.C.B., lieut.-general. *b.* Bath 1789. *s.* of John Macarthur (1767-1834) (q.v.) and Elizabeth, da. of R. Veal of Judgeworthy, Devon. Commander of the troops in Australia. Acting governor of Victoria. *d.* London, 1872.
- Macarthur**, Hannibal Hawkins, Australian wool merchant. *b.* Plymouth, 16 Jan., 1788. *nephew* of John Macarthur (1767-1834), (q.v.). *d.* Norwood, 6 March, 1861.
- Macarthur**, James, author and explorer. *b.* Camden, New South Wales 1798. *s.* of John Macarthur (1767-1834), (q.v.) and Elizabeth, da. of R. Veal of Judgeworthy, Devon. *d.* Sydney, 1867.
- Macarthur**, John, chief-justice of New South Wales. *b.* 1794. *s.* of John Macarthur (1767-1834), (q.v.), and Elizabeth, da. of R. Veal of Judgeworthy, Devon.
- Macarthur**, John, "the father" of New South Wales. *b.* Plymouth, 1767. Founder of the Australian wool and wine trades. *d.* Camden, New South Wales, 10 April, 1834.
- Macarthur**, Sir William, colonist. *b.* Paramatta, New South Wales, 1800. *s.* of John Macarthur (1767-1834), (q.v.), and Elizabeth, da. of R. Veal of Judgeworthy, Devon. *d.* 1882.
- Macbride**, John David, principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. *b.* Plympton, 28 June, 1778. *s.* of John Macbride, admiral. *d.* 24 Jan., 1868.
- Mallet**, Robert, F.R.S., civil engineer and scientific investigator. *b.* Dublin, 3 June, 1810. *s.* of John Mallet of Devonshire. *d.* Clapham Road, Surrey, 5 Nov., 1881.
- Manning**, James, serjeant-at-law. *b.* 1781. *s.* of James Manning, Unitarian Minister, Exeter, and Lydia, da. of John Edge of Bristol. *d.* London, 29 Aug., 1866.
- Marriott**, John, poet and divine. *b.* Leicestershire, 1780. Curate of Broad Clyst, and St. James and St. Lawrence, Exeter. Author of 'Marriage is like a Devonshire Lane.' *d.* London, 31 March, 1825.
- Martin**, Matthew, naturalist and philanthropist. *b.* Somerset, 1748. Exeter tradesman. *d.* Blackheath, 20 Nov., 1838.
- Martin**, Richard, M.P., Recorder of London. *b.* Otterton, 1570. *s.* of William Martin, and Anne, da. of Richard Parker of Sussex. Celebrated as a wit. *d.* 31 Oct., 1618. *bur.* Temple Church.

- Martyn**, William, M.P., lawyer and historian. *b.* Exeter. *bap.* St. Petrock's, Exeter, 19 Sept., 1562. *s.* of Nicholas Martyn of Exeter, and Mary, da. of Lennard Yeo of Hatherleigh. Recorder of Exeter. *bur.* St. Petrock's, Exeter, 12 April, 1617.
- Maunder**, Samuel, compiler of educational dictionaries. *b.* 1785. Of a Devon family settled near Barnstaple. *d.* Islington, 30 April, 1849.
- Maurice**, James Wilkes, rear-admiral. *b.* Devonport, 10 Feb., 1775. *d.* Stonehouse, 4 Sept., 1857.
- \***Maynard**, Sir John, M.P., judge. *b.* Abbey House, Tavistock, 1602. *s.* of Alexander Maynard, and Honora, da. of Arthur Arscott of Tetcott. *d.* Gunnersbury, 9 Oct., 1660. *bur.* Ealing.
- Mayne**, Cuthbert, first seminary priest executed in England. *b.* Youlston, near Barnstaple. *Executed* Launceston, 29 Nov., 1577.
- Mayne**, Jasper, D.D., Archdeacon of Chichester and dramatist. *b.* Hatherleigh. *bap.* there, 23 Nov., 1604. Chaplain in ordinary to Charles II. *d.* Oxford, 6 Dec., 1672. *bur.* Christ Church Cath.
- Mayne**, Zachary, religious writer. *b.* Exeter, 1631. *bap.* St. Petrock's, Exeter, 1 Jan., 1632. Master of Exeter Grammar School. *d.* Exeter, 11 Nov., 1694.
- Mayo**, Henry, D.D., LL.D., dissenting minister. "The Literary Anvil." *b.* Plymouth (?), 1733. Pastor of Independent Church, Wapping. *d.* London, 4 April, 1793.
- Merivale**, Charles, D.C.L., historian and Dean of Ely. *b.* London, 8 March, 1808. *s.* of John Herman Merivale (q.v.). Author of 'History of the Romans under the Empire.' *d.* 27 Dec., 1893. *bur.* Ely.
- Merivale**, Herman, C.B., D.C.L., under-secretary for India. *b.* Cockwood House, Dawlish, 8 Nov., 1806. *s.* of John Herman Merivale (q.v.). Professor of political economy at Oxford. *d.* South Kensington, 8 Feb., 1874.
- Merivale**, John Herman, scholar and minor poet. *b.* Exeter, 5 Aug., 1779. grandson of Samuel Merivale (q.v.). Bankruptcy commissioner. *d.* 25 April, 1844. *bur.* Hampstead.
- Merivale**, Samuel, presbyterian minister. *b.* 1715. Minister at Tavistock, 1743. Tutor at Exeter Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 1761. *d.* 1771.

**Merrifield**, Charles Watkins, F.R.S., mathematician. *b.* London (or Brighton), 20 Oct., 1827. *s.* of John Merrifield of Tavistock. Principal of Royal School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. *d.* Brighton, 1 Jan., 1884.

**Milman**, Sir Francis, 1st Bart., M.D., F.R.C.P., physician. *b.* East Ogwell, 31 Aug., 1746. *s.* of the rector. Physician to George III. *d.* Pinner Grove, Middlesex, 24 June, 1821. *bur.* Chelsea.

**Milman**, Henry Hart, D.D., author and Dean of St. Paul's. *b.* London, 10 Feb., 1791. *s.* of Sir Francis Milman (q.v.). Professor of poetry at Oxford. Author of 'History of the Jews.' *d.* Ascot, 24 Sept., 1868. *bur.* St. Paul's.

**Milman**, Robert, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta. *b.* Easton-in-Gordano, Somerset, 25 Jan., 1816. *s.* of Sir William George Milman, bart., of Levaton, Devon, and grandson of Sir Francis Milman (q.v.). *d.* India, 15 March, 1876.

**Mitchell**, Sir William, maritime writer. *b.* Modbury, 1811. Introduced international code of signals for ships. *d.* Strode, near Ivybridge, 1 May, 1878.

**Modyford**, Sir James, bart., merchant; colonial agent, deputy governor of Jamaica. *b.* Exeter (?) bro. of Sir Thomas Modyford (q.v.). *d.* Jamaica, 1673.

**Modyford**, Sir Thomas, bart., governor of Jamaica. *b.* Exeter, 1620 (?) *s.* of John Modyford, mayor of Exeter in 1622. 'Kinsman' or 'cousin' of George Monck, Duke of Albemarle (q.v.). *d.* Jamaica. *bur.* 2 Sept., 1679.

**Mogford**, Thomas, painter. *b.* Exeter, 1 May, 1809. *s.* of a veterinary surgeon at Northlew. *d.* Guernsey, 1868.

**Monck**, Christopher, 2nd Duke of Albemarle, K.G. *b.* 1653. *s.* of George Monck (q.v.) and Ann Clarges. Earl of Torrington, 1660-70. Lord-Lieutenant of Devon. Chancellor of Cambridge University. Raised Devon and Cornwall Militia against Monmouth. Governor-General of Jamaica. *d.* Jamaica, 1688.

\***Monck** or **Monk**, George, 1st Duke of Albemarle, K.G. *b.* Landcross, or Potheridge in Merton, 6 Dec., 1608. *s.* of Sir Thomas Monck, kt., and Elizabeth, da. of Sir George Smith of Maydford. Completed conquest of Scotland. As Admiral, defeated Dutch off North Foreland. General-in-chief of land forces and joint-commander of Navy. Arranged restoration of Charles II. Kept order in London during the plague and the great fire. First Lord of the Treasury. *d.* Newhall, Essex, 3 Jan., 1670.

**Monck** or **Monk**, Nicholas, D.D., provost of Eton and Bishop of Hereford. *b.* Potheridge, Merton, 1610. bro. of George Monck (q.v.). Rector of Plymptree. *d.* Westminster, 17 Dec., 1661. *bur.* in Abbey.

**Moore**, George, M.D., physician and author. *b.* Plymouth, 11 March, 1803. *s.* of a dispenser at infirmary. Physician in London. *d.* Hastings, 30 Oct., 1880.

**Moore**, Henry, unitarian minister and hymn-writer. *b.* Plymouth, 30 March, 1732. His mother was da. of William Bellew of Stockleigh Court. Minister at Modbury. *d.* Liskeard, 2 Nov., 1802.

**Moore**, John, dissenting minister. *b.* Musbury, 1642 (?) Educated Colyton. Pastor of Christ Church Chapel, Bridgwater. *d.* 23 Aug., 1717.

**Moreman**, John, D.D., divine. *b.* South Hole, Hartland, 1490 (?) Principal of Hart Hall, Oxford. Vicar of Menheniot, Cornwall. Canon of Exeter. *d.* Menheniot, 1554.

**Morice**, Sir William, M.P., secretary of State and theologian. *b.* Exeter, 6 Nov., 1602. *s.* of Dr. Evan Morice, of Carnarvonshire, Chancellor of Exeter Diocese. High Sheriff of Devon. Founded almshouse at Sutcombe. *d.* Werrington, 12 Dec., 1676.

**Mortimer**, George Ferris Whidborne, schoolmaster and divine. *b.* Bishopsteignton, 22 July, 1805. *s.* of a country gentleman. Head Master of City of London School, 1840—65. Preb. of St. Paul's. *d.* Hampton Wick, 7 Sept., 1871.

**Morwen**, **Moring**, or **Morven**, John, divine. *b.* 1518 (?) "A Devonshire man of good family." President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Preb. of St. Paul's. A famous Greek scholar. *d.* 1561 (?)

**Mowbray** (formerly **Cornish**), Sir John Robert, 1st bart., M.P., "Father of the House of Commons." *b.* Exeter, 3 June, 1815. *s.* of Robert Stribling Cornish. *d.* Onslow Gardens, 22 April, 1899. *bur.* Strathfield Mortimer.

**Mudge**, John, F.R.S., physician. *b.* Bideford, 1721. *s.* of Zachariah Mudge (q.v.) and Mary Fox. *d.* Plymouth, 26 Mar., 1793.

**Mudge**, Richard Zachariah, lieut.-col., Royal Engineers, F.R.S. *b.* Plymouth, 6 Sept., 1790. *s.* of William Mudge (q.v.). *d.* Teignmouth, 24 Sept., 1854. *bur.* Denbury.

**Mudge**, Thomas, horologist. *b.* Exeter, 1717. *s.* of Zachariah Mudge (q.v.). Retired to Plymouth, 1771. Improved maritime chronometers. King's watchmaker. *d.* Newington Place, Surrey, 14 Nov., 1794.

**Mudge**, Thomas, horologist. *b.* 16 Dec., 1760. *s.* of Thomas Mudge (1717-1794) (q.v.). *d.* Chilcompton, near Bath, 10 Nov., 1843.

**Mudge**, William, major-general, Royal Artillery, F.R.S. *b.* Plymouth, 1 Dec., 1762. *s.* of John Mudge (q.v.). Director of ordnance survey. *d.* 17 April, 1820.

**Mudge**, William, naval commander. *b.* 1796. *s.* of William Mudge (1762-1820) (q.v.). Surveyed east coasts of Africa and coast of Ireland. *d.* Howth, 20 July, 1837.

**Mudge**, Zachariah, divine. *b.* Exeter, 1694, "of humble parentage." Master of Bideford Grammar School. Incumbent of Abbotsham and St. Andrew's, Plymouth. Preb. of Exeter. *d.* Coffleet, Devon, 2 April, 1769.

**Mudge**, Zachary, admiral. *b.* Plymouth, 22 Jan., 1770. *s.* of John Mudge (q.v.). *d.* Plympton, 26 Oct., 1852.

**Musgrave**, Samuel, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., physician and classical scholar. *b.* Washfield, 29 Sept., 1732. *s.* of Richard Musgrave, gent. Educated Barnstaple. "Had few superiors as a Greek scholar." *d.* Hart St., Bloomsbury, 4 July, 1780.

**Newcomen**, Elias, schoolmaster. *b.* Bourne, Lincs., 1550 (?) Incumbent of Stoke Fleming 1600. *d.* and *bur.* there, 1614.

\***Newcomen**, Thomas, inventor of the atmospheric steam-engine. *b.* Dartmouth. *bap.* St. Saviour's, 28 Feb., 1663. great-grandson of Elias Newcomen (q.v.). An ironmonger or blacksmith. Partner with Thomas Savery (q.v.). *d.* London(?), 1729.

**Newcourt**, Richard, the elder, topographical draughtsman. *bap.* Washfield. *s.* of Philip Newcourt of Tiverton. *bur.* Somerton, Som., 1679.

**Newcourt**, Richard, the younger, author of 'Repertorium Ecclesiasticum.' *s.* of Richard Newcourt, the elder (q.v.). Principal registrar of London. *d.* 1716.

**Newte**, John, divine. *b.* Tiverton 1655 (?) *s.* of Richard Newte (q.v.). Rector of Tidcombe and Pitt's portions, Tiverton. *d.* 7 March, 1716.

**Newte**, Richard, divine. *b.* Tiverton, 24 Feb., 1613. *s.* of the town clerk. Rector of Tidcombe and Clare portions, Tiverton, and of Heanton Punchardon. *d.* Tiverton, 10 Aug., 1678.

**Newton**, George, nonconformist divine. *b.* Devon, 1602. Vicar of Taunton. *d.* Taunton, 12 June, 1681.

**Nicholls**, James Fawckner, F.S.A., antiquary and librarian. *b.* Sidmouth, 26 May, 1818. City librarian of Bristol. *d.* Fishguard, 19 Sept., 1883.

**Nicholas**, Sir Nicholas Harris, G.C.M.G., F.S.A., antiquary. *b.* Dartmouth, 10 March, 1799. *s.* of John Harris Nicholas, R.N. *d.* Boulogne, 3 Aug., 1848.

**Nicholls**, Mathias, jurist. *b.* 1630 (?) *s.* of Mathias Nicholls, 'preacher to the town of Plymouth.' Compiled first code of laws in New York. Mayor of New York. First judge of common pleas, New York. *d.* America, 22 Dec., 1687.

**Norman**, John, presbyterian divine. *b.* Trusham, 1622. Vicar of Bridgwater. *d.* Bridgwater. *bur.* 9 Feb., 1669.

**Northbrooke**, John, preacher and writer against plays (fl. 1568—1579). *b.* Devon.

\***Northcote**, James, R.A., painter and author. *b.* Plymouth, 22 Oct., 1746. *s.* of a watchmaker. *d.* Argyll Place, London, 13 July, 1831. *bur.* St. Marylebone Church.

**Northcote**, Sir John, 1st bart., M.P., politician. *b.* 1599. *s.* of John Northcote of Hayne, Newton St. Cyres, and Susan, da. of Sir Hugh Pollard. *bur.* Newton St. Cyres, 24 June, 1676.

\***Northcote**, Sir Stafford Henry, 1st Earl of Iddesleigh. *b.* London 27 Oct., 1818. *s.* of Henry Stafford Northcote of Marylebone, and Agnes Mary, da. of Thomas Cockburn; grandson of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote of The Pynes, Upton Pyne, and Jaquetta, da. of Charles Baring of Larkbear. Chancellor of the Exchequer. Foreign secretary. *d.* 10 Downing St., London, 12 Jan., 1887. *bur.* Upton Pyne.

**Northleigh**, John, M.D., LL.D., physician. *b.* Hamburg or Cadeleigh, 1657. *s.* of John Northleigh of Exminster. Practised at Exeter. *d.* Exeter, 17 Jan., 1705.

**Northmore**, Thomas, F.S.A., miscellaneous writer and inventor. *b.* Cleve House, Devon, 1766. Discovered ossiferous nature of Kent's Cavern, Torquary. *d.* near Axminster, 20 May, 1851.

**Ockley**, Simon, orientalist. *b.* Exeter, 1678. Came of a "gentleman's family" of Great Ellingham, Norfolk. Vicar of Swavesey. Author of 'History of the Saracens.' Professor of Arabic at Cambridge. *d.* Swavesey, 9 Aug., 1720.

**Odger**, George, trade unionist. *b.* Roborough, 1820. *s.* of a Cornish miner. A shoemaker. *d.* 1877.

**Ogle**, John, gamester and buffoon. *b.* Ashburton, 1647 (?) *s.* of respectable and well-to-do parents. *d.* 1685 (?)

- Oliver**, George, D.D., historian of Exeter. *b.* Newington, Surrey, 9 Feb., 1781. Forty-four years Jesuit missionary at St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter. Author of 'Monasticon Exoniensis.' *d.* Exeter, 23 March, 1861.
- Ordgar** or **Orgar**, ealdorman of Devon. *b.* Tavistock. *d.* 971.
- Oxenham**, John, sea-captain. *b.* Plymouth or South Tawton. Expeditions to Central America. *hanged* Lima 1575.
- Palk**, Sir Robert, 1st bart., M.P., governor of Madras. *b.* Ambrooke, Devon, 1717. Palk Strait named after him. *d.* Haldon House, Devon, 1798.
- Palmer**, Sir James Frederick, Australian politician. *b.* Torrington, 1804. *s.* of the rector; great-nephew of Sir Joshua Reynolds (q.v.). First president of the Victorian legislative assembly. *d.* Melbourne, 23 April, 1871.
- Palmer**, Mary (née Reynolds), author. *b.* Plympton, 9 Feb., 1716. *sis.* of Sir Joshua Reynolds (q.v.). *mar.* John Palmer, rector of Torrington. Author of 'Devonshire Dialogue.' *d.* 27 May, 1794.
- Parker**, Edmund, 2nd Earl of Morley. *b.* 10 June, 1810. *s.* of John Parker, 1st Earl of Morley (q.v.). Deputy-warden of the Stannaries. *d.* 28 Aug., 1864.
- Parker**, Henry Perlee, artist. *b.* Devonport, 15 March, 1795. *s.* of a drawing-master. *d.* London, 11 Nov., 1873.
- Parker**, John, 2nd Baron Boringdon and 1st Earl of Morley, D.C.L., F.R.S. *b.* Saltram(?), 5 May, 1772. *d.* Saltram, 15 March, 1840.
- Parker**, Richard, mutineer. *b.* Exeter 1767 (?) *s.* of a baker and corn factor(?) President of the mutineers at the Nore. *hanged* 30 June, 1797.
- Parr**, Bartholomew, M.D., medical writer. *b.* Exeter, 1750. Physician to the Devon and Exeter Hospital. *d.* Exeter, 20 Nov., 1810.
- Parsons**, Eliza (née Phelp), novelist and dramatist. *b.* Plymouth. *da.* of a wine merchant. Wrote over 60 vols. of novels. *d.* 1811.
- Parsons**, Elizabeth (née Rooker), hymn-writer. *b.* Tavistock, 5 June, 1812. *d.* of a congregational minister. *d.* Plymouth, 1873.
- Parsons**, Gertrude (née Hext), novelist. *b.* Plymouth, 1812. *d.* 1891.



- Parsons, James**, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., physician and antiquary. *b.* Barnstaple, 1705. Practised in London. *d.* Red Lion Square, 4 April, 1770.
- Parsons, Robert**, musical composer. *b.* Exeter. *drowned* Newark-upon-Trent, 25 Jan., 1570.
- Patch, Richard**, murderer. *b.* Heavitree, 1770 (?) *s.* of a farmer. *executed* 8 April, 1806.
- Patch, Thomas**, painter and engraver. *b.* Exeter(?) *d.* Florence, 30 April, 1782.
- Patteson, John** Coleridge, first missionary bishop in Melanesia. *b.* 1827. *s.* of Sir John Patteson, judge, and Frances Duke Coleridge. Brought up at Feniton Court, near Ottery St. Mary. Spoke 23 languages. *killed* at Nukapu, 16 Sept., 1871.
- Payne, William**, water-colour painter (fl. 1776—1809). *b.* Devon (?) Lived at Devonport till 1790. Became the most popular drawing-master in London. Invented Payne's grey.
- Peacock, George**, sea-captain and shipowner. *b.* Starcross, 1805. *s.* of a master in the navy. *d.* Liverpool, 6 June, 1883. *bur.* Starcross.
- Pearce, Samuel**, hymn-writer. *b.* Plymouth, 20 July, 1766. *s.* of a silversmith. Baptist minister in Birmingham. *d.* Birmingham, 10 Oct., 1799.
- Peard, George**, parliamentarian. *b.* Barnstaple, 1594 (?) Assisted in defence of Barnstaple against Rupert. *d.* 1644.
- Pearl, Cora**, courtesan (real name Emma Elizabeth Crouch). *b.* East Stonehouse, 23 Feb., 1842. *da.* of a musical director and composer of 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' 'Dermot Ashthore,' etc. Resided chiefly in Paris. *d.* Paris, 8 July, 1886.
- Pearse, William**, ejected minister. *b.* Ermington. *bap.* 26 Jan., 1625. *d.* Ashburton, 17 March, 1691.
- Peirce, James**, dissenting divine. *b.* Wapping, 1674 (?) Minister at Exeter 1713-9. *d.* St. Leonard's, Exeter, 30 March, 1726.
- Pengelly, William**, F.R.S., F.G.S., geologist. *b.* East Looe, 12 Jan., 1812. *s.* of Richard Pengelly, captain of a coasting vessel, and Sarah Prout. Went to Torquay, 1836. *d.* there, 16 March, 1894.
- Peryam, Sir William**, M.P., judge. *b.* Exeter, 1534. *s.* of John Peryam of Exeter, and Elizabeth, *da.* of Robert Hone of Ottery St. Mary. *d.* Little Fulford, near Crediton, 9 Oct., 1604.
- Petre, Sir William**, D.C.L., Secretary of State. *b.* Tor-Newton in Torbrian, 1502 (?) *s.* of a tanner? *d.* Ingatestone, Essex, 13 Jan., 1572.

- Phelps**, Samuel, actor. *b.* Devonport, 13 Feb., 1804. Produced 34 of Shakespeare's plays at Sadler's Wells, Islington. *d.* near Epping, 6 Nov., 1878. *bur.* Highgate.
- Phillpotts**, Henry, Bishop of Exeter, 1830-69. *b.* Bridgwater, 6 May, 1778. *d.* Torquay, 18 Sept., 1869.
- Pierce**, Samuel Eyles, Calvinist divine. *b.* Up-Ottery, 23 June, 1746. *s.* of Adam Pierce, a cabinetmaker of Honiton, and Susannah, da. of Joseph Chilcott, vicar of Up-Ottery. A popular London preacher. *d.* Acre Lane, Clapham, 10 May, 1829.
- Pike** or **Peake**, Richard, adventurer (fl. 1620—1626). *b.* Tavistock.
- Pim**, Bedford Clapperton Trevelyan, admiral. *b.* Bideford, 12 June, 1826. *d.* Deal, 30 Sept., 1886.
- Pitts**, Joseph, traveller. *b.* Exeter, 1663. Published at Exeter (1704) the first authentic account by an Englishman of the pilgrimage to Mecca. *d.* 1735 (?)
- Pole**, Sir Charles Morice, G.C.B., admiral of the fleet. *b.* 18 Jan., 1757. *s.* of Reginald Pole of Stoke Damerel. *d.* Denham Abbey, Herts., 6 Sept., 1830.
- Pole**, Sir William, antiquary. *b.* Shute. *bap.* Colyton, 27 Aug., 1561. Author of 'The Description of Devonshire.' *d.* Colcombe, Colyton, 9 Feb., 1635.
- Pollard**, Sir Hugh, 2nd bart., M.P., royalist. *s.* of Sir Lewis Pollard, bart., of King's Nympton. Governor of Dartmouth, 1645. Governor of Guernsey and comptroller of Charles II's household at the Restoration. *d.* 27 Nov., 1666.
- Pollard**, Sir John, M.P., speaker of the House of Commons. *s.* of Walter Pollard of Plymouth, and Avise, da. of Richard Pollard of Way. *d.* 1557.
- Pollard**, Sir Lewis, judge. *b.* Devon 1465, (?) *s.* of Robert Pollard of Roborough, near Torrington. *d.* 1540.
- Porter**, Whitworth, major-general, Royal Engineers. *b.* Win-slade, near Exeter, 25 Sept., 1827. Author of 'History of the Corps of Royal Engineers.' *d.* 27 May, 1892. *bur.* St. Michael's Church, York Town, Surrey.
- Praed**, Winthrop Mackworth, M.P., poet. *b.* 35 John Street, Bedford Row, London, 26 July, 1802. *s.* of William Mackworth Praed of Bitton House, Teignmouth. *d.* Chester Square, 15 July, 1839.

- Preston**, Richard, M.P., legal author. *b.* Ashburton, 1768. *s.* of Rev. John Preston of Okehampton. Author of 'Treatise on Conveyancing.' *d.* Lee House, Chulmleigh, 20 June, 1850.
- Prideaux**, Sir Edmond, bart., M.P., lawyer and politician. *b.* Netherton in Farway, near Honiton. *s.* of Sir Edmond Prideaux, bart., lawyer. Attorney-general. Reformed postal service. *d.* 19 Aug., 1659.
- Prideaux**, Frederick, conveyancer. *b.* 1 Portland Square, Plymouth, 27 April, 1817. Author of 'Precedents in Conveyancing.' *d.* Taunton, 21 Nov. 1891.
- Prideaux**, John, D.D., Bishop of Worcester. *b.* Stowford in Harford, near Ivybridge, 17 Sept., 1578. "Of mean origin." Regius professor of divinity and vice-chancellor, Oxford. *d.* Bredon, 29 July, 1650.
- Prideaux**, John, brigadier-general. *b.* 1718. *s.* of Sir John Prideaux of Netherton, near Honiton. *killed* Fort Niagara, 19 July, 1759.
- Prince**, John, author of 'Worthies of Devon.' *b.* Axminster, 1643. Vicar of Berry Pomeroy, 1681-1723. *d.* there, 9 Sept., 1723.
- Pring**, Martin, sea-captain. *b.* Awliscombe, 1580. General of the East India Company's ships. *bur.* St. Stephen's Church, Bristol, 1626 (?)
- Prout**, John Skinner, water-colour painter. *b.* Plymouth, 1806. nephew of Samuel Prout (q.v.). *d.* London, 29 Aug., 1876.
- Prout**, Samuel, water-colour painter. *b.* Plymouth, 17 Sept., 1783. *d.* Camberwell, 9 or 10 Feb., 1852.
- Prowse**, William, rear-admiral. *b.* Devon 1752 (?) Of humble origin; entered navy as an able seaman. *d.* 23 March, 1826.
- Prowse**, William Jeffery, humorist. *b.* Torquay, 6 May, 1836. *d.* Cimiez, near Nice, Easter Sunday, 1870.
- Pullen**, Robert, philosopher, theologian, and cardinal. *b.* Exeter (Camden). Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church. *d.* 1147 (?)
- Pulman**, George Philip Rigney, antiquary. *b.* Axminster, 21 Feb., 1819. Author of 'The Book of the Axe.' *d.* Uplyme, 3 Feb., 1880. *bur.* Axminster.
- Quick**, John, nonconformist divine. *b.* Plymouth 1636. *d.* 29 April, 1706.
- Quivil** or **Quivel**, Peter de, Bishop of Exeter. *b.* Exeter. *s.* of Peter and Helewisia Quivel. Rebuilt transept towers. *d.* 1 Oct., 1291. *bur.* in Cath.

**Rainolds** or **Reynolds**, John, president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. *b.* Pinhoe, 1549. bro. of William Rainolds (q.v.). Took prominent part in Hampton Court conference. *d.* 21 May, 1607.

**Rainolds**, William, Roman Catholic divine. *b.* Pinhoe 1544 (?) bro. of John Rainolds (q.v.). Professor of divinity and Hebrew at the English College, Rheims. *d.* Antwerp, 24 Aug., 1594.

**Ralegh**, Sir Carew, M.P., naval commander. *b.* 1550 (?) bro. of Sir Walter Ralegh (q.v.). *d.* 1625 (?)

**Ralegh**, Carew, M.P., politician. *b.* 1605. s. of Sir Walter Ralegh (q.v.). Governor of Jersey. *d.* 1666.

\***Ralegh**, Sir Walter, military and naval commander and author. *b.* Hayes Barton, East Budleigh, 1552 (?) *executed* Old Palace Yard, Westminster, 29 Oct., 1618. *bur.* St. Margaret's Church.

**Ralegh** or **Raleigh**, Walter, D.D., divine. *b.* 1586. s. of Sir Carew Ralegh (q.v.). Dean of Wells. *d.* Wells, 1646.

**Raleigh**, William de, Bishop of Norwich and Winchester. *b.* Devon. *d.* Tours, 1 Sept., 1250.

**Randall**, William, musician (fl. 1584-1603). "In early life a Chorister of Exeter Cath."

**Rede** or **Reade**, William, Bishop of Chichester. *b.* diocese of Exeter. Built Library at Merton College, Oxford. *d.* 18 Aug., 1385. *bur.* Selsey.

**Rendel**, James Meadows, F.R.S., engineer. *b.* near Okehampton, 1799. s. of a farmer and surveyor. Constructed Torquay Breakwater, Birkenhead Docks, and Portland Harbour. *d.* 10, Kensington Palace Gardens, 21 Nov., 1856.

**Rendle**, John, divine. *b.* Tiverton, 1758. *d.* near Tiverton, 22 May, 1815.

**Rennell**, James, geographer. *b.* Chudleigh, 3 Dec., 1742. s. of a Captain in the Royal Artillery. Surveyor-General of Bengal. *d.* London, 29 March, 1830. *bur.* Westminster Abbey.

**Reynardson**, Sir Abraham, Lord Mayor of London. *b.* Plymouth, 1590. s. of a Turkey merchant. *d.* Tottenham, 4 Oct., 1661.

**Reynell**, Edward, divine. *b.* West Ogwell, 1612. Rector of West Ogwell. Committed suicide there, 1663.

**Reynolds**, John, author (fl. 1621-1650). A merchant of Exeter.

\***Reynolds**, Sir Joshua, P.R.A., D.C.L., portrait-painter. *b.* Plympton Earls, 16 July, 1723. s. of Rev. Samuel Reynolds, master of the Grammar School, and Theophila Potter. First President of Royal Academy. "The greatest portrait-painter that England has produced." *d.* Leicester Fields, 23 Feb., 1792. *bur.* in crypt of St. Paul's.

**Rhodes**, Hugh, author of the "Book of Nurture" (fl. 1550—1555).  
"Born and bred in Devonshire."

**Richards**, Nathaniel, dramatist (fl. 1630—1654). *b.* Kentisbury.  
*s.* of the rector.

**Richards**, Thomas, translator. *b.* Devon. Monk at Tavistock.  
Prior of Totnes, 1528. *d.* 1564 (?)

**Ridgeway**, Sir Thomas, 1st bart., 1st Baron Ridgeway, and 1st  
Earl of Londonderry. *b.* Tor-Mohun or Tor-Abbey (Prince),  
1565 (?) *s.* of Thomas Ridgeway of Tor-Mohun. Treasurer in  
Ireland. *d.* London, 1631. *bur.* Tor-Mohun.

**Rippon**, John, baptist divine. *b.* Tiverton, 29 April, 1751. *s.* of  
a baptist minister; bro. of Thomas Rippon (q.v.). Pastor in  
Carter Lane and New Park St., London. *d.* London, 17 Dec.,  
1836. *bur.* Bunhill Fields.

**Rippon**, Thomas, chief cashier of Bank of England. *b.* Tiverton,  
1761. *s.* of a baptist minister; bro. of John Rippon (q.v.). *d.*  
at the Bank, 13 Aug., 1835. "During over fifty years' service  
he took but one holiday, which he abridged to three days."

**Risdon**, Tristram, topographer. *b.* Winscot, St. Giles, 1580 (?)  
Author of 'Survey of Devon.' *d.* 1640.

**Roger** of Ford (fl. 1170), author; called also Roger Gustun, Gustum,  
and Roger of Citeaux. Cistercian monk of Ford.

**Rogers**, Sir Edward, M.P., comptroller of Queen Elizabeth's  
household. *b.* 1498 (?) *s.* of George Rogers of Lopit, Devon. *d.*  
1567 (?)

**Rogers**, John, divine. *b.* Plymouth, 17 July, 1778. *s.* of John  
Rogers, M.P. Canon of Exeter. *d.* Penrose, 12 June, 1856.

**Rogers**, Philip Hutchings, painter. *b.* Plymouth, 1786 (?) *d.* near  
Baden-Baden, 25 June, 1853.

**Rolle**, Henry, M.P., judge. *b.* 1589 (?) *s.* of Robert Rolle of  
Heanton; bro. of John Rolle (q.v.). Chief-justice. Commis-  
sioner of exchequer. *d.* 30 July, 1656. *bur.* Shapwick, near  
Glastonbury.

**Rolle**, John, M.P., merchant and politician. *bap.* Petrockstow,  
13 April, 1598. *s.* of Robert Rolle, of Heanton; bro. of Henry  
Rolle (q.v.). *bur.* Petrockstow, 18 Nov., 1648.

**Rolle**, John, Baron Rolle of Stevenstone. *b.* 16 Oct., 1750. *s.* of  
Denys Rolle of Bicton. M.P. for Devonshire. *d.* Bicton,  
3 April, 1842.

**Rous**, Francis, M.P., puritan. *b.* Dittisham, 1579. *s.* of Sir Anthony Rous and Elizabeth, da. of Thomas Southcote. Provost of Eton College. Speaker of Little Parliament, and member of Protector's Council of State. *d.* Acton, 1659.

**Rowe**, John, nonconformist divine. *b.* Crediton, 1626. *d.* 12 Oct., 1677. *bur.* Bunhill Fields.

**Rowe**, John, unitarian minister. *b.* 17 April, 1764. *s.* of William Rowe of Spencecomb, near Crediton. Founded Western Unitarian Society. *d.* Siena, 2 July, 1832. *bur.* Leghorn.

**\*Rowe**, Nicholas, poet laureate and dramatist. *b.* Little Barford, Beds., 30 June, 1674. *s.* of John Rowe of Lamerton, Devon, serjeant-at-law. *bur.* Westminster Abbey, 19 Dec., 1718.

**Rowe**, Samuel, topographer. *b.* 4 Nov., 1793. *s.* of Benjamin Rowe, yeoman, of Sherford Barton, Brixton. Vicar of Crediton. Author of 'Perambulation of Dartmoor.' *d.* Crediton, 15 Sept., 1853.

**Rundle**, Thomas, D.C.L., Bishop of Derry. *b.* Milton Abbot, 1688 (?) *s.* of Thomas Rundle, an Exeter clergyman. *d.* Dublin, 14 April, 1743.

**Russell**, John, "the sporting parson." *b.* Dartmouth, 21 Dec., 1795. *d.* Black Torrington, 28 April, 1883. *bur.* Swymbridge.

**Rygge, Rigge, or Rugge**, Robert, D.D., divine. *b.* Devon. Chancellor of Oxford Univ. Chancellor of Exeter Cath., and vicar-general for the Bishop. *d.* 1410.

**Salter**, James, divine. *b.* 1650. *s.* of James Salter, plebeius, Exeter. Vicar of St. Mary Church, 1680. Master of Exeter Grammar School, 1684. *d.* 1718 (?)

**Salter**, William, painter. *ba.p.* Honiton, 26 Dec., 1804. Vice-president of Society of British Artists. *d.* Devon Lodge, West Kensington, 22 Dec., 1875.

**Sanford or Sandford**, Joseph, scholar and book-collector. *s.* of George Sanford, of Topsham. Rector of Huntspill, 1739-1774. *d.* 25 Sept., 1774.

**Saunders**, John, author. *b.* Barnstaple, 2 Aug., 1810. *s.* of John Saunders, bookseller and publisher, and Sarah Northcote of Exeter. *d.* Richmond, Surrey, 29 March, 1895.

**Saunders**, John Cunningham, ophthalmic surgeon. *b.* Levistone, 10 Oct., 1773. *s.* of John Cunningham and Jane Saunders. Founded Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. *d.* Ely Place, 9 Feb., 1810.

- Saunders**, Katherine (afterwards Mrs. Cooper), novelist. *b.* London (?), 1841. *da.* of John Saunders (q.v.). *d.* 7 Aug., 1894.
- Savery**, Thomas, military engineer. *b.* Shilstone, near Modbury, 1650 (?) *s.* of Richard Savery and grandson of Christopher Savery of Totnes. Inventor of first direct steam-pressure pump. Entered into partnership with Thomas Newcomen (q.v.). *d.* St. Margaret, Westminster, 1715.
- Savile**, Bouchier Wrey, author. *b.* 11 March, 1817. *s.* of Albany Savile, M.P., of Okehampton, and Eleonora Elizabeth, *da.* of Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart. Rector of West Buckland and Dunchideock-with-Shillingford St. George. *d.* Shillingford, 14 April, 1888.
- Scott**, Henry Young Darracott, F.R.S., major-general, Royal Engineers. *b.* Plymouth, 2 Jan., 1822. Constructed Royal Albert Hall. *d.* Silverdale, Sydenham, 16 April, 1883. *bur.* Highgate.
- Scott**, Robert, divine and scholar. *b.* Bondleigh, 26 Jan., 1811. *s.* of the rector. Master of Balliol College, Oxford. Dean of Rochester. Joint-author of Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon. *d.* Rochester, 2 Dec., 1887.
- Seagar**, John, divine. *b.* Broad Clyst. Received living there, 1631. *d.* Pitminster, Som., 13 April, 1656.
- Searle**, Thomas, rear-admiral. *b.* 29 May, 1777. *s.* of James Searle of Staddlescombe. *d.* Kingston House, Portsea, 18 March, 1849.
- Sedding**, Edmund, architect and musician. *b.* 20 June, 1836. *s.* of Richard and Peninnah Sedding of Summerstown, near Okehampton; *bro.* of John Dando Sedding (q.v.). *d.* Penzance, 11 June, 1868.
- Sedding**, John Dando, F.R.I.B.A., architect. *b.* Eton, 13 April, 1838. *bro.* of Edmund Sedding (q.v.). Diocesan architect for Bath and Wells. *d.* Winsford Vicarage, Somerset, 7 April, 1891.
- Segar** or **Seager**, Francis, translator and poet (fl. 1549-1563). Perhaps a member of the yeoman family of Seagar or Segar, of Broad Clyst.
- Seller**, Abednego, nonjuring divine. *b.* Plymouth, 1646 (?) Vicar of Charles, Plymouth. *d.* London, 1705.
- \*Seymour**, Sir Edward, 4th bart., M.P., speaker of the House of Commons. *b.* Berry Pomeroy (?), 1633. *s.* of Sir Edward Seymour, 3rd bart. Comptroller of Queen Anne's household. *d.* Maiden Bradley, 17 Feb., 1708.

- Sharpham**, Edward, dramatist (fl. 1607). s. of Richard Sharp-ham, of "Colehanger," Devon.
- Shebbeare**, John, political writer. *b.* Bideford, 1709. s. of an attorney and corn factor. Pilloried for political libel. *d.* Eaton Square, Pimlico, 1 Aug., 1788.
- Short**, Thomas Vowler, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, and of St. Asaph. *b.* Dawlish, 16 Sept., 1790. s. of William Short, Archdeacon of Cornwall, and Elizabeth Hodgkinson. Incumbent of Stockleigh Pomeroy. *d.* 13 April, 1872.
- Shortland**, Edward, writer on New Zealand. *b.* Courtlands in Charleton, near Kingsbridge, 1812. s. of Capt. Thomas George Shortland of Courtlands, and Elizabeth, da. of Peter Tonkin of Plymouth. *d.* Plymouth, 5 July, 1893.
- Shortland**, Peter Frederick, vice-admiral. *b.* 1815. bro. of Edward Shortland (q.v.). Surveyed coast of Nova Scotia. *d.* Plymouth, 18 Oct., 1888.
- Shortland**, Willoughby, colonial administrator. *b.* 1804. bro. of Edward Shortland (q.v.). Governor of Tobago. *d.* Courtlands, 7 Oct., 1869.
- Shower**, Sir Bartholomew, lawyer. *b.* Northgate St., Exeter, 14 Dec., 1658. s. of William Shower, merchant, and Dorcas, da. of John Anthony. Recorder of London. Counsel against seven bishops. *d.* Temple Lane, London, 4 Dec., 1701.
- Shower**, John, nonconformist divine. *bap.* Exeter, 18 May, 1657. bro. of Sir Bartholomew Shower (q.v.). Pastor at Old Jewry, London. *d.* Stoke Newington, 28 June, 1715. *bur.* Highgate.
- Shute**, John, architect, limner, and author (fl. 1550-1570). *b.* Cullompton (Worth).
- Shuttleworth**, Robert James, Ph.D., botanist and conchologist. *b.* Dawlish, 1810. s. of James Shuttleworth of Barton Lodge, Preston. *d.* Hyères, 19 April, 1874.
- Sibthorpe**, John, F.R.S., botanist. *b.* Oxford, 28 Oct., 1758. s. of Humphrey Sibthorpe, professor of botany, and Elizabeth, da. of John Gibbes of Instow. Professor of botany, Oxford. Endowed chair of rural economy at Oxford. *d.* Bath, 8 Feb., 1796. *bur.* Bath Abbey.
- Simon** du Fresne, Fraxinetus, or Ash, poet (fl. 1200). *b.* Devon (Prince).
- Slade**, William, philosopher (fl. 1380). Monk of Buckfastleigh.
- Slanning**, Sir Nicholas, M.P., royalist. *b.* Bickleigh, near Plymouth, about 2 Sept., 1606. s. of Gamaliel Slanning, of Maristow, and Margaret Marler. General of ordnance in Hopton's Army. Mortally wounded at siege of Bristol, 1646.



- Smith**, Sir Montagu Edward, M.P., judge. *b.* Bideford, 25 Dec., 1809. *s.* of Thomas Smith, solicitor and town clerk. *d.* 32<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Park Lane, London, 3 May, 1891.
- Southcote**, John, judge. *b.* Devon (Prince), 1511. *s.* of William Southcote and Alice Tregonnell; grandson of Nicholas Southcote of Chudleigh. *d.* 18 April, 1585. *bur.* Witham, Essex.
- Southcott**, Joanna, fanatic. *b.* Gittisham. *bap.* Ottery St. Mary, 6 June, 1750. *da.* of a farmer. Domestic servant. *d.* 38, Manchester St., Manchester Square, 27 Dec., 1814.
- Spratt**, Thomas Abel Brimage, F.R.S., vice-admiral, hydrographer, and author. *b.* East Teignmouth, 11 May, 1811. *s.* of Commr. James Spratt. Made surveys in Mediterranean. *d.* Tunbridge Wells, 10 March, 1888.
- Stafford**, Edmund de, Bishop of Exeter (1395-1419). Lord Chancellor. Second founder of Stapeldon Hall, Oxford, the name of which was changed to Exeter College. *d.* Clyst, 3 Sept., 1419. *bur.* Exeter Cath.
- Stapeldon**, Walter de, Bishop of Exeter, 1307-26. *b.* Annery, Monkleigh, 1 Feb., 1261. Contributed largely to rebuilding of Exeter Cath. Founded Stapeldon Hall (afterwards Exeter College), Oxford. Lord High Treasurer. *murdered* Cheapside, 15 Oct., 1326. *bur.* St. Clement Danes, but removed to Exeter Cath.
- Stephens**, Edward Bowring, A.R.A., sculptor. *b.* Exeter, 10 Dec., 1815. *d.* 110 Buckingham Palace Road, 10 Nov., 1882.
- Stevens**, Francis, landscape-painter. *b.* Exeter (?) 21 Nov., 1781. *d.* Exeter, 1823.
- Stone**, Nicholas, the elder, mason, statuary, and architect. *b.* Woodbury, 1586. Designed and executed porch of St. Mary's, Oxford, and tombs of Bodley at Oxford, and Donne at St. Paul's. *d.* 1647.
- Stone**, Nicholas, the younger, mason and statuary. *s.* of Nicholas Stone, the elder (q.v.). *d.* 1647.
- Stawford** or **Stouford**, John, judge. *b.* Stowford in Westdown (?) 1291 (?) *d.* 1372 (?)
- Strode**, William, M.P., politician. *b.* 1599 (?) *s.* of Sir William Strode, of Newnham, and Mary, *da.* of Thomas Southcote of Bovey Tracey. Impeached by Charles I. *d.* Tottenham, 1645. *bur.* Westminster Abbey, but disinterred, 1661.
- Strode**, William, poet and dramatist. *b.* Plympton, 1602. *s.* of Philip Strode and Wilmot Hanton. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. *d.* there, 11 March, 1645.

**Stucley** or **Stukely**, Sir Lewis, vice-admiral of Devon. s. of John Stucley of Affeton, and Frances St. Leger. Appointed keeper of Raleigh. d. Lundy, 1620.

**Stucley** or **Stukely**, Thomas, adventurer. b. 1525 (?) s. of Sir Hugh Stucley or Stukely of Affeton. *killed* Alcazar, 4 Aug., 1578.

**Sutcliffe**, Matthew, LL.D., Dean of Exeter, 1588—1629. b. Halifax, Yorks (?), 1550 (?) Member of Council for New England. Vicar of West Alvington, Harberton, and Newton Ferrers. d. 1629.

**Sweet**, Robert, F.L.S., horticulturist. b. Cockington, 1783. d. Chelsea (?), 20 Jan., 1835.

**Swete** or **Tripe**, John, antiquary. b. 1752 (?) s. of Nicholas Tripe, of Ashburton. Preb. of Exeter. d. 1821.

**Sydenham**, Floyer, translator of Plato. b. Devon, 1710. s. of Humphrey Sydenham, of Combe, Som., and Katherine, da. of William Floyer of Berne, Dorset. d. 1 April, 1787.

**Tarring**, John, architect. b. Holbeton, near Plymouth, 1806. "The Gilbert Scott of the dissenters." d. Torquay, 27 Dec., 1875.

**Tasker**, William, poet and antiquary. b. Iddesleigh, 1740. s. of the rector. Rector of Iddesleigh. d. there, 4 Feb., 1800. *bur.* in Church.

**Taylor**, Reynell George, general of the Indian Army. b. Brighton, 25 Jan., 1822. s. of Thomas William Taylor of Ogwell. "The Bayard of the Punjab." d. Newton Abbot, 28 Feb., 1886.

**Taylor**, Thomas Glanville, F.R.A.S., astronomer. b. Ashburton, 22 Nov., 1804. s. of Thomas Taylor, first assistant at Greenwich Observatory. Director of Madras Observatory. d. Southampton, 4 May, 1848.

**Thomas**, John Wesley, translator of Dante and Wesleyan minister. b. Exeter, 4 Aug., 1798. s. of a tradesman. d. Dumfries, 7 Feb., 1872.

**Tindal**, Matthew, deist. b. Beer Ferrers, 1653 (?) s. of the minister. d. Coldbath Fields, 16 Aug., 1733. *bur.* Clerkenwell Church.

**Tindal**, Nicholas, historical writer. b. Plymouth, 25 Nov., 1687. s. of the vicar of Cornwood; nephew of Matthew Tindal (q.v.). d. Greenwich Hospital, 27 June, 1774. *bur.* Goddard's Garden.

**Tindal**, William, antiquary. b. Chelmsford, 14 May, 1756. grandson of Nicholas Tindal (q.v.). Chaplain of the Tower of London. Committed suicide there, 16 Sept., 1804.

- Tooker or Tucker**, William, D.D., divine. *b.* Exeter, 1558 (?) Archdeacon of Barnstaple. Rector of Kilkhampton, West Dean, and Clovelly. Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth. Dean of Lichfield. *d.* Salisbury, 19 March, 1621. *bur.* in Cath.
- Towgood**, Michajjah, dissenting minister. *b.* Axminster, 17 Dec., 1700. Pastor at Moreton Hampstead, Crediton, and Exeter. *d.* Exeter, 1 Feb., 1792.
- Tozer**, Henry, puritan royalist. *b.* North Tawton, 1602. *d.* Rotterdam, 11 Sept., 1650. *bur.* in English Church there.
- Treby**, Sir George, M.P., judge. *b.* Plympton St. Maurice, 1644 (?) s. of Peter Treby and Joan, da. of John Snelling of Chaddlewood, Devon. *d.* Kensington Gravel-pits, Dec., 1700. *bur.* Temple Church.
- Trelawny**, Sir Jonathan, 3rd bart., Bishop of Bristol, Exeter (1689-1707), and Winchester. *b.* Pelynt, Cornwall, 24 March, 1650. s. of Sir Jonathan Trelawny and Mary, da. of Sir Edward Seymour of Berry Pomeroy. One of the seven bishops. *d.* Chelsea, 19 July, 1721.
- Tremayne**, Edmund, M.P., clerk of the Privy Council. s. of Thomas Tremayne of Collacombe in Lamerton, and Philippa, da. of Roger Grenville of Stow. *d.* Sept., 1582.
- Tremayne**, Richard, D.D., divine. *b.* Lamerton; bro. of Edmund Tremayne (q.v.). Archdeacon of Chichester. Treasurer of Exeter Cath. Rector of Doddiscombeleigh and Combmartin. *d.* Nov., 1584. *bur.* Lamerton.
- Trosse**, George, nonconformist divine. *b.* Exeter, 25 Oct., 1631. s. of a counsellor-at-law. Minister at Exeter. *d.* there, 11 Jan., 1713. *bur.* St. Bartholomew's Churchyard.
- \*Turner**, Joseph Mallord (or Mallad) William, landscape-painter. *b.* Maiden Lane, London, 23 April, 1775. s. of a barber, native of South Molton. *d.* Chelsea, 19 Dec., 1851. *bur.* St. Paul's Cath.
- Tuttielt**, Lawrence, hymn-writer. *b.* Cloyton, Devon, 1825. s. of a naval surgeon. Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. *d.* St. Andrew's, 21 May, 1897.
- Upham**, Edward, F.S.A., orientalist and bookseller. *b.* Exeter, 1776. s. of Charles Upham, mayor, 1796. Sheriff of Exeter, 1807. Mayor, 1809. *d.* Bath, 24 Jan., 1834.
- Upton**, Nicholas, writer on heraldry. *b.* Portlinch in Newton Ferrers, 1400 (?) s. of John Upton of Portlinch, and Elizabeth, da. of John Barley of Chencombe, Devon. Precentor of Salisbury. *d.* 1457. *bur.* Salisbury Cath.

- Upton**, Sir Nicholas, Knight of St. John at Malta. s. of John Upton of Lupton, Devon. *d.* Malta, 1551.
- Venn**, Richard, divine. *b.* Holbeton, 7 Jan., 1691. s. of the vicar. Rector of St. Antholin's, London. *d.* 16 Feb., 1740. *bur.* in St. Antholin.
- Venning**, John, philanthropist. *b.* Totnes, 20 May, 1776. s. of a merchant. Advocated prison reform. *d.* Norwich, 11 April, 1858.
- Venning**, Ralph, nonconformist divine. *b.* Kingsteignton (?), 1621 (?) Lecturer at St. Olave's, Southwark, and preacher at Pewterers' Hall. *d.* London, 10 March, 1674. *bur.* Bunhill Fields.
- Venning**, Walter, philanthropist. *b.* Totnes, 15 Nov., 1781. bro. of John Venning (q.v.). Founder of St. Petersburg Society for Improvement of Prisons. *d.* St. Petersburg, 10 Jan., 1821. *bur.* there.
- Vilvain**, Robert, M.D., physician. *b.* Goldsmith St., Exeter, March, 1575 (?) s. of Peter Vilvain, steward of Exeter in 1579. Practised in Exeter. Benefactor of Exeter College, Oxford, and Exeter Cath., Library. *d.* Exeter, 21 Feb., 1663. *bur.* in Cath.
- Vines**, Richard, colonist. *b.* Bideford, 1585. Acting-governor of Massachusetts. *d.* Barbados, 19 April, 1651.
- Wadham**, John, justice of the common pleas. *b.* Edge in Branscombe. *d.* Edge, 1411.
- Wadham**, Nicholas, founder of Wadham College, Oxford. *b.* Edge in Branscombe, 1532. mar. Dorothy Petre. Built almshouse at Ilton. *d.* Merefield, 20 Oct., 1609. *bur.* Ilminster Church.
- \***Wakley**. Thomas, M.P., medical reformer. *b.* Membury, 11 July, 1795. Founder of the 'Lancet.' Coroner of West Middlesex. Exposed adulteration of foods. *d.* Madeira, 16 May, 1862. *bur.* Kensal Green.
- Walker**, John, D.D., ecclesiastical historian. *b.* Exeter, 1674. s. of Endymion Walker, mayor, 1682. Preb. of Exeter. Rector of St. Mary Major, Exeter, and Upton Pyne. Author of 'Sufferings of the Clergy.' *d.* Upton Pyne, June, 1747. *bur.* in Churchyard.
- Warelwast**, William de, Bishop of Exeter, 1107-37. *b.* Normandy. Envoy to the Pope. Began rebuilding of Exeter Cath. Founded Plympton Priory. Refounded Launceston and Bodmin Priors. *d.* Plympton Priory, 20 Sept., 1137. *bur.* there.

**Watkins**, John, miscellaneous writer and schoolmaster (fl. 1792—1831). *b.* Devon. Author of 'An Essay towards the History of Bideford' and 'Universal Biographical and Historical Dictionary.' *d.* London (?)

**Westcote**, Thomas, topographer. *bap.* Shobrooke, 17 June, 1567. *s.* of Philip Westcote of West Raddon, and Katherine, da. of George Waltham of Brenton, Exminster. Author of 'A View of Devonshire' and 'Pedigrees of Devonshire Families.' *bur.* Shobrooke, 1636.

**Westcott**, George Blagdon, captain in the navy. *b.* Honiton, 1745 (?) Killed in battle of St. Vincent, 1798. Accorded public monument in Westminster Abbey.

**Weston**, Stephen, F.R.S., F.S.A., antiquary and man of letters. *bap.* Exeter Cath., 8 June, 1747. grandson of Stephen Weston, Bishop of Exeter. Rector of Mamhead and Little Hempston. *d.* London, 8 Jan., 1830.

**Whiddon**, Jacob, sea-captain and servant of Raleigh. *b.* Devon (?) Commanded the "Roebuck" against the Armada. Went to Guiana. *d.* Trinidad, 1595.

**Whiddon**, Sir John, judge. *b.* Chagford. *d.* there, 27 Jan., 1576. *bur.* in Church.

**Whitbourne**, Sir Richard, writer on Newfoundland (fl. 1579-1627). *b.* Exmouth.

**Wightwick**, George, architect. *b.* Mold, Flintshire, 26 Aug., 1802. Lived at Plymouth, 1829-1851. *d.* Portishead, near Bristol, 9 July, 1872. *bur.* in Churchyard.

**Wills**, William Henry, miscellaneous writer. *b.* Plymouth, 13 Jan., 1810. *s.* of a shipowner. Member of original literary staff of 'Punch.' Sub-editor of 'Daily News' under Dickens. Assistant editor of 'Household Words' and 'All the Year Round.' *d.* Welwyn, Herts., 1 Sept., 1880.

**Wills**, William John, Australian explorer. *b.* Totnes, 5 Jan., 1834. *s.* of a doctor. In expedition from Victoria to discover route to North across Australia. *d.* of starvation on the way, June, 1861.

**\*Wolcot**, John, M.D., satirist and poet, under name of "Peter Pindar." *b.* Dodbrooke, 9 May, 1738. *s.* of a surgeon. *d.* Somers Town, London, 14 Jan., 1819. *bur.* St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden.

- Wood**, Sir Matthew, 1st bart., M.P., municipal and political reformer. *b.* Tiverton, 2 June, 1768. Twice Lord Mayor of London. Received baronetcy from Queen Victoria, the first title she bestowed. *d.* Matson House, near Gloucester, 25 Sept., 1843. *bur.* Hatherley Churchyard.
- Woodley**, George, poet and divine. *b.* Dartmouth. *bap.* Townstal Church, 3 April, 1786. Editor of 'Royal Cornwall Gazette.' *d.* Martindale, Westmorland, 24 Dec., 1846.
- Worth**, Richard Nicholls, journalist and geologist. *b.* Devonport, 19 July, 1837. *s.* of a builder. *d.* Shaugh Prior, 3 July, 1896. *bur.* in Churchyard.
- Wrey**, Sir Bouchier, bart., M.P. *b.* Tawstock (?) *s.* of Sir Chichester Wrey and Anne, da. of Edward, 4th Earl of Bath. *d.* from wounds received in a duel at Falmouth, July, 1696. *bur.* Tawstock Church.
- Wrey**, Sir Bouchier, 5th bart., M.P., dilettante. *b.* 1714. grandson of Sir Bouchier Wrey (*d.* 1696), (q.v.). Rebuilt pier at Ilfracombe. *d.* 13 April, 1784. *bur.* Tawstock Church.
- Yolland**, William, lieut.-col., Royal Engineers, F.R.S., F.R.A.S. *b.* Merryfield, Plympton St. Mary, 17 March, 1810. *s.* of John Yolland, agent to Earl of Morley. Chief Inspector of Railways. *d.* Baddesley, Atherstone, Warwickshire, 5 Sept., 1885. *bur.* Kensal Green.
- Yonge**, James, F.R.S., medical writer. *b.* Plymouth, 11 May, 1646. *s.* of John Yonge, surgeon, and da. of Nicholas Blackaller of Sharpham. Practised at Plymouth. Mayor, 1694. *d.* there, 25 July, 1721. *bur.* St. Andrew's Church.
- Yonge**, Walter, M.P., diarist. *b.* Colyton, 1581 (?) Sheriff of Devon. *d.* Dec., 1649. *bur.* Colyton.
- Yonge**, Sir William, 4th bart., M.P., K.B., F.R.S., LL.D., politician. *b.* Colyton. *s.* of Sir Walter Yonge, M.P. Commissioner of treasury. Secretary at war. Joint vice-treasurer of Ireland. *d.* 10 Aug., 1755. *bur.* Colyton Church.

## A Devonshire Garland.

Culled by members of the London Devonian Association and their friends.

### PEERLESS DEVON.

Hail thou, my native soil ! thou blessed plot,  
Whose equal all the world affordeth not !

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, Book II, Song iii.

### ORIGIN OF "DEVONSHIRE."

MR. W. H. VENN, M.A. (*Whimble*).

*Brockley.*

Well can witnes yet unto this day  
The westerne Hogh, besprincled with the gore  
Of mighty Goëmot, whom in stout fray  
Corineus conquered, and cruelly did slay.  
And eke that ample Pitt, yet far renownd  
For the large leape which Debon did compell  
Coulin to make, being eight lugs of grownd,  
Into the which retourning backe he fell.

In meed of these great conquests by them gott,  
Corineus had that Province utmost west  
And Debon's shayre was that is Devonshyre.

Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, II, x, 10-12.

### THE FLOWER OF THE WEST.

ENGINEER-COMMANDER W. D. CHOPE, R.N. (*Hartland*).

Dorset, Somerset, Cornwall, Wales,  
May envy the likes of we,  
For the flower of the West, the first, the best,  
The pick of the bunch us be.

H. Boulton, *Glorious Devon*.

### DROPPED OUT OF HEAVEN.

COLONEL E. T. CLIFFORD, V.D. (*Exeter*).

*London.*

Fair, fair Devon ! glassed in Heaven as her lovers see—  
Doeth not Devon rhyme with Heaven ? So doe they agree  
God dropped Devon out of Heaven—Devon by the sea.

### THE GARDEN OF ENGLAND.

DR. S. J. COLE (*Hartland*).

*Bideford.*

It is the rich cultivated country which has given Devonshire the name of the Garden of England. The north and south coasts of the county differ much in character and climate, the north being far the more bracing. Both have grand cliff and rock scenery, not exceeded by any in England or Wales, and, as a rule, the country immediately inland is of great beauty. The general verdure of Devonshire, and its broken character are the features which everywhere most strongly assert themselves.

*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

## A GARDEN OF EDEN.

MRS. J. A. CHOPE.

*Rothes, N.B.*

When Adam and Eve were disposposs'd  
Of the garden hard by Heaven,  
They planted another one down in the West,  
'Twas Devon, glorious Devon.

H. Boulton, *Glorious Devon*.

## THE HOME OF HEROES.

MRS. ANNA W. COUCH

*Paignton.*

Thine is the region large, the pale renowned,  
Where worthies dwelt of old, and still abound.

Joseph Cottle, *To Devon*.

## A QUEEN'S GARDEN.

MR. J. TOWNSEND COOMBE (*Plymouth*).*London.*

If all England is a park, Devonshire is a queen's garden.

C. N. & A. M. Williamson, *Set in Silver*, p. 210.

## THE LAND AND MEN OF DEVON.

REV. J. F. CHANTER, M.A.

*Parracombe.*

There is no land like Devon,  
Where'er the light of day be ;  
There are no hearts like Devon hearts,  
Such hearts of oak as they be.  
There is no land like Devon,  
Where'er the light of day be ;  
There are no men like Devon men,  
So tall and bold as they be.

Tennyson, *The Foresters* (Adapted).

## BEAUTY OF DEVON.

MR. C. J. TOTTENHAM (*Hartland*).*Dublin.*

So irresistible is Devon in her beauty, that you fall in love at first sight ;  
and may be sure that, like every lovable maiden, the more you see of her,  
the more will her unobtrusive gentleness endear her to you.

Rev. M. G. Watkins, *Cornhill Mag.*, vol. ix.

## DEAR OLD DEVON !

MR. T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A. (*Hittisleigh*).*Lancaster.*

Oh ! I love our dear old Devon  
For the poets we have reared ;  
Like the lark they've lived near heaven,  
And her melody have shared.

Oh ! I love our dear old Devon  
For the painters we possess,  
Who with loving hand have striven  
With the land's bright loveliness.



Oh ! I love our dear old Devon  
For the grand hearts we recall ;  
For the good men God has given,  
Oh ! I love it best of all.

Frank Curzon.

# DEVON, OUR HOME.

MR. JOHN W. SHAWYER (*Filleigh*).

*Friern Barnet.*

The Switzer may boast of his mountain home,  
The German his Fatherland ;  
The Southron may dream of his sapphire sea  
That breaks on the golden sand ;  
But for us the fairest of spots upon earth  
Is Devon, dear Devon, the land of our birth.  
Though long may we wander and far may we roam,  
The dear old West Country is ever our home.  
'Tis there that the red deer run wild on the hills,  
And the speckled trout sport in the stream ;  
'Tis there that the salmon come in from the sea,  
'Tis the land of the cider and cream.  
And two sweeter things you may look for in vain—  
Than a Devonshire lass and a Devonshire lane.

Sir F. Carruthers Gould.

# THE DEVON LAND.

MR. S. T. DREW (*Barnstaple*).

*Swansea.*

For me, there's nought I would not leave  
For the good Devon land.

H. J. Newbolt.

# LAND OF THE MATCHLESS VIEW.

MR. C. DAVIS.

*Kew.*

Fair are the provinces that England boasts,  
Lovely the verdure, exquisite the flowers,  
That bless her hills and dales,—her streamlets clear,  
Her seas majestic, and her prospects all,  
Of old, as now, the pride of British song !  
But England sees not on her charming map,  
A goodlier spot than our fine DEVON ;—rich  
Art thou in all that Nature's hand can give,  
*Land of the matchless view !*

N. T. Carrington, *The Banks of Tamar*, 1828.

# DEVON SCENERY.

MISS ANNIE M. CANN (*Hartland*).

*Liscard.*

It is the simple truth to say that Devon contains scenery of a beauty which is not surpassed and of a variety which is nowhere equalled in all England. Hills, the beauty of whose outlines conceal their want of altitude ; deep and fertile valleys through which flow streams and rivers of extraordinary beauty, now flashing down swift and brown and foam-flecked from the moor, now gliding among richly wooded pasture, now issuing in harbours where the great tradition of sea power has lain unquestioned during untold centuries ; a coast line, which, when low, falls

into sunny bays of exquisite charm, and when lofty rises into unmatched grandeur; a stern and rugged upland of vast extent, all glorious with furze and fern and purple heather, a wonderland of tradition and romance, the background of almost every landscape in Devon—could anyone look out over such a noble country without some swelling of the heart, some sympathy with the pride of those who feel that it is their own land, the one in which both they and their fathers before them came to life? And add to this the memory of all the mighty deeds which have come to pass in Devon, or which have been wrought by Devon men elsewhere, how valiantly they fought, how greatly they upheld the honour of England . . . —why what need of words to make one sensible that the birthright of the west country is an inheritance in which the least imaginative man must exult, and over which it is easier to rhapsodise than to write soberly!

A. H. Norway, *Highways and Byways*, 1898, pp. 2-3.

### THE CONCRETE PICTURESQUE.

MR. EDWIN COUCH.

*Paignton.*

All those who possess an intense love and faculty for perceiving what Carlyle called "the concrete picturesque" will be able to revel in a paradise whenever their lot shall lead them into delightful Devon.

C. Gregory, *Brixham in Devon*.

### SCENERY AND CHARACTER.

MR. FRANCIS A. PERRY (*Tiverton*).

*West Ealing.*

The secret of Devon colour is that it's not obvious—you can't fathom it; and perhaps it's the secret of the Devon man—you will not get to the end of him. Stamina! not that sort which holds stiff to the breaking point, and perishes, but holds to a point of bending, bends, and—rebounds.

Sinjohn, *Man of Devon*, p. 101.

### THE LAND OF ARTISTS.

MR. JOHN LANE (*West Putford*).

*London.*

Just look at 'em, the great Sir Joshua from Plympton, as great in portraiture as Turner in landscape; Sam Prout, who dreamt dreams and saw visions in stone, and who loved the very timber and tiles he drew; Calvert, the earth lover and dreamer of the golden age, from Appledore; Thomas Hudson, Sir Joshua's master; old Nicholas Hilliard, limner to Elizabeth and James, of whom Dr. Donne says—

A hand or eye

By Hilliard drawn, is worth a history

By a worse painter made.

Cousins, the prince of mezzotint engravers, from Exeter; Richard Cosway, master of miniature, from Tiverton; Haydon, Eastlake, and Northcote, dreamers of history, from Plymouth; James Gandy, whom Sir Joshua found not inferior to the Venetians in colouring, and William his son, not far below him, whose names are mentioned in Gandy Street, Exeter. And the greatest of them all called himself a Devon man, for didn't Turner say to Cyrus Redding, "They may put me down among the Devon artists, for I was born in Devon?"

M. P. Willcocks, *A Man of Genius*, 1908, pp. 60-61.

To the above I would add Ozias Humphry, and Sir Francis Carruthers Gould, the greatest caricaturist of our time.—J. L.

THE COOMBES OF THE WEST.

MR. A. KERR.

Sheffield.

Those delightful glens which cut the high table-land of the confines of Devon and Cornwall—each is like the other, and each is like no other English scenery. Each has its upright walls, inland of rich oak-wood, nearer the sea of dark green furze, then of smooth turf, then of weird black cliffs which range out right and left far into the deep sea, in castles, spires, and wings of jagged ironstone. Each has its narrow strip of fertile meadow, its crystal trout stream, its grey stone mill, its dark rock pools, its ridge of blown sand, its grey bank of polished pebbles. Each has its black field of jagged shark's-tooth rock, one rasp of which would grind abroad the timbers of the stoutest ship. To landward, all richness, softness, and peace; to seaward, a waste and howling wilderness of rock and roller, barren to the fisherman, and hopeless to the shipwrecked mariner.

Kingsley, *Westward Ho!* Chap. vi.

DEVON VALES.

MRS. TOTTENHAM (*Hartland*).

Dublin.

Devon! whose beauties prove, from flattery free,  
The happy theme where wranglers all agree;  
When troubles press, or health, that blessing, fails,  
What joy to range thy renovating vales!

J. Cottle, *Dartmoor and other Poems*.

DEVON LANES.

MR. WILLIAM BIRD.

Shaldon.

There are other lanes in England,  
There are nooks beside the sea,  
Which fascinate the traveller,  
Wherever he may be;  
But to every true Devonian  
They'll never win a claim,  
While imagination's clinging  
To a Devonshire lane.

M. Davidson, *Lays and Lyrics*, 1906, p. 13.

MR. W. CHAMPION (*Shaldon*).

London.

I love all the flowers that throng them,  
Though far from their homes I have flown;  
My memories revel among them,  
And fondly I call them my own.  
The hope of a soul may soar higher,  
For joys that are followed by banes,  
But give me a sprig of sweetbriar,  
With love, from the dear Devon lanes.

J. Gregory, in *West-Country Poets*, p. 214.

REV. J. F. CHANTER, M.A.

Parracombe.

The lovely lanes of Devon, how they glitter in the spring,  
When lady fern and hart's tongue o'er the banks their lustre fling,  
Where the primrose grows in clusters at the blackthorn's twisted root,  
And violets blink through the moss close by the old oak's foot.

J. G. Maxwell, *Sighs, Smiles, and Sketches*, 1860.

## DEVON LANES.

MISS W. E. HEARD.

London.

Green lanes of sunny Devon, how beautiful they are,  
 When first appear in hedgerows primroses' dainty star,  
 And when the hawthorn blossoms, and loud the blackbirds sing,  
 And banks are strewn with wild flowers that come with sunny spring !

Original.

## COTTAGE GARDENS IN DEVON.

MR. CH. J. BISHENDEN.

London.

I know not any county in England where the taste for a garden with the peasantry is more universal than in the West. A Devonshire cottage, if not too modern, is the sweetest object that the poet, the artist, or the lover of the romantic could desire to see.

Mrs. Bray, *Borders of the Tamar and Tavy*, 1879 ed., vol. ii, p. 3.

## SPRING IN DEVON.

MR. C. H. BRODIE, F.R.I.B.A. (*Exeter*).

Croydon.

The early coming of spring in this happy Devon gladdens my heart. I think with chill discomfort of those parts of England where the primrose shivers beneath a sky of threat rather than solace. . . . Here, scarce have I assured myself that the last leaf has fallen, scarce have I watched the glistening of hoar-frost upon the evergreens, when a breath from the west thrills me with anticipation of bud and bloom.

G. Gissing, *The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft*, 1903, p. 18.

## WINTER IN DEVON.

MR. C. H. BRODIE, F.R.I.B.A. (*Exeter*).

Croydon.

Dark days are few in happy Devon, and such as befall have never brought me a moment's tedium. The long, wild winter of the north would try my spirits; but here, the season that follows autumn is merely one of rest, Nature's annual slumber. . . . More often than not the winter day is blest with sunshine—the soft beam which is Nature's smile in dreaming.

G. Gissing, *The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft*, 1903, p. 262.

## DEVON TO ME !

MR. W. A. PIKE (*Exeter*).

London.

Where my father's stood watching the sea,  
 Gale-spent herring boats hugging the lea;  
 There my mother lives—moorland and tree,  
 Sight o' the blossom ! Devon to me !

J. Galsworthy.

## BALLAD OF DEVON.

MR. W. INMAN (*Stoke Gabriel*).

London.

My song is of Devon, the cradle of free men,  
 The shire of the meadow, the mountain, the moor,  
 The home of that race of invincible seamen  
 That harried the Spaniard on Mexico's shore.

As the years float along so her glory-roll gathers  
 And grows as a river that oceanward runs,  
 For the spirit which prompted the deeds of the fathers  
 Glows bright as of old in the breasts of the sons.

T. H. Knight, in *West-Country Poets*, p. 301.

DEVONIA.

MR. F. W. BRYANT.

London.

In my dreams, Devon, thou and I  
Wander again mid elm-clad hills and dales,  
Where streamlets tinkle, wood-doves softly coo.  
Thy sweet voice falls like music from the sky ;  
Thy breathings are as Eden's sweetest gales,  
Thy lovely features such as angel eyes may view.

J. Farmer, in *West-Country Poets*, p. 172.

DEVONIANS.

MR. H. G. W. HERRON, I.C.S. (retired).

Newton Abbot.

King Arthur honoured these Britons with the first charge in his battles, who, with the Cornish and Welshmen, by martial prowess, have challenged the prerogative of that regiment in the English army that should second the main battle. And surely the same worthiness is of right due unto them hitherto ; for they maintain themselves a hardy, valorous, and well-composed people in their constitutions, and apt to all good exercises ; and soon to be framed to any action, either civil or martial. In all travails, they be very laborious and patient to endure ; and in all actions, either of the body or of the mind, they be ordinarily comparable to the best : whereof some for martial service, others for the sea-service, some for learning, others for the laws, have for many years adorned the seats of justice, from whom some of our chiefest families have obtained advancement.

Risdon, *Survey of Devon*, ed. 1811, p. 9.

THE REGISTER OF ETERNITY.

MR. W. A. BEER (*Bideford*).

Cardiff.

Think not, my noble countrymen, by your estates or pedigrees only (though for length and breadth they may vie with most others of your quality in the kingdom), you will be able to fill the trump of fame : For these being delineated on parchment-rolls, and confined to your closets and the county, come to the notices of few, but yourselves and your heirs.

Whereas your personal actions, which are great and brave, carry your honor round the universe ; inscribe your names into the register of eternity ; and you thereby raise trophies to your memory, which shall out-last the mausolean monument.

Prince, *Worthies of Devon* (*Epistle Dedicatory*).

MEN OF DEVON.

MR. T. CANN HUGHES, M.A., F.S.A. (*Hittisleigh*).

Lancaster.

We Devonshire men are proud of our past history and proud of our beautiful county. We love the balmy sweetness of the air. We love the perfume from the orchards. We love the briny breezes which blow from over the Atlantic. We love the wild heather of her moorland heights. We love her bracing hills and her sweet smiling valleys. We love the crystal purity of her streams. We love the richness of her wild bird and wild animal life. We love the story of her sons, the noble and the gentle, the heroic and the free. With postman-poet Capern we rejoice to celebrate

The grand old men of Devonshire,  
How mighty is their name !  
The glory of their deeds shall burn,  
An everlasting flame.

The brave old men of Devonshire !

'Tis worth a world to stand  
As Devon's sons, on Devon's soil,  
Though infants of the band,  
And tell old England to her face

If she is great in fame,  
'Twas good old heart of Devon oak  
That made her glorious name.

Rev. Martin Anstey, *Men of Devon*.

#### THE SEA KINGS OF DEVON.

MR. F. W. DUNN (*South Molton*).

*London*.

Time never can produce men to o'ertake  
The fames of Greenvil, Davies, Gilbert, Drake,  
Or worthy Hawkins.

W. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, Book II, Song iii.

#### THE DEVON CHARACTER.

DR. WILFRED KINGDON (*Colyton*).

Leal friends in peace, dread foes in war,  
With hearts still true to home.

H. Boulton, *Glorious Devon*.

MR. FRANCIS A. PERRY (*Tiverton*).

*Ealing*.

That's the West-Countryman all over ! Never say you "nay," never  
lose an opportunity, never own he can't do a thing—a cross between  
independence, amiability, and an eye to the main chance.

John Sinjohn, *A Man of Devon* (1901), p. 62.

#### A WEST COUNTRY SONG.

MISS M. E. EVANS.

*Sheffield*.

It was among the ways of good Queen Bess,  
Who ruled as well as ever mortal can, sir,  
When she was stogg'd, and the country in a mess,  
She was wont to send for a Devon man, Sir.

Kingsley, *Westward Ho !* Chap. v.

#### DEVONSHIRE MEN.

MR. W. E. GRILLS (*Clawton*).

*London*.

*Bishop Stapeldon*.

Did he say

I wasn't fit to be a Devonshire man ?

*First Countryman*.

Naw, naw ; 'e zaid that you was only vit  
Vur be a Devonsheare man.

*Bishop Stapeldon*.

No harm in that,

Why, what else should I be, or wish to be ?

*Second Countryman*.

Ay, fathy, 'tis the foindest, bestest thing  
That mortal man cud be ; 'tis cruel 'ard  
Vur they poor volks 'ot can't be Devonsheare :  
Poor toäds ! Naw, us wudn't 'ave 'e be,  
Not for warlds, wan of they.

J. Pyke-Nott, *Stapeldon : a Tragedy*.

SONS OF DEVON.

MR. T. C. BURROW.

Hartland.

Sons of Devon, do and dare !  
 Help to swell her record fair !  
 Still the world has need of men  
 To wield the sword and ply the pen ;  
 Worthy common folk yet more,  
 To plough the sea and toil on shore—  
 Patriots, merchants, thinkers too ;  
 Sons of Devon, up and do.

T. C. B.

DEVONSHIRE PEOPLE.

MR. A. J. PLAICE.

London.

When Devonshire lanes and Devonshire lakes (streams) and Devonshire manners have all been swept away from the land, it will, I fear, be the worse for us, and not the better. As for me I am thankful to have known and loved them all, to have had a childhood bounded by so fair an horizon ; and to have passed by most active years amongst a people so gentle, so kindly, and so true.

H. C. O'Neill, *Devonshire Idylls*. (Preface.)

DEVON LADS.

MR. R. H. CHOPE (*Hartland*).

Sheffield.

For O ! its the herrings and the good brown beef,  
 And the cider and the cream so white ;  
 O ! they are the making of the jolly Devon lads,  
 For to play, and eke to fight.

Kingsley, *Westward Ho !* Chap. i.

DEVON MAIDENS.

MR. G. E. L. CARTER, B.A. (*Withycombe Raleigh*).

Exmouth.

Where be you going, you Devon maid ?  
 And what have you there in the basket ?  
 Ye tight little fairy, just fresh from the dairy.  
 Will ye give me some cream, if I ask it ?

I love your hills and I love your dales,  
 And I love your flocks a-bleating ;  
 But oh, on the heather to lie together,  
 With both our hearts a-beating.

I'll put your basket all safe in a nook ;  
 Your shawl I'll hang on a willow ;  
 And we will sigh in the daisy's eye  
 And kiss on a grass-green pillow.

Keats.

MISS N. A. MOUNTSTEPHEN, L.R.A.M. (*Torquay*).

Leytonstone.

I've wandered thro' England, thro' Scotland, and Wales,  
 I've roamed o'er the Emerald Isle ;

In fact, over Europe's plains, mountains, and dales,  
 But, oh ! there was nought to beguile—

So I sat myself down on a Dartmoor stone,

And I looked away over the sea,

And said, " Well ! I've had a good look, and I know

'Tis the maidens of Devon for me ! "

## DEVON WIVES.

MR. H. E. LUGAR (*Plymouth*)

London.

There's many a man 'll spaik ill of a woman,  
 An' cal' 'er vile names when 'er's net in the wrong ;  
 Back-bite 'er 'an slander an' ripperimand 'er,  
 An' zay that 'er tongue is a little tu long ;  
 But zee if thick man from 'is wive should be paarted,  
 In a very short time 'ow 'is 'aid e'll 'ang down,  
 'E'll wish that 'e'd got 'is wive back along with'n,  
 For woman's the joy 'an the pride o' the lan'

Weeks, *Bits o' Broad Devon*, 1902 ed., pp. 70—71.

## AXMINSTER CHURCH.

MRS. I. M. BISHENDEN (*Newton Abbot*).

London.

Axminster Church was erected by King Athelstan for seven priests to pray for the souls of certain persons buried there, among whom are said to be two Dukes, a Bishop and other persons of distinction who were slain in his army when he defeated the Danes during a battle in the neighbouring field, which, to this day, is called "King's Field"; their monuments yet remain in the Church. The number of priests was afterwards changed to two, for whom a portion of ground was allotted, known as "Priest Aller."

*Gentleman's Magazine*, Sept., 1792.

## BIDEFORD.

MR. H. H. SANGUIN (*Bideford*).

London.

Whene'er I pace old By-the-Ford,  
 And conjure up this thought—  
 "'Twas *here* and *here* that Grenville trod,  
 And *there* a Raleigh wrought"—  
 My blood leaps up into my brain,  
 And gallops through my heart ;  
 My soul throbs with the proud desire  
 To play a patriot's part.

E. Capern, *Our Devonshire Worthies*.

## COMBE MARTIN.

MRS. J. W. SHAWYER.

Friern Barnet.

Thy orchards gemmed with milk-white bloom,  
 Thy whispering woodland's grateful gloom,  
 Thy tower, whose fair proportions rise,  
 'Mid the green trees, to summer skies—

Viewed thus afar, by one just fled  
 From the vast city's restless tread,  
 He well might deem, when gazing here,  
 His footsteps pressed some lovelier sphere.

A. Irwin, in *The Shire of the Sea Kings*, p. 177.

MR. ALLEN T. HUSSELL, F.R.I.B.A.

Ilfracombe.

The history of Combe Martin principally turns upon the history of its mines. There is a tradition of the existence of some early tin mines, whereof all trace has passed away, and the Phœnicians are said to have come here, as well as to Dartmoor, in quest both of tin and silver. They sailed round the "coast of Cornwall to the Severn sea" (Bristol Channel), in search of metals; and their galleys, moored in the little harbour of Combe Martin, must have been a strange sight.

K. M. Toms, *Notes on Combe Martin*, 1902, p. 5.



THE RIVER DART.

MRS. INMAN (*Stoke Gabriel*).

London.

I've never known a fairer scene,  
A beauty matched with thine, sweet Dart !  
Thou leav'st, like some soft passing dream,  
An endless memory on the heart.

S. Hodges, in *West-Country Poets*, p. 255.

DARTMOOR.

MR. W. E. HEARD, J.P. (*Northam*).

Newport, Mon.

Where the grey "Tor," as in ages of yore,  
Mocks the mad war of the storm on the "moor,"  
Bravely exposing its huge granite crest,  
Or wrapt in a cloud like an angel at rest.

Edward Capern, *Song of the Devonian*.  
"Wayside Warbles" (1865) p. 94.

THE DARTMOUTH SAILOR.

MR. R. STEWART BARNES (*Yealmpton*).

London.

A *Shipman* was there, wonéd far by west ;  
For aught I wot, he was of Dartémouth :  
He rode upon a rouncy as he couth,  
All in a gown of falding to the knee.  
A dagger hanging by a lace had he  
About his neck under his arm adown :  
The hoté summer had made his hue all broun :  
And certainly he was a good fellow ;  
Full many a draught of wine he hadde draw  
From Bourdeaux ward, while that the chapmen sleep.  
Of nicé conscience took he no keep.  
If that he fought and had the higher hand,  
By water be sent them home to every land.  
But of his craft to reckon well his tides,  
His streamés and his strandés trim besides,  
His harborow, his moon, and his lodemanage,  
There was none such from Hull unto Carthage.  
Hardy he was, and wise, I undertake ;  
With many a tempest had his beard been shake :  
He knew well all the havens, as they were,  
From Gothland to the Cape de Finisterre,  
And every creek in Bretagne and in Spain :  
His barge ycleped was the Magdalen.

Chaucer, *Prologue to Canterbury Tales*, 390-412.

DEVONPORT MARKETING.

MR. C. S. COOMBES, B.Sc. (*Stoke Damerel*).

London.

The market at Saltash is very considerable for the sale of provisions ; it is held on Saturdays, and much frequented by the inhabitants of *Plymouth dock* (Devonport), who rather chuse to come hither by water to buy all their necessary provisions, than to go by land to Plymouth ; because Saltash market is most reasonable in point of price, and the town-boat carries whatever they buy home for them WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL EXPENCE.

*Description of England and Wales*, 1769.

## EXETER—ROUGEMONT.

MR. H. WREFORD-GLANVILL (*Exeter*).

London.

Richmond ! When I was last at Exeter,  
 The mayor in courtesy show'd me the castle,  
 And call'd it Rougemont : at which name I started,  
 Because a bard of Ireland told me once,  
 I should not live long after I saw Richmond.

Shakespeare, *Richard III*, iv, ii.

## HERCULES PROMONTORY.

MR. H. HAYNES.

Hartland Point.

O ! deem it not but idle rhyme—  
 And say not, history scorns to chime  
 With wild romancers' rede ;  
 True is it—in the olden time,  
 On every coast—in every clime,  
 Approved by glorious deed,  
 Some hero lived—the theme of song,  
 Who arm'd for right—and vanquish'd wrong—  
 And left for record of his fame,  
 Hill, stream, or rock, to bear his name—  
 Lone boundary of his deeds !—and *this*  
 OUR *promontorium Herculis*.

Anon.

## HARTLAND CHURCH.

REV. IVON L. GREGORY (*Torquay*).

Hartland.

How wildly sweet by Hartland Tower,  
 The thrilling voice of prayer :  
 A seraph, from his cloudy bower,  
 Might lean to listen there.

For time, and place, and storied days,  
 To that great fane have given  
 Hues that might win an angel's gaze,  
 'Mid scenery of heaven.

R. S. Hawker, *The Cell by the Sea*, 1840.

## HATHERLEIGH.

LIEUT.-COLONEL L. EDYE (*Stoke Damerel*).

Montreal.

At Hatherleigh exist two remarkable customs :—one, that every morning and evening, soon after the church bell has struck five and nine, a bell from the same steeple announces by distant strokes the number of the day of the month—originally intended, perhaps, for the information of the unlearned villagers : the other is, that after a funeral the church bells ring a lively peal, as in other places after a wedding ; and to this custom the parishioners are perfectly reconciled by the consideration that the deceased is removed from a scene of trouble to a scene of rest and peace.

Hone's *Every-Day Book*, 29 Jan.

## MOUNT EDGCUMBE.

MR. C. R. S. PHILP (*Plymouth*).

London.

This mount all the mounts of Great Britain surpasses,  
 'Tis the haunt of the Muses, the Mount of Parnassus.

David Garrick.

OTTERY ST. MARY.

MR. H. GILLHAM (*Ottery St. Mary*).

London.

I dreamt  
Of my sweet birth-place, and the old Church Tower,  
Whose bells, the poor man's only music, rang  
From morn till evening, all the hot, fair day,  
So sweetly that they stirred and haunted me  
With a wild pleasure, falling on mine ear  
Most like articulate sounds of things to come!

Dear native Brook! wild streamlet of the West!

How many various fated years have past,

What happy and what mournful hours, since last  
I skimm'd the smooth thin stone along thy breast,  
Numbering its light leaps! yet so deep impressed  
Sink the sweet scenes of childhood, that mine eyes

I never shut amid the sunny ray,

But straight with all their tints thy waters rise,

Thy crossing plank, thy marge with willows grey,  
And bedded sand, that vein'd with various dyes,  
Gleam'd through thy bright transparence! On my way,

Visions of Childhood! oft have ye beguil'd

Lone manhood's cares, yet waking fondest sighs:

Ah! that once more I were a careless Child!

S. T. Coleridge.

MR. SIDNEY H. GODFREY (*Ottery St. Mary*).

London.

This delightful bond of union with the old home is a sort of thread of gold which runs through one's life, however far we travel. I believe from my heart that our country is the best country in the world. I believe that of the counties Devonshire is the best county, and I believe that of all the homes in Devonshire, Ottery St. Mary is the best home.

Lord Coleridge, *Speech*, 1901.

This clinging to the home . . . is a cherished link which binds us all together. The old gray church, the cadence of the hills, the long unbroken chime of the East Hill, the sound of waters as they go to join the sea, the silence of the ways by night, all these are with us, though the skies be dark, and the roar of endless traffic fills our ears.

Lord Coleridge, *Preface to Report of Old Ottregians' Society*.

PLYMOUTH.

MR. CHARLES SAUNDERS.

Watford.

O the fair town of Plymouth is by the sea-side,

The Sound is so blue, and so still, and so wide,

Encircled with hills and with forests all green,

As a crown of fresh leaves on the head of a queen,

O dear Plymouth town, and O blue Plymouth Sound!

O where is your equal on Earth to be found?

Rev. S. Baring-Gould, *Songs of the West*.

PLYMOUTH HOE.

MR. W. E. DOMMETT (*Stoke Damerel*).

Kingston-on-Thames.

We may not forget the delightful place called the Hoe; a high hill standing between the town and the sea; a very delightful place for prospect and pleasant recreation, whereon there is an exceeding fair compass erected

for the use of sailors ; and here the townsmen pass their time of leisure in walking, bowling, and other pleasant pastimes : in the side whereof is cut out the portraiture of two men of the largest volume, yet the one surpassing the other every way ; each having a club in his hand : these they name to be Corinaeus and Gogmagog : intimating the wrestling to be here between these two champions : and the steep, rocky cliff affording fit aptitude for such a cast.

Westcote, *View of Devonshire* in 1630, p. 383.

#### WITHYCOMBE RALEIGH.

REV. E. A. LUFF, M.A.

*Hartland.*

*St. John's in the Wilderness.*

While through alien streets and fields you roam,  
Your thought will sometimes touch your native home ;  
And when remembering this house of prayer,  
Recall the lesson which we gathered there :  
What shadowy ends await our fondest schemes,  
How truth is hid or only shown in gleams,  
How evanescent are our joys and pains,  
And man may come and go, but God remains,  
With whom, when man's devices pass away,  
A thousand years are but as yesterday.

H. G. K. in *The Guardian*, April, 1909.

#### YEALMPTON AND MOTHER HUBBARD.

MR. R. STEWART BARNES (*Yealmpton*).

*London.*

At Kitley, Yealmpton, the seat of the Bastard family, is a small volume about 4in. square, illustrated with little woodcuts. Inside this book is this note : " Original Presentation copy of Mother Hubbard, written at Kitley by Sarah Catherine Martin and dedicated to John Pollexfen Bastard, M.P. Mother Hubbard was, as is believed, the housekeeper at Kitley at that time." Then follows the dedication : " To J. P. B., Esqr., M.P., County of . . . . ., at whose suggestion and at whose House these notable Sketches were designed, this volume is with all suitable deference dedicated by His Humble Servant, S.C.M." Published June 1, 1805. The correct title of the book is : " The Comic Adventures of Old Mother Hubbard and her Dog."

Warner, *History of Yealmpton*.

#### ST. BONIFACE.

REV. G. T. LLEWELLIN, M.A.

*Sandford.*

A traveller through the pleasant valleys of Devonshire when he comes to the little town, scarcely more than a village, of Crediton, between its two overhanging hills, may reflect with interest that he beholds the birthplace of the man who, more than any other, brought about the entrance of the German nation into the family of Christian Europe.

T. Hodgkin, *Charles the Great*, 1903, p. 58.

#### SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

MR. W. H. SMART (*Plymouth*).

*London.*

For the main, we say that this our captain was a religious man towards God and his houses (generally sparing churches where he came), chaste in his life, just in his dealings, true of his word, and merciful to those that were under him, hating nothing so much as idleness.

Thos. Fuller, *Holy State*, B ii, C xxii.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

MAJOR A. C. SHAWYER.

Putney.

Drake nor devil nor Spaniard feared,  
Their cities he put to the sack;  
He singed his Catholic Majesty's beard,  
And harried his ships to wrack.  
He was playing at Plymouth a rubber of bowls  
When the great Armada came;  
But he said, "They must wait their turn, good souls,"  
And he stooped, and finished the game.

H. Newbolt, *Admirals All*.

MR. R. GRIGG, A.I.E.E. (*Exmouth*).

London.

Great Alexander, famed commander,  
Wept and made a pother  
At conquering only half the world,  
But Drake has conquer'd t'other.

Kingsley, *Westward Ho!* Chap. ii.

DRAKE'S DRUM.

MR. J. A. CHOPE (*Hartland*).

Rothes, N.B.

Drake he was a Devon man, an' ruled the Devon seas,  
(Captain, art tha sleepin' there below?),  
Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went wi' heart at ease,  
An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe.  
"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,  
Strike et when your powder's runnin' low;  
If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' Heaven,  
An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them long ago."

H. Newbolt.

DRAKE AND HAWKINS.

MR. H. B. SQUIRE (*Torrington*).

London.

Sir Francis was of a lively spirit, resolute, quick and sufficiently valiant :  
Sir John slow, jealous, and hardly brought to resolution . . . They  
were both of many virtues, and agreeing in some, as patience in enduring  
labours and hardness; observation and memory of things past; and  
great discretion in suddain dangers . . . And in some other virtues  
they differed; Sir John Hawkins had in him mercy, and aptness to forgive,  
and true of word: Sir Francis hard in reconciliation and constant in  
friendship; he was withal, severe and courteous, magnanimous and liberal.

R.M., *Prince's Worthies of Devon* (1810 ed.), pp.473-4

FROUDE.

PROFESSOR H. A. STRONG, LL.D. (*St. Mary's Clyst*).

Liverpool.

Perhaps our busy breathless age,  
That leaves unopened history's page,  
Had need of hands like his to strike  
Imperial chords, Tyrtæan like.

Anon.

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT.

PROFESSOR W. S. ABELL, R.C.N.C., M.I.N.A. (*Exmouth*). *Liverpool*.

"Never, therefore, mislike with me for taking in hand any laudable and  
honest enterprise, for if through pleasure or idleness we purchase shame,  
the pleasure vanisheth, but the shame abideth for ever. Give me leave,

therefore, without offence, always to live and die in this mind : that he is not worthy to live at all that, for fear or danger of death, shunneth his country's service and his own honour, seeing that death is inevitable and the fame of virtue immortal, wherefore in this behalf *mutare vel timere sperno*."

Examination before the Queen's Majesty and the Privy Council in reference to the discovery of a North-West Passage (about 1576).

#### CHARLES KINGSLEY.

MR. J. B. BURLACE (*Brixham*).

*London.*

Greater than the curate, the poet, the professor, the canon, was the man himself, with his warm heart, his honest purposes, his trust in his friends, his readiness to spend himself, his chivalry and humility, worthy of a better age.

Max Müller, *Preface to 'The Roman and the Teuton.'*

#### SIR WALTER RALEGH.

MISS JENNIE BURNELL (*Strete*).

*Sheffield.*

God has made nobler heroes, but he never made a finer gentleman than Walter Raleigh.

R. L. Stevenson, *The English Admirals.*

#### SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

MR. H. F. CHOPE (*Hartland*).

*Sheffield.*

Here Reynolds is laid, and to tell you my mind,  
He has not left a wiser or better behind ;  
His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand ;  
His manners were gentle, complying, and bland.

Goldsmith, *Retaliatio*.

#### THE FIRST ENGLISH AVIATOR.

MR. RHYS JENKINS.

*London.*

In the churchyard of Budleigh parish a stone sheweth this inscription : *Orate pro anima Radulphe Noddy*. This, as tradition delivereth, was the sepulture of one that presumed to fly from the tower with artificial wings, and brake his neck ; which phæthonical fact of his deserves the name of *Noddy*, be the inscription what it is.

Risdon, *Survey of Devon*, p. 52.

#### THE FIRST MAYOR OF PLYMOUTH.

MR. E. A. S. ELLIOT, M.R.C.S., M.B.O.U.

*Kingsbridge.*

"The first Mayor of Plymouth," says an old MS., "was William Kentherick, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. He was a little square man, remarkable for shooting with the long-bow, and one of the greatest eaters of his time. He gave at the feast during his mayoralty a pie composed of all sorts of fish, flesh, and fowl that could be gotten ; it was 14ft. long and 4 ft. broad, and an oven was built on purpose for baking it." This would nowadays be called a *squab pie*—though not a true squab pie, mind you ; for certain ingredients are wanting that to a true Devonshire man (apples)—and still more a true Cornish man (onions)—would spoil the whole dish.

J. L. W. Page, *Coasts of Devon*, 1895, p. 258.

### DAMNONIAN PEWTER.

MRS. G. H. RADFORD, (*Lydford*).

*Ditton Hill, Surrey.*

The capacious Tankard of double-rack'd Cyder, or wholesome tho' home-brew'd October Beer, improved by the Addition of a nut-brown Toast, are now rejected for a compleat Set of Tea-tackle and a Sugar-loaf; the Bounties of *Ceres* and *Pomona* undervalued; and the dispiriting Infusion of the Leaves of an *Asiatic* Shrub, preferr'd to the exhilarating Beverage derived from the red-streak Apple-tree or the Barley Mow. The glittering Rows of Plates and Platters which of yore adorn'd the Dresser and Shelves give Place to frangible Earthen Dishes and Saucers . . . The Country Squire to please his modish Madam . . . must prefer the Brittleness and Frailty of *Dresden* Porcelain [to the Solidity and Permanence of *Damnonian* Pewter. Chapple, *Review of Risdon's Devon* (1785), p.97.

### MODBURY ALE.

MR. N. COLE (*Salcombe*).

*London.*

Modbury hath two fairs, on St. George's and St. James' Day, and a market every Thursday, much frequented for divers commodities, and somewhat the more for that it is famous to have (and so indeed it hath) the nappiest ale that can be drunk. This is the ancient and peculiar drink of the Britons and Englishmen, and the wholesomest; whereby many in elder times lived 100 years; which being made into a huff-cap is held to be meat, drink, and cloth for warmth; whereunto nor Derby ale, nor Webly ale in Herefordshire, nor St. Barnac's cows' thick milk in Braunton, our own country, may in any wise compare.

Westcote, *View of Devonshire in 1630*, p. 393.

### FOOTBALL IN DEVON.

MR. F. J. S. VEYSEY (*Chittlehampton*).

*London.*

Football is not wholly discontinued, and within our remembrance was a frequent Exercise among the *common* People in divers parts of this county, not only on the principal Holidays, but sometimes (tho' seldom) two Parishes have engaged with each other, on a day fix'd on by mutual appointment, at a Football-match; in which Game (if I mistake not) there is usually somewhat like the *Cornish Hurling* introduced, whenever any of the Players can catch up the Ball, and hurl it towards the Gole aim'd at by those of his own Party.

Chapple, *Review of Risdon's Survey of Devon* (1785) p. 38.

### DEVONSHIRE DIALECT.

MR. R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A. (*Hartland*).

*London.*

As in the southern parts of England, and particularly in Devonshire, the English language seems less agreeable, yet it bears more marks of antiquity, and adheres more strictly to the original language and ancient mode of speaking.

Giraldus Cambrensis, *Description of Wales*, about 1200.

The Devon speech is marked out among its West Saxon sisters by its own racy individualities of tone and idiom . . . Genuine dialect is as true and undefiled a tongue as the purest speech of Chancer or Milton, something to be revered and conserved.

The Bishop of Exeter, *Devonshire Association*, 1907.

## A WASSAIL CHORUS.

MR. F. T. MERCER (*Ashbury*).*London.*

Christmas knows a merry, merry place,  
Where he goes with fondest face,  
Brightest eye, brightest hair;  
Tell the mermaid where is that one place—  
Where?

*Raleigh*: "Tis by Devon's glorious halls,  
Whence, dear Ben, I come againe;  
Bright of golden roofs and walls—  
El Dorado's rare domain—  
Seem these halls where sunlight launches  
Shafts of gold through leafless branches,  
Where the winter's feathery mantle blanches  
Field and farm and lane.

T. Watts-Dunton.

## FAREWELL TO DEVON.

MR. A. G. PHILIPS.

*London.*

Farwell to thy manifold glories and graces,  
Thou sweet heart of Devon, so wild and so free,  
Farwell to the peace, and the soft resting-places,  
My short sunny leisure owes solely to thee.

Eden Phillpotts, in *West Country Poets*, p. 368.

## "Devon, Oh Devon."

Feathery gorse and flowers  
Scenting the moorland air,  
And the glad sun making ev'ry hour fairer and yet more fair;  
Fir, and gnarled oak, and beech-tree  
Where the brown-eyed squirrels nest,  
Carry God's hall-mark on them, in Devon, away in the West.  
'Tis there the gales sigh softly  
Across the arching sky,  
Where the granite Tors in grandeur point, up to the Lord Most High;  
Laughing, the azure wavelets  
Caress thy shores each day,  
The while "white horses" foam-flecked race to sands where children play.  
Oh Thou, Who mad'st the Country,  
And let man build the Town,  
I long for the breath of Devon, and the white gulls swooping down;  
I yearn for the glades and valleys,  
And the drowsy hum of bees,  
And the Devon wind on the heather and a-whispering in the trees.  
But the city calls, and holds me  
Where countless thousands learn  
To forget the peace of the moorland, and fight for the wage they earn  
On the restless fevered pavements  
Where man with his brother strives,  
'Mid streets and courts and alleys, cramped as their narrow lives.  
Yet grant when the fight is over,  
And the call rings clear and low  
And I have to answer "Adsum," it may be where the brackens grow;  
Where the wild birds' song, for requiem,  
Shall hush my soul to rest,  
And the good red earth enshroud me, in Devon away in the West.

Frank Bunnie.



## The Folklore of Devon.

By R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

*A Lecture delivered at St. Bride Institute, October 1st, 1909.*

Folklore is not all "whitpot"—that is, all nonsense—as some of you may be inclined to think, seeing that it deals with pixy tales, witchcraft, cures for warts, and such like—things that no educated person would trouble his head about. But it can be shown that the belief in such things has in many cases been handed down by tradition from the remote past, and is often the decayed form of some part of the religion or philosophy of our savage ancestors far away in the misty prehistoric ages, when they dwelt in caves like Kent's Cavern at Torquay, or in bee-hive huts like those whose remains you can still see on Dartmoor. The systematic study of these traditional beliefs, customs, tales, and sayings, forms the science of folklore, and its importance has been so fully recognized by students of anthropology and comparative religion that a learned society, called the Folklore Society, has for many years past been engaged in the collection and scientific classification of such matter from all countries and peoples of the world. If we accept the poet Pope's statement that

The Science  
of Folklore.

The proper study of mankind is man,  
then we must regard folklore as one of the most important of all subjects, for it forms a branch of the Science of Anthropology—the Science of Man—dealing more particularly with the mental and spiritual characteristics of the human race.

In addition to its being important, the subject has the further advantages of being extremely interesting and of being intelligible to everybody. I need hardly tell you that Devon is peculiarly rich in all sections of folklore, for you will all know people who have been "pixy-led," people who have been "auverlook'd" or "ill-wish'd," people who have been "strook" or "cured" by a "whit witch," or a so-called "doctor"—usually the seventh son or daughter of the family,—people who carry a "tetty" to ward off rheumatism, people who hang up horseshoes and wear charms for luck. I am told that amulets or mascots are recognized accessories of such modern contrivances as motor-cars and flying-machines, showing that "popular superstition," as it used to be called, is by no means a thing of the past.

A rural  
lecturer  
criticized.

The general attitude of the rustic mind on the subject is well illustrated in an account of a village lecture on "Popular Superstitions," as told by our great local folklorist, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, in his amusing biography of the "Vicar of Morwenstow." He relates how a boy from Bratton Clovelly, who had been sent to the Exeter Training College, returned to his native village for a holiday and offered to give a lecture on this subject in the "skule-rume." "The paas'n" took the chair, "the rume waz chuck-vull o' vokes," and the young "skule-maister gie'd mun a gude discoose" against what he caal'd "the prevailing belief in witchcraft." At the end, up gets Farmer Brown, one of the principal farmers in the parish, and says:—

"Mr. Lecturer, and all good vokes yer to-night,—You've had your zay agin' witchcraft, an' you zays that there id'n no zich thing. Now, I'll tell 'ee a thing or tu—facts; an' a pinch o' facts is wuth a bushel o' raisins. There's my cow, Pimrose, the Garnsey, so gude a cow vor milk as ivver waz. Waal, tuther day, when my missis putt the milk on the vire to scaald 'un, it wud'n yett. Her putt on plenty o' vuzz an' brimmles, but twud'n yett no-how. An' her zays to me, when I com in: 'I tell 'ee 'ot tiz, Richard, Pimrose hath a-bin auverlook'd by old Betty Spry. Now, you go off so vast as you kin to the Whit Witch up to Ex'ter.' Well, off I went, an' when I com to the Whit Witch, 'ot lives home by All Hallows on the Walls, I waz show'd into a rume, an' there waz another farmer trapesin' up 'n down in a reg'lar tare. Zo I zays to'n: 'Be you waitin' to zee the Whit Witch?' 'Ees, I be,' 'e zaid, 'my old cow is cruel bad, an' wan't gie no milk t'all.' 'Aw,' zays I, 'my old cow's milk wan't yett, tho' the missus hath a-putt any amount o' viring under 't.' 'Du 'ee suspicion anybody?' 'e zays. 'Ees, fai,' I zays, 'old Betty Spry 'as got a hevil eye, an' her's the wan that hath din it, I'll warn.' Arter 'e'd zeed the Whit Witch, the maid shaw'd me into the next rume, an' d'rectly I got inzide the door, avore I aup'md my mouthe, mind, the Whit Witch 'e zays: 'I knaw 'ot you be come vor, avore you zay a word. Your cow's milk wan't scaldy. I'll tell 'ee why vor. Her'th a-bin auverlook'd by an old 'umman caal'd Betty Spry.' That's 'ot he zaid to me, so zure as eggs is eggs, an' I ad'n nivver spauk wan word to'n. 'You go home,' he zays, 'an' git sticks out o' vower differ'nt parishes, an' putt min under the milk, an' her'll boil purty zune.' Waal, I paid'n vive shillin, an' then I com back, an' I vetch'd sticks vrom Lew Trenchard, an' vrom Stowford, an' vrom German's Week, an' vrom Broadwood Widger; an' no zoonder waz they lighted under the pan than the milk boiled."

Then up got Farmer Tickle 'pon his hine legs, an' zays : " Mr. Lecturer, you've a-zaid that there ban't no zich things as sperrits an' ghostes. I'll tell 'ee zummat. I waz comin' auver Broadbury wan night, when twaz zo dark's a zack, an' I loss' my way. I waz terrible afeard o' gittin' stugg'd in the bog—you all know that bog, don't 'ee, by the old Roman castle ? But arter a bit I com' to an old quarry pit, an' I thort there mid be zombody about, zo I baal'd out to the tap o' my voice, ' Farmer Tickle hev a-lost his way.' Waal, jis then a voice vrom the stones caal'd back, ' Who ? who ? ' ' Farmer Tickle, I zay.' Then I yerd the voice again, ' Who ? who ? who ? ' ' Be 'ee 'ard o' yurrin' ? ' I baal'd. ' I zays tiz Farmer Tickle 'ot liv'th to Southycott.' Zo imperent as possibble, the voice akshally ax'd again, ' Who ? who ? ' ' Tiz Farmer Tickle, I tell 'ee, an' eef you axes again, I'll com' along o' you wi' my ashen stick.' ' Who ? who ? who ? ' I rin'd to the quarry, an' bait about wi' my stick, when all to wance a gurt whit thing rish'd out— "

" Twas an owl," said the lecturer scornfully.

" A howl ! " zays Farmer Tickle. " I putt it to the mittin'. A man that zays that waz a howl, an' nat a pixie, wud zay anything ! "

Then up gits Farmer Brown again, an' zays :—" Gentlemen, an' labourin' men, an' also wimmin. I'll gi'e 'ee anether pinch o' facts. Avore I waz marri'd I waz gwain along by Culmpit wan day, when I mit old Betty Spry, an' her zays to me, ' Cross my hand wi' silver, my purty boy, an' I'll tell 'ee who your true love 'll be.' Zo I thinks I'd like to know that, an' I gi'd her zixpence. Then her zays, ' You mark the fust maid that you mit wi' as you go along the lane that leads to Eastaway : her's the wan that'll make you a wive.' Waal, I waz gwain along that way, an' the fust maid I mit waz Patience Kite. I thort her luki'd cruel smart an' peart ; zo, arter I'd got on a vew steps, I turn'd my 'aid auver my shoulder and luki'd back to her ; an' 'ot in the world shu'd her be doin' at the very zame minute seps lukin' back to me ! Then I went arter her, an' I zed, ' Patience,' I zed, ' will you be Mrs. Brown ? ' an' her zed, ' I don't mind eef I be, I ban't no-ways partickler.' An' now her's my wive. Luky to her down there, zo raid as a turkey-cock ; there her zits, zo you may know my story's true. But 'ow did Betty Spry know this avore ivver I'd a-spauk the words. That's wat licks me ! "

Then up gits Farmer Tickle again, and zays :—" Mr. Lecturer, Mr. Chairman, I putts it to you. I ax you, Mr. Chairman, being our paas'n, an' you, Mr. Lecturer, being a scholard, an' all you that have got Bibles, whe'er Holy Scripiter dith'n zay : ' Thou

shalt nat suffer a witch to live '—whe'er Holy Scriptor dith'n zay that the works o' the vlesh be idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, an' sich like? Now, eef zo be that witchcraft be all muneshine, then I reck'n zo be hatred, variance, and emulations too. Now, I putt it to the mittin, which o' thuse be true? Which do 'ee vote vor, the Holy Bible an' witchcraft, or Mr. Lecturer an' his new-fangled logic? Thuse in favour of Scriptor an' witchcraft 'old up their hands." I need hardly add that witchcraft carried the day by a big majority.

I have told this story in full because it indicates very fairly some of the commonest folklore beliefs at the present day. We will now consider some of them a little more closely, commencing with the pixies.

Pixies and  
their  
characteristics

These little elves are peculiar to our West-country folklore and have their home or headquarters on Dartmoor, though they are familiar in all parts of the county, as well as throughout Cornwall. We all know their propensity for mischief, chiefly in leading people astray by night, and we all know people who would not venture to cross a lonely moor in the dark without first turning their coats or pockets inside out. The reason for doing this is apparently that the pixies are such orderly little creatures that any disarrangement of the costume shocks them and keeps them at a distance. I remember that one of my father's labourers who had to cross a field to get to his cottage, once forgot the precaution of turning his pockets inside out, and he was caught—"pixy-led;" as it is called. All through the night he wandered round and round the field, but was unable to find any way out, and the next morning at daybreak, when the pixies left him, he was utterly exhausted and in a bath of perspiration. This state of perspiration is a feature, too, of horses that have been ridden by the pixies during the night, in addition to which they often have their manes plaited in a peculiar fashion into knots, which are known as "pixy-seats" or "pixy-stirrups," and cannot be untangled.

Another effect of the work of the pixies is seen in the numerous "pixy-rings," which the scientific tell us are made by the natural growth of a sort of toadstool, but we all know that to step inside one of these rings, or to pick one of the toadstools, is sure to bring ill-luck, if not death.

But, you will ask, what are pixies? And what are they like? These questions are difficult to answer.

By their works ye shall know them.

For, strange to say, they are as a general rule invisible to human eyes unless struck with a certain magic ointment (about which I shall have something to say later on), and few indeed are the

individuals who have been privileged to see them. Hardly two accounts agree as to their appearance. Most of them appear to say that they universally wear a green dress, though there is a rhyme that seems to indicate that they wear no clothes at all—

Little pixy, fair and slim,

Without a rag to cover him.

One labourer declared they were “the purtiest little things he ever zeed,” while an old woman described one she saw as about 18 inches high, having “a little odd hat, a pipe in his mouth, and an old jug in his hand—not like the jugs us uses now.” Still another account describes them as being like bundles of rags. In the north of Devon and on the borders of Cornwall, they are thought to be “the ancient inhabitants—a dwarfish and malicious race, wearing dresses of dark green, and living within the pixy-rings”; but in other parts they are thought to be the wandering souls of unbaptized children.

But, whatever their origin, it is customary in all parts of the county to leave basins or tubs of water for their use, and many tales are told of the work done by these little creatures while all the household lay asleep. Thrashing corn is one of their favourite tasks, but they are also partial to weaving, washing, and sweeping. But they must not be watched, and they must not be rewarded. At a farm on the borders of Dartmoor the people were disturbed at dead of night by the loud noise of a flail or drashel at work in the barn, and in the morning the farmer found a lot of his corn thrashed. The next night he kept watch, and saw six of them at their task. Seeing that they were ragged and dirty, he had new clothes made for them and placed where they might easily find them. The following night the farmer was accompanied by some neighbours, who took their guns with them. The pixies came as before, found the clothes, and began their usual dance and song—in the midst of which the farmers fired on them. Of course, no harm was done, but the pixies departed for ever, singing as they went—

Now the pixies' work is done,

We take our clothes and off we run.

Many similar tales are told. I cannot refrain from giving one that was told in “Notes and Queries” by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould:—

A farmer had three cows, Facey, Diamond, and Beauty. One morning, on going to the shippen, he found Facey looking cruel wisht and therl, with her skin hanging loose about her and all her flesh gone; and, what more, the fire-place in the kitchen was one gurt pile of wood ash. Next morning his wife went to the shippen and found Diamond looking for all the world as

Stories of  
their pranks

wisht and therl as Facey ; nort but a bag of bones, all the flesh gone, and half the 'ood-rick gone too ; but the fire-place was piled up dree foot high with wood ashes. The third night he hid in a closet that opened out of the parlour, and watched. When he was nearly tired of waiting, the door flew open, and in rushed, may be, a thousand pixies, laughing and dancing, and dragging at the halter of Beauty till they had brought the cow into the middle of the room. The farmer thought he would have died of fright, but curiosity kept him alive. He saw the pixies throw the cow down, and fall on her, and kill her, and then with their knives they ripped her open, and flayed her so clean as a whistle. Then out ran some of them, and brought in firewood, and made a roaring blaze, and cooked the meat. "Take care," said one who seemed to be the king, "let no bone be broken." When they had eaten every scrap of beef, they began playing with the bones, tossing them from one to another. One little leg bone fell close to the closet door, and the farmer was afeard lest the pixies should come searching for the bone and find him there, so he put out his hand and drew it into him. Then he saw the king stand on the table, and say "Gather the bones !" Round and round flew the pixies, picking up the bones. "Arrange them !" said the king ; and they placed them all in their proper positions in the hide of the cow. Then they folded the skin over them, and the king struck the heap of bones and skin with his rod. Whist ! up sprang the cow, and lowed dismally. It was alive again, but now, as the pixies dragged it back to the shippen, it halted in the off fore foot, for a bone was missing.

"The cock crew,  
Away they flew,"

and the farmer crept trembling to bed.

And now a story to illustrate the use of the magic ointment. A wise woman was summoned to a cottage to attend the birth of a child. The messenger was a strange, squint-eyed, little, ugly old fellow, riding a large coal-black horse, with eyes like balls of fire. The midwife was given an ointment to strike the child's eyes with it, and she thought she would try the effect on her own. Immediately a transformation took place. The mother appeared as a beautiful lady attired in white ; the babe was seen wrapped in swaddling clothes of silvery gauze, while the other children became flat-nosed imps employed in making grins and grimaces, and pulling the lady's ears with their long hairy paws. Next market day at Tavistock the wise woman saw the same wicked-looking old fellow stealing things from the stalls. So she went up to him, and enquired for his wife and child.

"What!" says the pixy thief, "do you zee me to-day?"

"Zee 'ee! to be sure I do, zo plain as I zee the zun in the sky; and I zee you'm busy into the bargain."

"Oh, do you," he zays, "with which eye do 'ee zee all this?"

"The right eye, to be zure," her zays.

"The ointment! the ointment!" zays the old chap, "take that vor meddlin' with what did'n belong to 'ee; I reck'n you'll nivver zee mie no more."

He struck her in the eye as he spoke, and the old woman was blind in her right eye from that hour to the day of her death.

I hope I shall not bore you with still another story about the pixies. I don't want to occupy the whole of my lecture with them, because I have heaps of other interesting matter, but they really form such a large part of our folklore, and are so peculiar to the county, that I think I ought to devote a good bit of the lecture to them.

This story is somewhat similar to the German animal legends or to the American "Brer Rabbit." A fox prowling about by night came unexpectedly on a colony of pixies. Each had a separate house. The first was of wood. "Let me in," said the fox. "I won't," said the pixy, "and the door is fastened." But the fox climbed to the top and pawed it down; and then made short work of the pixy. The next was a stonon house. "Let me in," said the fox. "The door is fastened," said the pixy, and again the house was pulled down and the pixy eaten. The third was an iron house, and again the fox was refused. "But I bring 'ee gude news," said the fox. "No, no," said the pixy, "I knaw what you want, an' you shan't com in yer to-night." The fox attempted in vain to enter, and went away in despair. Next night he came again, and tempted the pixy by offering to show him the way to a field of turnips, of which pixies are particularly fond. The pixy agreed to meet him next morning at four o'clock, but he went before and got the turnips long before the fox was out of bed. Then the fox thought of another scheme, and proposed to accompany the pixy to a fair in the neighbourhood. The pixy agreed, but again went before, and was returning home with his purchases—a clock, a crock, and a frying-pan—when he met the fox coming to meet him. He got inside the crock and rolled himself down the hill. The fox was unable to follow the scent, and went home in a rage. The next morning, the fox came again to the pixy's house and found the door open and the pixy in bed. He put the pixy in a box and locked him in. "Let me out," said the pixy, "and I will tell 'ee a wonderful secret." The fox was at last tempted to lift the cover; and the pixy, coming out, threw such a charm

over him, that he was forced to enter the box instead—and there at last he died.

The  
Dartmoor .  
Wish-hounds.

From the pixies it is not a far cry to the "Wish hounds" of Dartmoor, or the "Yeth hounds," or heath hounds, as they are called in North Devon. These are black, fire-breathing hounds that hunt the spirits of unbaptized children, so that they can find no resting-place in their graves. They can often be heard in full cry, and occasionally the blast of the hunter's horn on stormy nights. One night a moorman was riding home from Widecombe, when he was startled by the blast of a horn, and then past him swept without sound of footfall a pack of black dogs. However, he was not frightened, and when the hunter came up, he shouted out "Hey! huntsman, what sport? Give us some of your game."

"Take that," answered the hunter, and flung him something which the man caught and held in his arm. What it was he could not guess. It was too large for a hare, too small for a deer. When he got home he called for a lantern, and, when it was brought, he raised it to throw a ray on the object he held in his arm—the game hunted and won by the Black Rider. It was his own baby, dead and cold.

The hounds can be kept away by placing a crust of bread beneath the pillow of the sleeping child. Originally, no doubt, the bread was such as had been consecrated for Sacramental use, but there is apparently now no such restriction.

Another tale is of an old woman, who, mistaking the time, started off in the middle of the night for market with her horse and panniers. Crossing the moor she heard a cry of hounds, and soon saw a hare running towards her. The hare stopped before her panting, and she got down, caught it, and popped it into one of her panniers. She had not gone far when she was terrified at the approach of a headless horse, bearing a black and grim rider, with horns sprouting from under a little jockey cap, and having a cloven foot thrust into one stirrup. He was accompanied by a pack of hounds with horned heads and flaming eyes, and the air itself had a strong sulphurous smell. The huntsman politely asked her if she had seen the hare, and she promptly replied in the negative, whereupon he rode on with his hounds, not suspecting her deception. When he was out of sight, she perceived that the hare began to move, and to her utter amazement changed into a beautiful young lady dressed in white, who thus addressed her: "Good dame, I admire your courage; and thank you for the kindness with which you have saved me from a state of suffering that must not be told to human ears. Do not start when I tell you that I am not an inhabitant



of the earth. For a great crime committed during the time I dwelt upon it, I was doomed, as a punishment in the other world, to be constantly pursued either above or below ground by evil spirits, until I could get behind their tails, whilst they passed on in search of me. This difficult object, by your means, I have now happily effected ; and as a reward for your kindness I promise that all your hens shall lay two eggs instead of one, and that your cows shall yield the most plentiful store of milk all the year round ; that you shall talk twice as much as you ever did before, and your husband stand no chance in any matter between you to be settled by the tongue. But beware of the devil, and don't grumble about tithes ; for my enemy and yours may do you an ill turn when he finds out you were clever enough to cheat even him ; since, like all great impostors, he does not like to be cheated himself. Mind, he can assume all shapes, except the lamb and the dove." (These are, of course, hallowed by being symbols of Christ and the Holy Ghost).

These hounds are not always in packs, for there are many legends of solitary black hounds. One is supposed to haunt the Dewerstone, and another a valley in the parish of Dean Prior. The famous Lady Howard was doomed to walk the earth as a black hound. Every night between midnight and cock-crowing she is compelled to run from the gateway of Fitzford, her former residence, to Okehampton Park, and bring back a single blade of grass in her mouth ; and this penance she is doomed to continue till every blade of grass is removed from the Park.

One more instance : In the hamlet of Dean Combe once lived a weaver of great fame and skill. After his death and burial he appeared sitting at the loom in his chamber, working as diligently as when he was alive. His sons applied to the Vicar, who accordingly went to the foot of the stairs, and heard the noise of the weaver's shuttle in the room above. " Knowles," he cried, " come down ; this is no place for thee." " I will," replied the weaver, " as soon as I have worked out my quill." " Nay," said the Vicar, " thou hast been long enough at thy work ; come down at once." So when the spirit came down the Vicar took a handful of earth from the churchyard and threw it in its face. And in a moment it became a black hound. " Follow me," said the Vicar, and it followed him to the gate of the wood. And when they came there " it seemed as if all the trees in the wood were coming together, so great was the wind." Then the Vicar took a nutshell with a hole in it, and led the hound to the pool below the waterfall. " Take this shell," said he, " and when thou shalt have dipped out the pool with it

thou mayest rest—not before ! ” And at midday and at midnight the hound may still be seen at its work.

Some of you may remember the great excitement caused by mysterious footprints in the snow in the great snowstorm of 1881. These footprints were not those of any known animal, they were at enormous distances apart, and neither hedges nor houses formed any obstruction. Parents were afraid to allow their children to go to school, and for some time the whole county was in a state of panic. The mystery has never been solved.

And it is not only spectral hounds that appear. Judge Jeffrey's spirit, for instance, is said to haunt the court-room at Lydford in the form of a black pig, a Jewish pedlar haunts Cairn Top, Ilfracombe, in the form of a white rabbit, and you all know the song of “Widdecombe Fair,” where we are told that

When the wind whistles cold on the moor of a night  
Tom Pearse's old mare doth appear, gashly white,  
Wi' Bill Brewer, Jan Stewer, and the rest of the company.  
And all the long night you'll yur skirling and groans  
From Tom Pearse's old mare in her rattling bones  
And from Bill Brewer and the rest of 'em.

There is a similar idea in the other Devon Folk-Song, “The Hunting of Arscott of Tetcott,” but I rather suspect this is due to Mr. Baring-Gould himself—

When the tempest is howlin', his horn you may hear,  
And the bay of his hounds in their headlong career ;  
For Arscott of Tetcott loves hunting so well,  
That he breaks for the pastime from Heaven—or Hell.

The Ghost of  
Dowrish.

The tales of ghosts are numerous, but many of them are not peculiar to Devonshire. However, I will tell you one or two. The estate of Dowrish, in the Parish of Sandford, adjoining Crediton, was long held by a family of that name, and the last of the family fell off his horse and was killed at a narrow bridge leading to the house. From that time his spirit has been gradually advancing up the hill towards the house, at the rate of a “cock-stride” every morning. But he may not use the road. A bridge as narrow and as sharp as the edge of a sword, unrolling itself as he advances, is provided for the unfortunate squire. Whenever he falls off (and it is supposed this must frequently happen) he is obliged to return to the stream and begin again. His present position is therefore quite uncertain ; but there is no doubt that he will one day reach his own front door, and what will then happen no one can foresee. This “sharp sword” probably represents the “brig of dread,” over which, according to the old northern belief, it was necessary for the spirit to pass before it could reach its place of rest.

This ae night, this ae night,  
Everie night and all  
To brig of dread thou comes at last,  
And Christ receive thy sawle.

Another interesting example is vouched for by Mr. Baring-Gould himself. Lew Trenchard House is haunted by a White Lady, who goes by the name of Madam Gould, and is supposed to be the spirit of a lady who died there in 1795. She is heard walking along the corridor, and seen pacing up and down a long oak-tree avenue. In a gloomy valley near the house, she is to be seen, dressed all in white, standing by the side of the stream, with a phosphorescent light streaming from her face and her clothes; and she stoops and takes up handfuls of water, which she allows to trickle down in sparkling drops through her fingers. Sometimes she combs her long brown floating hair with a silver comb. When the Church was being repaired in 1832, the carpenter one evening, out of curiosity, opened the vault, and finding the lady's coffin-lid loose, he proceeded to lift it. But the lady immediately opened her eyes, sat up, and rose to her feet. The carpenter, frightened out of his senses, rushed out of the Church, which was filled with light from the lady's body. For over a mile he ran to his house, and all the way his shadow was cast in front of him by the light from the spectral lady. When he reached his house, his wife also saw the apparition standing in the doorway, and the light from it was so strong that she said she could see by it a pin lying on the floor. Seven parsons met to lay the ghost, but apparently they did their work ineffectually. Some say that they conjured her into a white owl, which nightly flits to and fro in front of Lew House; others doubt this.

Madam  
Gould.

However this may be, parsons were generally called in to lay ghosts, for they were recognized as powerful conjurors, as we have seen in one of the tales I have already told you. Polwhele, the historian of Devon and Cornwall, tells us that, when he was living at Kenton, he became friendly with Sir Robert Palk of Haldon. On one occasion four clergymen were driven to Haldon in Sir Robert's own carriage, and the country folk imagined they had been sent for to exorcize evil spirits. It was said that one of them, after a long struggle, was successful in sending a devil through the roof, and another in locking up the arch-fiend himself in an iron chest. In one case the ghost of a Vicar's predecessor was laid in a beer-barrel, but a difficulty arose as to the disposal of the barrel and its mysterious tenant, for if the barrel were broached the ghost would be set free. Nothing occurred to the parsons but to roll the barrel into a corner of the room, and get the mason to wall it in. This made the room

Parsons as  
Conjurors.

look rather odd, so the mason was instructed to block up the other three corners in the same way. The parsonage has never been haunted since.

The Devil  
outwitted.

Some years ago, when repairing Marwood Church, near Barnstaple, the masons came across a small box in an excavation made in the rock under the Chancel pavement. It fell to pieces when discovered, and the builder supposed it might have contained the body of a still-born child. But the natives had another explanation. It appears that a young woman, being jeered at by her companions at not having a sweetheart, said she would go to Barnstaple Fair and not return without one, though it should be the Devil himself. However, she was apparently unsuccessful, but on her way home alone she was joined by a man who called himself Will Easton. He frequently visited her in the evenings, but always disappeared when a light was produced. Often he was heard singing; and the farmer's wife once called out: "Thee'st a-got a butivul voice, Will; I wish thee'd let us zee thy vaace," but her request was in vain. So the courtship went on, till one night a terrible noise was heard, as of a number of men thrashing on the roof; and the unfortunate Molly was found wedged in between the bed and the wall, in a place where you could not get your hand. Ten men could not draw her out, and they were obliged to bring twelve parsons to conjure her, but in vain, till a thirteenth, the parson of Ashford, came; who, being a great scholar, outwitted the enemy in this way: He asked the spirit whether he claimed immediate possession, or whether he would wait till the candle which they had lighted had burnt out. And the unwary spirit, either out of politeness, or fear of so many clergy, having consented to wait until the candle was burnt out, the parson immediately blew it out and put it into a box. This box, it was believed, had been built into the wall of Marwood Church, but, when the masons came upon the small box underneath the pavement, the people had no doubt that it was the identical box. And "sure enough," said the informant, "when they came to search, they found the snuff of the candle." A similar tale is told of Bridgerule Parish, where the candle is supposed to be walled up, but the piece of walling pointed out really indicates the position of the old rood-loft staircase.

Witches and  
White  
Witches.

I must now pass on to the consideration of witches. No doubt you have all met old women reputed to be witches, or having the power of overlooking and working evil to persons and animals. I have known several. It was, however, more than 200 years ago when the last Devonshire witches—three old women from Bideford—were executed at Exeter. One of them

confessed that she had assumed the form of a cat, and a red pig, and that she had caused one woman to be pricked at nine places in her knee, as though it had been the prick of a thorn, simply by pricking a piece of leather nine times. They had overlooked the cows of a minister "so that those cows that used to give milk, when they came to be milked, they gave blood, to the great astonishment of the beholders," and they had caused several ships at sea to be cast away, and had been instrumental to the death of several persons and many cattle. They could only say the Lord's Prayer backwards, and they confessed that "the Devil used to be with them on nights in several shapes, sometimes like a hound, but without doubt he hunted for souls."

The most frequent form assumed by a witch is that of a hare, which can only be shot by a silver bullet. Many stories are told of such hares which have been hunted and wounded, and the witches being afterwards seen with injuries in a corresponding part of the body.

The power of the evil eye is generally supposed to be inborn, but it may be acquired by performing certain rites. If any person present is desirous of acquiring this power and will solemnly promise to perform the rites, I will give him the necessary instructions. People of the highest rank and character are sometimes credited with it. The last Pope, for instance, was believed to have had it in a marked degree, and it is said that, when in his presence, many devout Roman Catholics were in the habit of putting the thumb of the right hand between the first two fingers in order to avert the ill-effects that were supposed to follow his blessing.

When I was a little boy, I was greatly impressed by a threat made by a farmer in my hearing. Talking about an old woman who was supposed to have caused the death of many cattle by this mysterious power, he said: "Drat th' ould 'umman! Eef I was to mit her wi' the gun under my arm, I'd shet her zo zoon as looky to her, blame me eef I wud'n."

In some cases the angry glance of the person is supposed to be sufficient to cause disaster, but generally other means are employed. To afflict a person with severe stabbing or pricking pains in any part of the body, a common way is to make a small wooden figure of him, stick pins into it at the parts to be afflicted, and whilst the figure is floating in a certain liquid contained in a cloamen pan, perform a solemn incantation. To inflict certain diseases, the image is made of clay, and to cause consumption, it is made of wax and placed before a fire. By a similar association of ideas, heart-disease is caused by taking a bullock's heart, sticking pins into it, and hanging it up in the chimney. Onions

treated in the same way are used to produce stomach or intestinal complaints.

For animals it is sufficient to draw a circle on the ground and perform an incantation. If any animal steps into this magic circle, it becomes lame or ill, and, in many cases, dies. Some years ago I was told that a certain farmer had lost so many cattle because a certain "witch" had "dra'd a circle agin 'n." Fortunately, it is often possible to restore a "witched" animal to health by hanging a wreath of "care" or mountain ash about its neck, as soon as it is observed to be "therl" and to lack appetite. Pigs, in particular, may be occasionally seen decorated in this manner. However, animals cannot always be cured so easily. If the "care" fails, and in all cases in which human beings are afflicted, it is necessary to draw blood from the witch, or to drive a "maiden nail" (i.e. a nail which has never been used) into her tracks or footprints. The former counteracts the ill-wishing, and the latter makes the witch lame. But you must first find your witch. Various means have been used for this purpose, but it is now usual to employ a "whit witch," or professional witch-finder. The whit witch, who is generally a man, goes through a performance, and finally discloses to the inquirer a method of ascertaining the culprit. These methods are ridiculously simple, and are always based on chance. He will say, for instance, that the "overlooker" is the first person you will meet on your way home, or the first person who will knock at your door after you get there. As the person thus discovered is generally a neighbour, and, as likely as not, a relative, it is obvious that more bad blood and ill-feeling are caused by these "whit witches" than by the "witches" themselves, who, indeed, are usually innocent of any offence. I have known instances of families being divided so that the members were never again on speaking terms, brother was set against brother, and in one case the mother was identified as the culprit. In other instances I have known serious damage done to the supposed culprit by attacks with pitchforks and hooks, solely by reason of the "whit witch's" identification. In fact, a veritable vendetta has been established.

Folk-medicine is a large and important branch of folk-lore, but I have only time to-night to give a few samples. One of the best known cures is perhaps that for epileptic fits, and that is still practised in Devonshire. I quote from a letter written to the "*Western Morning News*" only three years ago by the Rev. F. G. Scrivener, Rector of Sutcombe: "A woman in the parish has of late been a sufferer from epileptic fits, and at the persuasion of a neighbour who 19 years ago had done the same

thing and had not suffered from fits since, she went round the parish and got 30 married men to promise to attend the parish church at the morning service. It was a gratifying sight to see so large a congregation, drawn together out of sympathy for a neighbour and a desire to do anything she thought might help her. At the close of the service the Rector desired the selected men to pass out one by one, and as they passed through the porch they found the woman seated there, accompanied by the neighbour who had done the same 19 years ago (as many who were present remembered). Each man as he passed out put a penny in the woman's lap, but when the thirtieth man (the Rector's Churchwarden) came he took the 29 pennies and put in half-a-crown. A silver ring is to be made out of this half-crown, which the woman is to wear, and it is hoped that the result will be as satisfactory in her case as it was on the previous occasion. In a small parish (less than 300 population) it is not easy to find 30 married men, but all were willing to help—farmers, labourers, and tradesmen—and the whole incident passed off very quietly, and all was done with the utmost reverence and decorum. The woman takes her seat in the porch when the preacher begins his sermon, and from the time she leaves her house until she returns she must not speak a word." This account differs from previous accounts in requiring "married men" instead of "young people of the opposite sex," and another interesting feature is the necessity for silence, but perhaps the most curious development is the fact that the Rector himself acted as master of the ceremonies. It is curious that, in none of the Devonshire examples of this well-known cure, was it regarded as important to have the ring made of sacrament money, although in a cure for paralysis given by Hunt in his "Popular Romances," the sufferer obtained the half-crown from the clergyman, in exchange for her 30 pennies, and then walked three times round the communion table.

Another cure is to get seven sixpences from seven maidens in seven different parishes, and have them melted down and made into a ring for the sufferer to wear. Mr. Baring-Gould relates that in his own Church many years ago a man stood up after the blessing had been pronounced and bawled out: "This yer is to give notice as how Sally Jago of —— Parish has got fits terrible bad, and as how her can't be cured unless her wears a silver ring made out o' zixpences or vourpenny or dreepenny bits as come out of zebm parishes. This yer is to give notice as how I be gwain to ax vor a collection at the door in behalf o' Sally Jago as to help to make thicky there ring."

The  
dead hand  
and other  
cures.

Another well-known cure is for the King's evil or other superficial disease—striking the place with the hand of a person who had died an untimely death. The Vicar of Hartland a few years ago reported that after a wreck the hand of one of the drowned sailors was superstitiously used by a villager for striking for the King's evil. At a Coroner's inquest at Plymouth about 30 years ago a lad afflicted with the King's evil was brought to the Court by his mother to obtain permission to be "struck" by the man who had committed suicide. The virtue lies not in the actual contact, but in the fact that the hand will shortly decay, and as it decays the disease will pass away. This idea underlies most of the cures for warts—transferring the disease to matter that will soon decay.

A cure for several diseases is to be laid for a short time in the newly-made grave of a female, and throat complaints are cured by throwing a white handkerchief that has been worn around the throat into the grave and upon the coffin of an unmarried person of the opposite sex. As the handkerchief decays, so will the complaint vanish.

Infantile hernia is cured by passing the child at sunrise three times in the direction of the sun's motion through a maiden ash tree (i.e., one self-sown), split open for the purpose. The tree is then bound round, and plastered with mud or clay. If the two parts grow together, the complaint is cured, and, in any case, the child's health and physical condition are afterwards intimately connected with the health and condition of the tree. A man who had cut down one of such trees and presented it to a museum, was threatened by the father of the child for imperilling the infant's life.

Charms.

The essential feature of many cures is a word charm, either spoken or written. I have collected scores of such charms, but I have only time to quote a few as samples. One of the best known is for stopping the flow of blood:—

Jesus was born in Bethlehem,  
Baptized in river Jordan; when  
The water was wild in the 'ude (wood),  
The person was just and gude (good);  
God spake, and the water stude (stood),  
And so shall thy blude (blood)—  
In the name of the Father, etc.

Another is a text from Ezekiel xvi, 6 and 9: "And when I passed by thee, and saw thee polluted in thine own blood, I said unto thee when thou wast in thy blood, Live; yea, I said unto thee when thou wast in thy blood, Live. Then washed I thee with water; yea, I thoroughly washed away thy blood



from thee, and I anointed thee with oil." In all cases it is necessary to know the name of the person or animal to be cured ; if the patient has no name, the case is hopeless.

For fever, the patient should go to a running stream and cast backwards nine pieces of wood into the water, at the same time saying—

Fever, go away from me ;  
I give it, water, unto thee.  
Unto me thou art not dear,  
Therefore go away from here  
To where they nursed thee,  
Where they shelter thee,  
Where they love thee.  
Mashurdalo, help !

Who " Mashurdalo " may be, I cannot ever guess.

For pain in the eyes, bathe the eyes with a lotion made from spring or well water and saffron, and say—

Oh, pain in the eyes,  
Go into the water ;  
Go out of the water  
Into the saffron ;  
Go out of the saffron  
Into the earth—  
Into the spirit earth ;  
There is thy home,  
There go and eat.

In each of these cases, the disease is personified, and is charmed out of the person into an inanimate object. By " saffron," probably " Devonshire saffron," i.e. dodder, is meant.

An example of a written charm for the cure of fever is the following : " In the name of St. Exuperus and St. Honorius, fall-fever, spring-fever, quartian, quintian, ago, superago, consummatum est." This must be written on a piece of parchment, and bound over the patient's heart, three Paters and three Aves being said during the latter process. The patient will recover after wearing the charm nine days.

We have now to consider some animal and plant superstitions. Some of you may think you know why Jews don't eat pork, but the rector of a small Devonshire parish received some enlightenment on this subject in visiting his sexton's cottage not long ago. He found the pig had been killed a fortnight earlier than was intended, and asked the reason. " The peg was gettin' to a wishtness, y'r reverence," said the sexton's better half, " an' tes a gude job us 'av 'ad 'n a-killed, 'cos 'e han't a-got no Jews' ears to his heart." " Jews' ears to his heart ! What are they ? " " Jews' ears ! an' you'm a passon, an' dawn't knaw that ! Well, I never ! Why, looky yer (pointing to the auricles closed up with fat), 'tis

Some animal  
and plant  
superstitions.

the place where the devils went into when they was a-droved into the swine—you've a-raid about that, ha'nt ee?—an' yer be the place (pointing to two little black marks on the fore legs) where they com'd out, an' they do zay that be why a Jew wan't titch pork to this day."

Birds enter largely into folk-lore. Strange stories are told of the appearance of certain birds before death. A classic example is the "white bird" of the Oxenham family, referred to in "Westward Ho!" The raven is also generally considered a bird of ill omen, though the Rev. R. S. Hawker tells a story of two ravens saving the life of a notorious wrecker. It is usually said that if a raven flies around a house, a corpse will be carried out of it. At Hartland, it is said that if a jackdaw is seen on each pinnacle of the church tower on a Sunday, there will be a funeral before the following Sunday. If a hen crows, her head is immediately chopped off, for, if she crew a second time, some terrible disaster would happen to one of the household. A few years ago a woman at Hartland heard one of her hens crow three times, and within an hour her son fell from a ladder and was injured for life. Of course, you all know

The robin and the wren  
Are God Almighty's cock and hen;

And that

Eef you kill a robin or a wran  
You'll nivver prosper, boy nor man.

In fact, the direct result of killing either, or even of "strubbing" their nests, is that the culprit gets the King's evil, or, according to some accounts, a crooked finger.

You have probably heard that bees must always be informed of any death in the house, and their butts must be provided with mourning, or the insects will be offended and take their departure. It is usual to turn the butts before the funeral. On one occasion, a new servant was told to do this, but, not knowing what was meant, she turned the butts upside down, with most disastrous results to herself. Another prevalent belief is that the first butterfly seen must be killed, or ill-luck will result.

With regard to plants I can say little, though I have heaps of material. One of the most potent herbs is parsley, and to transplant it, or even to change the position of the bed, is sure to bring disaster. It is unlucky to burn elder, because the Holy Cross was made of this wood, and it is unlucky to bring hawthorn blossom into the house, because the crown of thorns was made from this plant. If you bring a single, or a few, Lent lilies or Lent roses (daffodils) into the house, the ducklings will be few, but, if you bring a large bunch, they will be numerous.

We now come to one of the best known and most interesting of all our local customs—"crying the neck" at the end of harvest. This custom is probably carried out in somewhat different ways in different parts of the county, but in all essentials it remains the same. After the corn (and by "corn," of course wheat is meant) is all cut, some of the finest ears are selected and made into a sort of a small sheaf or "neck," as it is called. I have here some specimens which I have had made for the occasion. You will see that the main peculiarity is that it has a triple head, and is bound by three bands. The word "neck" probably means only a nitch, or small sheaf, though this is not certain. In some parts the "neck" is much more elaborate, and has plaited loops or lissoms at the top, besides being decorated with ribbons. In this form it is supposed to have some resemblance to a female figure, but I am sure no lady present to-night will admit any such resemblance in the specimens I have shown you. The "neck" is carried by one of the men to some elevated spot, and the remainder of the reapers form themselves into a ring around it. Each man then holds his hook above his head, and they all shout together the weird cry, "A neck! A neck! A neck! We ha' un! We ha' un! We ha' un!" This is repeated several times, with the occasional variation, "A neck! A neck! A neck! God sa' un! God sa' un! God sa' un!" After this ceremony, the man with the "neck" has to run to the kitchen, and get it there dry, while the maids wait with buckets and pitchers of water to "souse" him and the "neck" as well. The "neck" is then hung up until the following harvest, and the evening is spent in feasting, dancing, and singing.

This custom, or something very similar to it, is practised not only in Devon and Cornwall, but also in other parts of England, and in many widely separated districts on the Continent. The "neck" is known by many different names, but in most cases it is more or less in the form of a woman, and, in its origin, it undoubtedly represented the spirit of the harvest or corn spirit, the Roman goddess Ceres. The main idea of the ceremony seems to have been that, in cutting the corn, the spirit was gradually driven into the last handful, just as rabbits are driven into the last patch in these days of machinery. As it was needful to cut the corn and bury the seed, so it was necessary to kill the corn spirit in order that it might rise again in fresh youth and vigour in the coming crop. The shout "We ha' un!"—We have her!—indicates the capture of the corn spirit, the raised hooks the slaughter, and the wail is for the death. Sometimes the last handful cut is taken to make the "neck," and sometimes the hooks are actually thrown at the "neck" after it has been made, but I don't think either of these variants is practised in Devon. The drenching with water

Crying the neck.

is a charm for rain, to ensure fertility for the next crop, and the feasting in the evening perhaps represents rejoicings at the resurrection of the spirit. Although this explanation may appear to be somewhat fanciful, there is a vast amount of evidence to prove that it is substantially correct. The idea of sacrificing men and animals to ensure good crops is almost universal among savages, and even in Hartland within the last 50 or 60 years, three young cats have been buried brandiswise in a field to rid it of coltsfoot. The "sousing with water" is also practised on May-day, sometimes called "Ducking Day." A few years ago this custom led to a fatal accident. The water was thrown over a fence on a passing carriage, frightening the horse, and causing the carriage to be overturned. One of the occupants was so injured that his leg had to be amputated, and, as a result of the operation, he died.

Wassailing  
the  
Apple-trees.

The custom of wassailing or "blessing" the apple-trees to make them bear well seems to have quite died out. Lysons in 1822 described it thus: "This ceremony at some places is performed on Christmas Eve; in others, on Twelfth-day eve. It consists in drinking a health to one of the apple-trees with wishes for its good bearing, which generally turns out successful, as the best bearing tree in the orchard is selected for the purpose. It is attended with singing some verses applicable to the occasion; beginning, 'Health to thee, good apple-tree.' The potation consists of cyder, in which is put roasted apples or toast: when all have drank, the remainder of the contents of the bowl are sprinkled over the apple-tree." In some places the ceremony was accompanied by the firing of guns, beating of pestles and mortars, and shouting, possibly with the idea of frightening away the evil spirits of blight and disease. The libations were apparently intended, on the other hand, to propitiate the spirit of the apple-tree itself, that is, the Roman goddess Pomona. This confusion between Christmas Eve and Old Christmas Eve dates from 1752, when, to the great dissatisfaction of the common people, eleven days were left out of the calendar. Not only did they believe that they had been robbed of this period of time, but all their ceremonial dates were upset, because it could not be expected that the spirits would recognize such a change. "Superstition" then received a great blow, from which it has never recovered. People are still uncertain whether it is upon Christmas Eve or Old Christmas Eve that the cows in the shippens go down upon their knees in adoration of the new-born Saviour.

Holne Ram  
Feast.

I believe very few other festival customs survive, though I have myself seen the throwing of Lent sherds on Shrove Tuesday, and cock-kippiting on Good-a-Vriday, besides, of course, carol-singing and mumming at Christmas. One well-known May-day custom,

known as the "Holne Ram Feast," related originally in "Notes and Queries," and frequently quoted by popular and even scientific writers, apparently owes its existence entirely to the imagination of the contributor, signing himself "An Old Holn Curate." At the village of Holne—which, by the way, is the birthplace of Charles Kingsley—is a field belonging to the parish, known as the "Ploy Field." In the centre of this stands a large stone 6 or 7 feet high. On May morning, we are told, the young men assemble there before daybreak, and then proceed to the Moor, where they capture a ram lamb, bring it in triumph to the Ploy Field, fasten it to the stone, cut its throat, and then roast it whole, skin, wool etc. At midday a struggle takes place, at the risk of cut hands, for a slice, it being supposed to confer luck for the ensuing year on the fortunate devourer. The narrator concludes his story with the comment: "The time, the place (looking east), the mystic pillar, and the ram, surely bear some evidence of the Ram Feast being a sacrifice to Baal."

A much prettier custom is that of little girls going round with their "May dolls," asking for pence. A doll is laid in a white cardboard box, decorated and covered with flowers. This custom was also practised on 29th May, and a somewhat similar custom was practised by little boys on that day—hence called Garland-day. They made garlands formed of two crossed hoops entwined with flowers and strung with birds' eggs in the middle—every kind being admitted except that of the robin. The boys dressed themselves up with ribbons round their arms and waists, and a cap on their heads made of pasteboard decorated with gold paper, and little points with a gilt border, finished with oak leaves intermixed. The leader carried the garland, and the others had drums, and whistles, and triangles, and swords of lath. The money collected was divided, and then the garland eggs were placed on some block or post, and the boys amused themselves by throwing stones at them.

Query—What connexion has the May doll or the garland with Charles II?

At Tiverton there was a still stranger custom on that day. King Charles II, represented by a youth, in a bower made of oak, and attended by his guards, dressed in 17th century costume, was carried about the town from house to house, the guards singing a song composed for the occasion. Oliver Cromwell, represented by a man whose hands and face were covered with a mixture of soot and grease, had a rope round his waist about 30 feet long, which was held by a man behind him. Oliver, who carried a great club in his hand, came on howling and stamping to attack King Charles, but was continually repulsed by the

Oak-apple  
Day.

guards. All the time the crowd pelted "Old Oliver" with rotten eggs, oranges, tufts of grass, or any harmless missile they could find. Oliver in his turn chased his assailants, and, if he caught any of them, smeared his face with smut.

Hunting the  
Earl of Rone.

But the most elaborate of all these local customs was Hunting the Earl of Rone at Combmartin on Ascension Day. The Earl of Tyrone was supposed to have been a political refugee captured in a wood near that place. When found, he had a string of sea biscuits around his neck, on which he had been living.

The characters or mummers represented were: The Earl of Rone himself, wearing a grotesque mask, a smock frock stuffed or padded with straw, and a string of twelve hard sea-biscuits around his neck. The hobby horse, masked and covered with gaily painted trappings, and armed with an instrument called a "mapper," which was shaped to represent the mouth of a horse, and was furnished with rude teeth and means for rapidly opening and closing its formidable jaws. The fool, also masked and gaudily dressed. A real donkey, decorated with flowers and a necklace of twelve sea-biscuits. A troop of grenadiers, armed with guns and wearing tall caps of coloured paper profusely adorned with bunches of ribbons.

For a fortnight before the day, the hobby horse and the fool, in full dress, paraded the parish and levied contributions towards the expenses. On the day itself the grenadiers first marched to the wood, and discovered the fugitive Earl of Rone. They then fired a volley, and set their prisoner on the donkey with his face towards the animal's tail, and then conducted him in triumph to the village. There the hobby horse and fool joined in the procession. At certain points the grenadiers fired a volley, and the Earl fell from the donkey mortally wounded, whereupon there was great exultation by the grenadiers and much lamentation by the hobby horse and the fool. After much exertion, the latter always succeeded in healing the Earl of his wounds, after which the procession reformed and marched on as before. At every public house there was, of course, a stoppage for refreshment. In case of refusal to contribute, the fool would dip his besom in the nearest gutter and besprinkle the offender, or the hobby horse would lay hold of his clothes with his "mapper" and detain him prisoner till the required blackmail was forthcoming. About nightfall the procession reached the sea, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

Sir Francis  
Drake as a  
legendary  
hero.

Every country, and every county, has its local hero, whose history is thickly overlaid with legend. I need not tell you that our hero is the great Sir Francis Drake, but I think you will be surprised to hear how many legends are connected with his name.

Many of you have heard the story of how Drake brought the water to Plymouth. Having found a suitable spring on Dartmoor, he pronounced some magic words and galloped off towards Plymouth, and the stream followed him all the way.

When he was away on one of his long voyages, it is said that his wife had given up all hope of his return and agreed to marry another man. The day of the wedding was fixed, and the parties had assembled in the Church, when Drake was informed by one of his familiars of what was taking place. It so happened that he was then at the very Antipodes, but he rose up in haste, charged one of his great guns, and shot off a cannon ball so truly aimed that it went right through the earth, and fell with a loud explosion between the lady and her intended bridegroom. "It is Drake's signal," she cried, "and I am still a wife. There must be neither troth nor ring between thee and me."

In the days of Drake many people considered the world to be formed of two parallel planes, the one at a considerable distance from the other. In reference to this space it was commonly said that Sir Francis had "shot the gulf," meaning that his ship had turned over the edge of the upper plane to pass on to the waters of the lower. There is a picture of Drake at Oxford, representing him holding a pistol in one hand, which, the guide used to inform strangers, was the very pistol with which Sir Francis shot the gulf.

One day when he was playing nails or skittles on the Hoe (the game of "bowls" was not then played in Devonshire) he was told of the approach of the Spanish Armada. After he had finished his game, he ordered a block of wood and a hatchet to be brought to him. Cutting off chips, he threw them into the sea, and at his command every chip became a well-armed ship. In a short space of time a complete Navy was thus produced, which, as you know, completely vanquished the enemy.

He was, indeed, a very powerful magician, and had considerable dealings with the Evil One. He is said even now to drive at night a black hearse drawn by headless horses, and urged on by running devils and yelping headless dogs, through Jump on the road from Tavistock to Plymouth.

Most of you think of him lying "slung atween the round shot in Nombre Dios Bay," but there are folks in Devon who say that he lies under a blasted elm at Nutwell Court. He had permission from the Evil One to walk once a year, but he was bound not to go more than ten "cock strides." One year he overstepped the limits and walked right round the Park, but, when he got back, there was a great flash of lightning, a noise louder than the firing of the battery guns, and the tree was split from top to bottom and never bore a leaf afterwards.

When he built his great mansion at Buckland, he brought a large number of masons from Plymouth, Exeter, and Tavistock, who built up walls six feet from the foundation in one day. Next morning every stone was removed from its place and carried to a great distance. Sir Francis was very angry, but he ordered the masons to begin again. The following morning every stone had again been removed. A third time the walls were built, and this time Sir Francis hid himself in a tree and watched. At midnight the earth opened, and out came a number of little black devils, chattering and laughing. They carried off the stones with the greatest ease, and all the walls were demolished before cockcrow. Next day the masons built the walls for the fourth time. In the evening Sir Francis dressed himself all in white and hid in the tree as before. When the devils came underneath the tree, he flapped his arms, and shouted out "Kikkeriki!" And the devils looked up and saw (as they thought) a great white bird crowing; and they dropped all the stones and ran away, screaming with fright, thinking the end of the world had come. A modification of this legend represents the devil as building the mansion in three nights. The butler hid in the tree to see how it was done. At midnight the devil came, driving several teams of oxen; and, as some of them were lazy, he plucked this tree from the ground and used it as a goad. The poor butler lost his senses and never recovered them.

Such building legends are interesting, and often afford valuable evidence of a change of site. The fact that there has been a change is remembered, but the reasons for it and the circumstances attending it are forgotten. I am not aware whether there has actually been any change in the position of Buckland House, but the former of these two legends seems to indicate such a change. The story of the removal of the stones in the night by devils or pixies is often told in connexion with Churches. It is told about Hartland Church, though there is another legend to account for the change of site in that case, viz. that St. Nectan, after being murdered at a place called Newton, carried his head in his hands as far as St. Nectan's well at Stoke, and there, after placing the head upon a certain stone, he died. As a proof of the miracle, the chronicler tells us that the marks of blood remained on the stone "to this day."

Some years ago a small box was found in a closet at Buckland, containing, it is supposed, family papers, and the owner of the property went in his carriage to fetch it. The box was easily lifted into the carriage by one man, but the coachman in vain attempted to start the horses. They would not—they could not move. More horses were brought, and then the heavy farm-



horses, and eventually all the oxen. They were powerless to start the carriage. At length a mysterious voice was heard, declaring that the box could never be moved from Buckland Abbey. It was taken from the carriage easily by one man, and a pair of horses galloped off with the carriage. A similar story is told of the cannon ball that Drake shot up through the earth. If it is removed from the estate, it always returns thither.

But the best-known of all the Drake legends is that of his drum—the drum that accompanied him in his wonderful voyage round the world, and that sounded on the “Revenge” as she sailed into action against the Armada. This legend has been told in immortal verse by Henry Newbolt:—

Drake he was a Devon man, an' ruled the Devon seas,

(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below ?),

Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went wi' heart at ease,

An' dreamin' arl the time o' Plymouth Hoe.

“Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,

Strike et when your powder's rinnin' law;

If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' Heaven,

An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them long ago.”

This drum now hangs in Buckland Abbey, and it is said that, whenever England is in danger of invasion, “one tap on Drake's drum will bring back the spirit of the man who would never brook his country's dishonour or defeat, to be reincarnated once more to vanquish England's enemies. Twice since Drake passed has the drum been sounded. Once his spirit found a tenement in Blake, who avenged the insult of the Dutchman who sailed up the Thames with a broom at his masthead, and thereafter carried a whip at his, as a sign that he had driven them off the English seas. The second time his spirit was summoned, Nelson arose and secured to England that supremacy at sea which she has never since lost.” When will it be necessary for Drake's drum to be sounded again?

And now I have come to the end of my lecture, though not to the end of my tether, for the subject is almost inexhaustible. It is impossible in a single lecture to do more than call attention to a few of the most striking features, but I hope I have succeeded in convincing you of the truth of the statements I made at the beginning—that “Folk-lore is not all whitpot,” and that it is a subject of great interest to everybody. In conclusion I would appeal to you by our motto “*Sociamur amore Devoniae*,” to help in the work of collecting these scraps of old country lore before it is too late. I shall be glad to have a note in writing of any authentic instances of so-called “popular superstition,” and I shall judge of your appreciation of my lecture by the number of such contributions I receive.

## *The Origin of the Devonian Race.*

By JOHN GRAY, B.Sc.

Secretary of the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association, Treasurer to the Royal Anthropological Institute, Foreign Associate of the Society of Anthropology of Paris.

*A Lecture delivered at St. Bride Institute November 12th, 1909.*

Modern science is able to ascertain with more or less precision, the course of the evolution of man in the remote ages of the past, long before the dawn of history. The study of his tools and weapons of stone, bronze, or iron, reveals the stage of culture which he has achieved; and when we are fortunate enough to unearth his bones, we may determine by measurement his affinities with other races, whether extinct or still living.

The laws of heredity tend to keep the average dimensions of race constant through vast periods of time. A remarkable example of this is the case of the Egyptian peasantry, who have been shown to have the same average head dimensions now as they had 10,000 years ago. This shows the importance of measuring living races in all countries, and comparing their dimensions with those of the skeletons of past races. We can thus detect the arrival of alien races and their probable origin.

### PALÆOLITHIC MAN.

The earliest type of man in Western Europe, of which we have any definite knowledge, is generally known as the Neanderthal Man. He lived in the Palæolithic or Early Stone Age, that is to say, his tools and weapons were made of flint, and were of the crudest workmanship, showing that he had attained only to a very low state of culture.

During the long ages that Neanderthal Man lived in Europe, its northern regions were covered by a great ice sheet, which at its maximum extension covered the whole of Britain down to the Thames Valley, the Continent of Europe as far south as the Harz Mountains, the whole of Scandinavia, and Eastern Russia. Since there were contemporaneous extensions of the glaciers of the Alps and the Pyrenees, the only habitable regions in Western Europe were central Germany and France, and England south of the Thames. It is here that the relics of Palæolithic man have been found.

The first specimen of a Neanderthal skeleton was found in the valley of the Neander, a tributary of the Rhine. Later two or three more specimens were found in Belgium, and last year two of the most perfect specimens have been found in central France.

The skull of the Neanderthal man approximated much more closely to that of the ape than that of modern man. He had heavy projecting eye-brows, large orbits, projecting lower jaw, and no chin.

Several attempts have been made by anthropologists to clothe the dry bones of the Neanderthal man with flesh and reproduce his appearance when alive. His aspect is sufficiently forbidding.

It is estimated that Neanderthal man first appeared in Europe about 100,000 years ago, and remained there for about 75,000 years, down to the time when the great ice sheet had dwindled to a glacier known as the Baltic glacier, covering merely the Scandinavian peninsula.

No indubitable Neanderthal skulls have been found in England, but many flint implements of the Palæolithic type have been found, which make it highly probable that he peopled the habitable district south of the Thames. Fragments of two skulls, apparently of Palæolithic age, have been found in the Cattedown Cave, near Plymouth, but they have not, as far as I can ascertain, been demonstrated to be of the Neanderthal type.

### NEOLITHIC MAN.

About 15,000 years ago a new type of man appeared in Europe, known usually as the Neolithic or Late Stone Age Man. The measurements of his skull show that he belonged to a race quite different from the Neanderthal race. On the other hand there is so little difference between Neolithic man and some modern European races that we must regard these latter as his direct descendants.

This Neolithic man was long-headed, i.e. the breadth of his head was less than 75 per cent. of its length, a feature which distinguished him from another race which entered Europe at a much later date and about which I shall have something to say further on.

Dr. Arthur Evans fixes the date of the appearance of Neolithic man in Crete as early as 12,000 B.C., and it was in Crete that he first attained to a high degree of civilization.

What is known as the Minoan or Mycenæan civilization originated among the Neolithic race in Crete.

Between 15,000 and 3,000 B.C., Neolithic man appears to have spread over the whole of habitable Europe, and to have completely either exterminated or driven out the preceding race, i.e. the Neanderthal man. He was the earliest inhabitant of which we have found any trace in Britain, with the exception of the district south of the Thames. In Norway and Sweden, which during his early settlement in that neighbourhood, was being

slowly uncovered by the retreat of the Baltic glacier, he was the earliest known inhabitant. He covered the whole of European Russia, the Balkan peninsula, and the lower valley of the Danube.

Coming, as he did, originally from southern regions, Neolithic man may safely be assumed to have had dark hair and eyes. His descendants in the Mediterranean countries are still of dark complexion, but a remarkable transformation has taken place in the pigmentation of that section of the race that lived on the margin of the great Baltic glacier.

Here, under the influence of the Arctic or semi-Arctic climate, the dark hair became blond, and the dark eyes, blue. As a consequence, the inhabitants of the Scandinavian peninsula are to this day the fairest race on earth.

The Neolithic people made their tools and weapons from the same raw material as their Palæolithic predecessors, namely, flint. But their technique had made a great advance. Their flint arrowheads were beautifully formed and polished, and their culture and civilization generally was a great advance on that of Neanderthal man.

One stimulus still was necessary to enable the Neolithic race of Europe to take its highest flight in civilization, namely, a knowledge of the art of metal-working.

This was brought to the Neolithic Cretans about 3000 B.C. by an alien race, a race of altogether different origin and physical and mental characteristics, viz. a Mongoloid race from Central Asia, which had already evolved a high grade of civilization in the valley of the Euphrates.

### BRONZE AGE MAN.

Europe, as we have seen, was inhabited throughout the Neolithic or Late Stone Age by a long-headed race. Asia, contemporaneously, in its central mountainous regions had been evolving a round-headed race. We have to infer this from the distribution of the head forms of the living population, because no prehistoric skulls have as yet been discovered in Asia. A map of cephalic indexes (i.e. ratios of breadth to length) shows that the great centre of round-headedness is somewhere about Tibet, from which it spreads east, north, and west, but never south of the Himalayas. It gets diluted with long-heads as it spreads out from the centre, and the round-headedness is thereby reduced.

We are at present more immediately concerned with the migration that moved westward. An offshoot from this settled in the valley of the Euphrates, and by 4000 B.C. had achieved a high degree of civilization. This race had invented writing and

were great architects and engineers, as witnessed by the stone monuments they left to us. They were known by the names of Sumerians or Akkads. A statuette of a Sumerian king, named David, recently dug up in Mesopotamia, illustrates the physical type of this race. It was evidently round-headed and of short stature.

A western extension of this race into Asia Minor was known as the Kheta, or Hatti, a name which is familiar to us in the Old Testament as the Hittites.

At the time of their greatest extension, in the 14th century B.C., the Hittites exercised political power over the whole of Asia Minor and Syria.

Apparently about 3000 B.C. they settled in small numbers among the Neolithic race of Crete, and as bronze became known to the Cretans about this date, it is a natural inference that the great discovery of metal-working by the Cretans was due to contact with this Mongoloid race.

The round-headed races of Asia Minor and Mesopotamia did not restrict their migrations to Crete. We find among the present-day populations of Europe a round-headed type. Its distribution would be explained if we assume that the Mongoloids of Asia Minor migrated by sea to the eastern shores of the Adriatic, where they landed in the mountainous regions of the Balkan Peninsula to avoid the warlike Neolithic peoples who occupied the low countries of Europe. Hence they moved, on the one hand, north and west along the Carpathian range, and, on the other hand, east along the Alpine range as far as Switzerland and the Cevennes.

This Mongoloid race appears also to have migrated by sea along the Mediterranean to the West of Europe, for we find isolated groups of round-heads in the south and north of Spain, which it is difficult to account for otherwise than as colonies of round-heads that came by sea.

From recent evidence we are now almost certain that this same Mongoloid race, the Sumerians, Akkads, or Hittites, continued their migrations by sea as far as the British Isles.

The evidence that a Mongoloid race settled in Britain about the time of transition from the stone to the bronze culture, may now be regarded as indisputable. All the earliest skulls of the Neolithic Age found in the British Isles are of the long-headed type with the same average cephalic index as the ancient Cretans.

The Mongoloid race which has been found in short cists\* in

\* The short cists are prehistoric graves whose sides and covers are formed of flat slabs of stone. It is in this kind of grave, which was too short to permit of the full extension of the body, that the short round-headed skeletons have been found in Britain.

various parts of Britain is extremely round-headed. It has a cephalic index of 85, and it can be shown by statistical calculations that it differs in type from all the other known prehistoric races of Britain. The nearest approach to the short-cist type in Europe is to be found among the prehistoric races of Switzerland, but none of these races are so close as to support the view that our short-cist race migrated down the Rhine from Switzerland to Britain.

Only one plausible explanation of the origin of our short-cist Mongoloid type appears to be left to us, namely, that they came by sea from the most accessible country of round-heads, namely, Asia Minor or Syria.

There can be little doubt that this race introduced the knowledge of smelting and working bronze into Britain. This people probably knew the art before the date of their arrival, which for various reasons is fixed at about 2000 B.C., for we have seen that their appearance in Crete determined the introduction of bronze into that island nearly 1,000 years before the introduction of bronze into Britain.

Some idea of the appearance of this Mongoloid man of the short cists may be obtained from the restorations by Prof. Reid. It will be seen that he has an expansive forehead. He was short in stature (average about 5ft. 3in.). His appearance suggests the Breton or Welsh type. A drinking-vessel is usually found buried with him in his grave of a shape which was widely spread over Britain and certain parts of the Continent in the early Bronze Age.

### THE DEVONIAN RACE.

It will be of interest to make an attempt to ascertain the name by which the short-cist race was known in Britain. To do this we must resort to the somewhat dangerous evidence of place-names, which, however, if handled with caution, is very valuable.

As the oldest of all modern place-names are usually river names, I shall make use of these only. The old river names in this country are generally derived from the names of the tribes who lived in the river valleys.

We have also very old names of tribes who lived in Britain during the Roman occupation, mentioned by Roman and Greek writers.

The number of short-cist skeletons found in Britain is as yet very small. Ten adult males have been found in Aberdeenshire and five in south Wales. Specimens have also been found in Anglesea, in the Isle of Arran, in Banffshire, and in Caithness. This points to a route of migration from Cornwall and Devon to

**PRIMITIVE  
DEVONIAN**

(Front view)



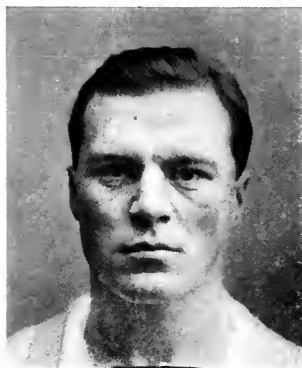
Restoration (latest)  
by  
Prof. R. W. Reid  
of the  
Short-cist Man.



**PRIMITIVE DEVONIAN**

(Front and side views)

Restoration by Prof. R. W. Reid of the Short-cist Man. Cephalic index 85; stature, 5ft. 3in.



**MODERN DEVONIAN**

(Front and Side views)

This illustration shows the head of a modern Devonian for comparison with that of the Short-cist Man shown above. The cephalic index in this case is 82, and the stature 5ft. 5in., which is quite within the limits of individual variation. The great resemblance between this modern Devonian and the primitive Devonian is obvious.





John o' Groat's, passing through Wales and the west of England, the west of Scotland as far as the Clyde, then across to the east coast of Scotland, which is followed to Caithness.

Now is there any common tribal name in the map of Roman Britain which is confined to this track ?

If we look at the map in Rhys's Celtic Britain, we shall find that Devonshire and Cornwall, with the exception of a small district round Land's End, was inhabited by a tribe named the Dumnonii. A tribe with an identical name inhabited a district of Scotland stretching from the river Doon in Ayrshire to the Tay in Perthshire. There can be little doubt that the modern name of Devon is derived from Dumnonii by the process of phonetic decay, because *m* naturally turns into *v* in this process, and, if confirmation of this is needed, we find it in the fact that there is a river Devon in the centre of the country of the northern Dumnonii.

There are several other tribal names on the map which are phonetically equivalent to Dumnonii, namely, Dobunni, in Somerset and Gloster, Demetæ, and perhaps Ordovices in Wales, and these lie along the track of the short-cist men. But when we look for river names with the same root as Dumnonii or Devon, we find the track of the short-cist men much better covered. Beginning at Devonshire we have in Devonshire, the Tamar, Tavy, Taw; in Wales and W. England, the Severn, Teme, Taff, Tawe, Teifi, Dovey, Dee (North Wales), Dove, Tame, Dee (affluent of Lune); in W. Scotland, the Dee (Kirkcudbright), Doon; in Mid-Scotland, the Devon, Tay (ancient Tavus); in E. Scotland, the Dee (ancient Deva), and Deveron.

There are only a very few rivers, with the Devonian root, outside the short-cist area, as Thames, Teviot, and Tweed, and the upper parts of these rivers lie within the area.

The distribution of river names derivable from the same root as Devon is shown on the accompanying map.

We have seen that one of the early Mongoloid peoples of the Euphrates valley were the Sumerians, i.e. the inhabitants of the land or city of Sumer. A very easy and common phonetic change is the change of an S to a T or a D. This change converts Sumer into Tumer, or Dumer. Remembering that *m* and *v* are also phonetically interchangeable, it is easy so see that the original tribal name of Sumerian may readily change into any of the ancient river names we have cited above.

This would suggest that the primitive Devonians were a colony of the Mongoloid Sumerians, who formed one division of the

earliest known inhabitants of the Euphrates valley\*. As I have already remarked, this people was probably of the same race as the Akkadians and the Hittites. The Akkadians were also located in the Euphrates valley. The original home of the Hittites appears to have been Cappadocia, in the south-eastern corner of Asia Minor and Northern Syria, though at the zenith of their power, in the 14th century B.C., their empire extended over the whole of Asia Minor, and down through Syria as far as the northern frontiers of Palestine and Phœnicia.

Now it may be asked, what could have induced these Mongoloid peoples living in countries bordering on the eastern Mediterranean to venture by sea to a country so remote as Britain. To account for this we have only to remember that these peoples had discovered the art of making bronze, and that to make bronze, tin is necessary. The Devonshire and Cornish tin mines were then the richest in Europe, and the tinstone was in the readily obtainable form of stream tin—no mining was necessary. Remains of ancient stream tin mining have been found in the Tavistock district of Devon, and in the St. Austell district of Cornwall. It is true that none of the round-headed short-cist skeletons have been found in Devon or Cornwall, with the exception of one doubtful specimen at Harlyn Bay, near Padstow, but then it is known that cremation was almost universal in these districts in the Stone Age.

But it has been objected if they came for tin and found it in the country of the Dumnonii, why did they migrate further north to Scotland, where there was no tin? Did the Englishmen who went out to Australia to dig for gold in Ballarat confine themselves to that district? They did not, but spread over and settled in all the habitable parts of Australia.

### DOLMENS AND STONE CIRCLES.

If it is true that the primitive Devonians were Sumerians or Hittites, we should expect to find some similar remains of their handiwork in the countries of their origin and in that of their adoption. We have, therefore, in the first place to inquire whether there are any ancient monuments characteristic of the area of Britain occupied by the primitive Devonians, and then to inquire whether any similar monuments are found in Asia Minor or Syria. We should also expect to find these monuments all along the route by which the Devonians passed from Syria to Britain.

\* It is a remarkable coincidence, if not a confirmation of this view, that the Welsh Triads say that "the second race which came to Britain," came from "land of Sumer." This has been pointed out to me, since this paper was written, by Mr. Higgins.





In the Devonian area in Britain as defined by the distribution of the short-cist skeletons and the place-names, we find a very remarkable type of prehistoric rude stone monuments, one kind of which is known as dolmens, and another as stone circles, the latter appearing to be a later development of the dolmen, invented in Britain. These rude stone monuments extend from Land's End to the Orkney Islands. Like the short-cist men, they are never found in the east of England north of the Thames.

A fine example of a dolmen is to be found at Drewsteignton, Dartmoor, and another at Lanyon in Cornwall. One solitary example is found in Kent; there is no other example of a dolmen so far east as this in England.

In the northern part of the Devonian (in the wide sense of the word) area the stone circle is much more frequent than the dolmen. The largest number in a given area occurs in Aberdeenshire, and it is in this district that the largest number of short-cist skeletons have been found. A map of their distribution in N.E. Scotland has been drawn by Mr. A. L. Lewis, one of the leading authorities on this subject.

We have seen that dolmens and stone circles are intimately associated with a short-cist race in Britain. The question now arises: In what countries are similar monuments found, and are they found in the countries we have supposed, for other reasons, to have been the place of origin of the short-cist race?

The answer to the latter question as regards Syria, is certainly in the affirmative. A large number of dolmens have been found in Syria, but the dolmens extend further south than Syria, and are found in the whole district east of the Jordan and Dead Sea. A sketch of a dolmen found at Hebron, east of the Dead Sea, shows how like it is to the Devonshire and Cornish dolmens.

No dolmens have been found in Judea, one or two only in Samaria, none in Crete. One could not readily imagine, therefore, that the long-headed Cretan race were the builders of the dolmens in Britain.

It is quite probable, however, that the Cretans, being a great maritime people about 2000 B.C., also came to Britain for tin, but if they settled in Britain, it must have been mostly in the Eastern Counties, out of the dolmen and short-cist area. Place-names in the map of Roman Britain, in the middle and east of England and west of Scotland, such as Coritani, Cerones, Carini, Cornavii, which are derivable from the same root as Crete, give some support to this view.

We may be able to boast that the British race has Cretan as well as Hittite blood in its veins. And, although the Cretans had a bad reputation for veracity, they were undoubtedly the

first great sea-power, and attained to a degree of excellence in sculpture and other fine arts which has never since been equalled.

According to a recent theory propounded by Sir Norman Lockyer, the dolmens and stone circles were used as astronomical observatories, having for their object to fix the New Year's day, and regulate the calendar. This is quite in accordance with the view that these monuments were erected by the Sumerians or Akkads, who are known to have cultivated astronomy two or three thousand years B.C.

### THE TRACK OF THE SUMERIANS FROM SYRIA TO BRITAIN.

The track of the Sumerians from Syria to Devon is marked out by dolmens. This may be seen on a map, such as that in Ferguson's *Rude Stone Monuments*. Dolmens are found in most of the islands of the Mediterranean, on the N. coast of Africa, on S. coast and N. coast of Spain, in Portugal. They are especially numerous on a track stretching from the Mediterranean to Brittany, which suggests that the Sumerians, after having at first taken the long sea route round Spain and Portugal, found at last a short cut across land to the British tin mines, and used this ever after.

The dolmens do not stop at Britain, but are found on the north coast of Germany and in Denmark and Sweden, suggesting that the Mongoloid race settled to a certain extent in these countries in the Bronze Age. Measurements of the Bronze Age and living races of these dolmen districts, so far as they have gone, show that the heads are rounder than the average in adjacent areas.

The dolmens in N. Germany are of quite similar type to those of Devonshire.

### THE PRESENT POPULATION OF DEVON.

You might expect from the arguments I have been submitting to you, that the present day population of Devonshire and Cornwall should have, like the short-cist men, an average cephalic index of 85 and an average stature of 5ft. 3in. This we know is not the case. The reason for this is that the Mongoloid Sumerian is only one element in the present population. Before the Sumerians there was no doubt a sparse population of short dark long-heads of the Neolithic or Cretan type. Then, after the Sumerians came, the Goidels, Brythons, and Anglo-Saxons, who all contained more or less of the fair, tall, long-headed race of northern Europe, as might be inferred from the fact that they spoke Aryan languages. The mixing and crossing of these races has produced the present-day Devonshire man. The two long-headed elements have reduced his average cephalic

index from 85 to 80. The North European element has raised his stature from 5ft. 3in. to 5ft. 7in.

The presence of the round-headed Mongoloid racial element in modern Devonians appears to be distinctly indicated by the few measurements that have been made of the living population. The cephalic index is more often above 80 than below it in the small number I have myself measured. Now the average index for England is 77 to 78, so that the inference seems inevitable that at some prehistoric epoch a round-headed element was added to the population of Devon.

An immense amount of interesting and valuable information as to the racial elements and their proportions present in the modern Devonians would be obtained if the living population was measured. The cost would not be great. I commend the scheme to some patriotic Devonian.

The conclusions to which I have arrived as to the origin of the Devonian race from the analysis of anthropometric data, and the distribution of place-names and rude stone monuments may be briefly summarized :—

Devonshire was originally inhabited by a long-headed race of the Neanderthal type during the whole of the great Ice Age, i.e. approximately from 100,000 to 15,000 B.C.

At the end of the Ice Age the Neanderthal race became extinct, or was driven out, and another long-headed race (the Neolithic race) appeared and spread over the whole of Europe. This race attained a high level of civilization in Crete after contact with a round-headed Mongoloid race from Mesopotamia, Syria, and Asia Minor, known by various names, such as Sumerians, Akkadians, or Hittites.

This same Mongoloid race reached Britain about 2000 B.C., where they came to work the tin mines of Devonshire and Cornwall.

They spread thence by the W. of England and E. of Scotland as far as the Orkney Isles. They were the original builders of dolmens and stone circles, and have left their mark on the present population within their special area, in the form of rounder heads.

Finally, the modern Devonian was produced by adding to previous elements, the later Aryan racial elements, namely, the Goidelic, Brythonic, and Anglo-Saxon.

## *Some Recent Devonshire Literature.*

(Compiled by H. Tapley-Soper, City Librarian, Exeter).

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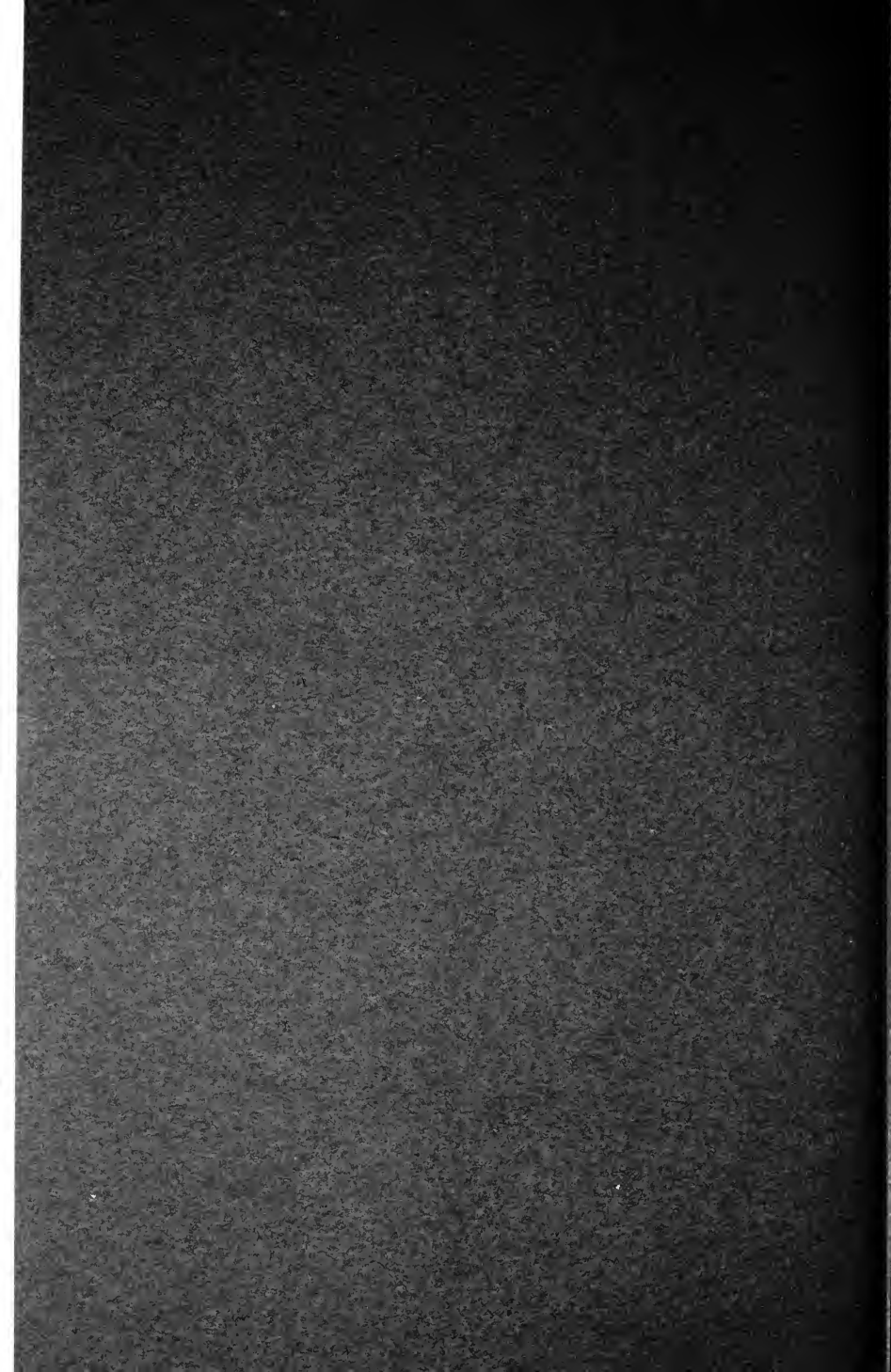
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*THE DEVONIAN  
YEAR BOOK 1911*

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD NORTHCOTE,  
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THE  
Devonian Year Book

FOR THE YEAR

1911

(SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION).

Edited by

R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

"Hail thou, my native soil! thou blessed plot,  
Whose equal all the world affordeth not!"

*Wm. Browne of Tavistock.*

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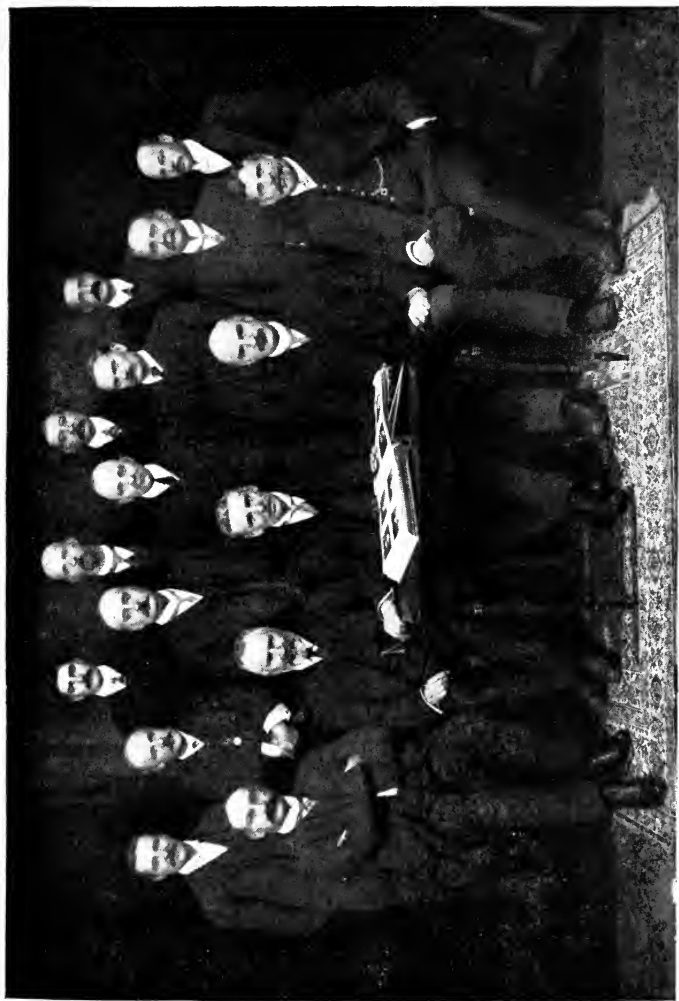
## RULES.

1. **Name.**—The name of the Society shall be “THE LONDON DEVONIAN ASSOCIATION.”
2. **Objects.**—The objects of the Society shall be :—
  - (a) To promote friendly intercourse amongst Devonians residing in London and district, by means of meetings and social re-unions.
  - (b) To foster a knowledge of the History, Folklore, Literature, Music, Art, and Antiquities of the County.
  - (c) To carry out from time to time approved schemes for the benefit of Devonians residing in London and district.
3. **Constitution.**—The Society shall consist of Life and Ordinary Members and Associates.\*
4. **Qualification.**—Any person residing in London or district who is connected with the County of Devon by birth, descent, marriage, or former residence, shall be eligible for membership, but such person shall be nominated by a Member and the nomination submitted to the Committee, who shall at their first Meeting after receipt of the nomination by the Hon. Secretary, decide by vote as to the acceptance or otherwise of the nomination.
5. **Subscription.**—The annual subscription to the Society shall be 5/- for gentlemen, and 2/6 for ladies and those under 21 years of age. Members of other recognized Devonian Associations in London shall be admitted as Members on the nomination of their representatives on the Committee at an annual subscription of 2/6. The subscription for Life Membership shall be two guineas for gentlemen and one guinea for ladies.\* Subscriptions will be payable on election and each subsequent 30th September. The name of any Member whose subscription is in arrear for six months may be removed from the list of Members at the discretion of the Committee.
6. **Officers.**—The Officers of the Society shall be a President, Hon. Secretary, and Hon. Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected at the Annual Meeting.

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\* The Committee have the power to elect as Associates persons not qualified for membership.

7. **Management.**—The management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee, consisting of the President, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and fifteen other Members, and a representative elected by each of the other Devonian Associations in London, such representatives to be Members of the Society.
8. **Meetings of Committee.**—The Committee shall meet at least once a quarter. Seven to form a quorum.
9. **Chairman of Committee.**—The Committee at their first Meeting after the Annual Meeting shall elect a Chairman and a Deputy-Chairman from Members of the Association.
10. **Power of Committee.**—The Committee shall be empowered to decide all matters not dealt with in these rules, subject to an appeal to a General Meeting.
11. **Auditors.**—Two Members, who are not Members of the Committee, shall be elected at each Annual Meeting to audit the Accounts of the Society.
12. **Annual General Meeting.**—The Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of October, when all Officers, five Members of the Committee, and Auditors shall retire, but be eligible for re-election. The business of the Annual General Meeting shall be the election of Officers, five Committee men, and two Auditors; presentation of Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September; and any other business, due notice of which has been given to the Hon. Secretary, according to the Rules.
13. **Special General Meeting.**—A Special General Meeting shall be summoned by the Hon. Secretary within fourteen days by a resolution of the Committee, or within twenty-one days of the receipt of a requisition signed by 30 Members of the Society, such requisition to state definitely the business to be considered.
14. **Notice of Meeting.**—Seven days' notice shall be given of all General Meetings of the Society, the date of postmark to be taken as the date of circular.
15. **Alteration of Rules.**—No alteration or addition to these Rules shall be made except at the Annual Meeting (when



*Photo: Dover Street Studios.*

### **The London Devonian Association Committee, 1910-11.**

Reading from left to right.—*Front row:* Messrs. John W. Shawyer (Hon. Secretary), R. Pearse Chope (Deputy Chairman), C. Pinkham (Chairman), H. Brinsmead Squire (Hon. Treasurer), and N. Cole. *Second row:* Messrs. F. A. Perry, C. R. S. Philp, W. Inman, G. E. Lang, J. Lovell, W. H. Smart, and J. B. Burlace. *Back row:* Messrs. H. Gillham, H. H. M. Hancock, G. S. Bidgood, and W. Crosbie Coles.



due notice of such alteration or addition must have been sent to the Hon. Secretary on or before 23rd September) or at a Special General Meeting. A copy of the proposed alteration or addition shall be sent to Members with notice of Meeting.

The Association is affiliated to St. Bride Foundation Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, E.C., and Members are entitled to free use of the Lending and Reference Libraries, \*Reading and Recreation Rooms, and admission on easy terms to the Gymnasium, Swimming Baths, Technical Classes, etc.

Oak shields, with the arms of the Association painted in proper colours may be obtained from F. C. Southwood, 96, Regent Street, W. Price, with motto, 6s., without motto, 4s. 6d.

Badges, with the arms in enamel and gilt, price 4s. 3d., or brooches, price 3s. 3d., may be obtained from W. J. Carroll, 33, Walbrook, E.C. Gold brooches, price 25s.

A few copies of the *London Devonian Year Book* for 1910 remain in stock. Price 2s., by post 2s. 3d.

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\* In this room Devonshire papers are placed daily.

## The Year's Work.

DURING the second year of the Association's existence the Committee, under the able and enthusiastic direction of its co-opted Chairman, Colonel E. T. Clifford, V.D., have continued their efforts to bring their exiled fellow-countymen into one bond of union in accordance with their motto, "*Sociamur amore Devoniae*," and to provide them with instruction and entertainment. These efforts have been so successful that the membership of the Association has increased by nearly 100, another London Devonian Association—"The Barumites in London"—has become affiliated to it, and several additional provincial Associations have furnished particulars of their organizations for publication in the Year Book. One of these Associations—"Devonians in Portsmouth"—has been good enough to supply a list of its members and a portrait group of its committee, for insertion at the end of the Year Book, and it is hoped that in future years others will follow this excellent example. In this way all Devonians throughout the world who were members of any local organization connecting them with their native county, would feel that they were members of one central organization, and would in many cases be enabled to communicate with friends whom they had perhaps lost sight of for many years.

The annual general meeting of the Association was held at St. Bride Institute on October 18th, 1909, when the chair was taken by J. B. Burlace, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents. The Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, Lord-Lieutenant of Devon, was re-elected President.

The entertainments provided during the year 1909-10 were four lectures at St. Bride Institute, two Bohemian Concerts at Cannon Street Hotel, a Cinderella Dance at the Holborn Restaurant, and a Whist Drive at "Ye Mecca Café," Ludgate Hill.

The opening lecture was given on October 1st by R. Pearse Chope, Esq., B.A., Deputy-Chairman of Committee, on "*The Folklore of Devon*," and proved both amusing and instructive. The chairman was the Rev. S. J. Childs Clarke, M.A., Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral. The next lecture, on November 12th, by John Gray, Esq., B.Sc., Secretary of the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association, propounded a novel and ingenious theory of "*The Origin of the Devonian Race*." The chair on this occasion was occupied by W. J. Treharne, Esq.,



President of "Devonians in Swansea." Both these lectures were printed in full in *The London Devonian Year Book* for 1910.

The other two lectures were given in the early part of 1910—one on January 28th, on "The Leas and Estuaries of Devon, and their Birds," by E. A. S. Elliot (of Kingsbridge), Esq., M.R.C.S., M.B.O.U., when Sydney Simmons, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, was chairman; and the other on March 22nd on "The Rivers of the Moor," by Cecil R. M. Clapp (of Exeter), Esq., M.A., L.L.M., late Hon. Sec. of the United Devon Association, when Colonel E. T. Clifford, V.D., Chairman of Committee, presided. Each of these lectures was illustrated by a beautiful series of lantern slides. Brief summaries appear in the present Year Book. Unfortunately, neither Mr. Elliot nor Mr. Clapp was able to attend personally to deliver his lecture, but an excellent substitute was on each occasion found in Mr. R. Pearse Chope.

The first Bohemian concert was held on November 2nd, in the Great Hall of Cannon Street Hotel, and was presided over by H. E. Duke, Esq., K.C., M.P., one of the Vice-Presidents. An excellent programme was arranged by Mr. F. J. S. Thomson, Hon. Musical Director, and was much appreciated by the large audience. Miss Winifred Burlace, a daughter of one of the Vice-Presidents, sang "My Dear Soul" very sweetly, and was warmly applauded. Mr. Charles W. Wreford, as usual, caused roars of laughter by his excellent stories in the Devonshire dialect, and some very fine songs were finely sung by two other Devonians, Mr. Charles King, a prominent and popular member of the London Devonian Athletic Club, and Mr. Sam Payne, a native of Exeter.

At the second concert, on March 11th, the chairman was Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Upcott, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., President of "The Devonian Association of Calcutta," and one of the Vice-Presidents of the London Devonian Association. The programme, as before, was arranged by Mr. F. J. S. Thomson, and he himself took part in a duet with Mr. Charles King. The dialect recitations were on this occasion provided by Miss Daisy Pullen, a young Somerset lady, who proved herself a good substitute for Mr. Charles W. Wreford.

The Cinderella dance was held on December 10th, in the Crown Room, Holborn Restaurant. Unfortunately the attendance was not so good as had been expected, but those who came thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The Committee, however, considered it advisable to abandon the second dance, which had been arranged for February 25th.

On February 12th a whist drive took place at "Ye Mecca

Café," Ludgate Hill, and was attended by about 300 persons. In fact, it proved so popular that the Committee decided to make arrangements for the second whist drive to take place in a larger hall. The Baltic Restaurant was engaged for the purpose on April 2nd, but, owing to the attitude of the City police, it was found necessary to cancel this engagement almost at the last moment.

The final and chief event of the year was a complimentary dinner on June 16th, in the Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil, to our distinguished Vice-President, Captain Robert F. Scott, C.V.O., R.N., on the eve of his departure in command of the British Antarctic Expedition. As Commander of the British National Antarctic Expedition, 1901-4, he had succeeded in planting the British flag at the most southerly point then reached, and he was now departing again, fully resolved to reach the goal of so many ambitions—the South Pole itself. For an object so well calculated both to uphold our country's reputation and to extend our scientific knowledge, such an occasion could only be regarded as an event of national importance, and the Committee seized the opportunity of doing honour to so worthy a successor of the great Devonian navigators of the past—Steven Borough, Humphrey Gilbert, John Davis, John Hawkins, Francis Drake, and Walter Raleigh. The following account of the dinner, taken from *The Illustrated Western Weekly News* of June 25th, will be read with interest :—

#### FAREWELL DINNER TO CAPTAIN SCOTT.

"The Devonian Association's send-off dinner to Captain Scott on Thursday last was a great success. Captain Scott being a Vice-President of the Association, his expedition to the Antarctic is naturally a matter of great interest to Devonians. At the dinner Earl Fortescue, the President of the Association, occupied the chair, and was supported by Captain and Mrs. Scott, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Colonel Clifford, V.D. (chairman of the committee), and Mrs. Clifford, Mr. H. E. Duke, K.C., M.P., Mr. A. J. and Mrs. Bromham, Mr. J. Carpenter (Portsmouth), Mr. and Mrs. Crosbie Coles, Mr. J. Gieve (Portsmouth), Rev. H. R. Gamble, M.A., Professor T. A. Hearson, Mr. G. H. Radford, M.P. and Mrs. Radford, Mr. M. B. Snell, J.P., Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Skewes (Bristol), Mr. S. Simmons, J.P., and Mrs. Simmons, Mr. T. Thorne (Bristol), Mr. P. G. D. Winter (Portsmouth).

"The general company included :—

"Mr. W. A. Ackland, Captain J. W. Acland.

"Mr. J. J. and Mrs. Bate, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bennett, Mr. W. F.

Beste, Mr. G. S. and Mrs. Bidgood, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bidgood, Mr. Brown, Mr. C. H. Brodie, Mr. A. G. E. Barnes, Mr. S. W. Bryant, Mr. H. Bryant, Mr. Kenneth Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Burlace, Miss W. Burlace, Mr. L. Burlace, Mr. C. Boon, Mr. G. Bowman.

"Mrs. A. Chettleburgh, Mr. R. P. Chope, the Misses Clifford, Mr. W. Clare, Mr. A. Clare, Mr. and Mrs. N. Cole, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. R. H. Coysh, Mr. R. F. Coysh, Mr. Crabtree, Mr. Vivian J. Cummings, Mr. R. J. P. Campbell.

"Miss Dalton, Mr. G. W. Davey, Mr. J. A. Dixon, Mr. C. P. Dickins, Mr. F. A. and Mrs. Dinham.

"Mr. and Mrs. Edy.

"Mr. and Mrs. Forman, Mrs. M. A. Fodt.

"Mr. H. Gillham, Mr. W. R. B. Glass, Mr. L. Glass, Mr. H. Glass, Mr. Sidney H. and Mrs. Godfrey, Miss Gordon, Mr. John Gray, Mr. W. Gulliford.

"Mr. H. Haines, Mr. H. H. M. and Mrs. Hancock, Mr. J. and Mrs. Arnold Hill, Mr. H. Holman, Miss D. A. Holman, Mr. A. W. Holman, Mr. and Mrs. Horton, Mr. J. Horwood, Mr. J. N. Hunt, Mr. F. Hobbs.

"Mr. and Mrs. W. Inman.

"Mr. and Mrs. Newton Jacks, Mr. F. C. Jeffery, Mr. H. R. Jones, Mr. Joint.

"Dr. W. Kingdon, Mr. T. G. Kendall.

"Mr. J. H. Linscott, Mr. Frank I. Lyons, Mr. A. Long.

"Mr. R. Metherell, Mr. J. W. Mahone, Mrs. Medcraft.

"Mr. H. O'Leary.

"Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Parr, Mr. F. A. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. S. Philp, Mr. J. C. Pillman, J.P. (Plymouth), Mr. J. H. Pillman, Mr. F. G. Pinn, Mrs. Pinn, Mr. C. Pinkham, J.P., Mrs. Pinkham, Mr. W. V. M. Popham, Mr. Popham (friend), Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Powe, Mr. J. Pullman, Mr. E. Elliot Pyle.

"Mr. Allan Ramsay, Mr. J. Ryall.

"Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Scown, Mr. J. W. Shawyer (hon. secretary), Mr. John Sheer, Mr. J. Shapcott, Mr. Shurmer Sibthorp, Mr. W. H. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. David Soames, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Southwood, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Southcombe, Mr. A. Spear, Mr. H. B. Squire.

"Mr. Thorne, Mr. Tickell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tatlow, Mr. Hurford Tatlow, Mr. F. Townsend, Mr. Harold Travers, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Treharne.

"Mr. F. H. Vibart, Mr. W. A. Volk.

"Mr. H. M. Whitley, Mr. A. F. Wilson, Mr. J. L. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Western, Mr. and Mrs. A. White, Mr. C. W. Wreford.

## DEVON'S GOOD WISHES.

"Earl Fortescue, proposing 'Our guest,' said he hoped Captain Scott would not look on the present gathering in quite the same light as some of the entertainments which had been offered him by more august and learned bodies than the London Devonian Association. They would wish him to regard this more as a family gathering—(applause)—a send-off by natives of his county, who desired to offer to the Devonshire sailor, selected to lead a great enterprise, their congratulations on the distinction and their good wishes for his success. (Applause.) He expected Captain Scott was at this moment the most envied man in the British Navy. Arctic expeditions were comparatively familiar, but the Antarctic was not geographically only at the opposite Pole. For centuries explorers had sought to solve the riddle of the North; but the public had made up its mind that the veritable heart of the Antarctic was to be reached within a few years of the first attempt to attain it. (Applause.) Before their guest lay a heavy responsibility. The lives and welfare of his companions depended on his leadership, and there would be many ready to find fault if he failed to accomplish everything that everybody rightly or wrongly thought to be within his power. The difficulties were very great, but the Royal Navy was always ready to do its best, and its best was very good. (Applause.) As to success, they were sure, come what might, that Captain Scott would deserve it. (Applause.) While most earnestly hoping that he would accomplish his heart's desire, they would still be ready with a sympathetic welcome if he had to return reporting that he could not do all he wished. (Applause.) They were sure that the honour of his county and of his profession was safe in his hands, that what man could do he would do, and by God's blessing he would do a good deal. (Applause.) They hoped that in the anxious times in front of him, in the long nights of the Antarctic winter, and in the hardships and privations of his sledge journeys, he would be cheered and encouraged by the thought that he had the good wishes and sympathies of all his countrymen, and most particularly of those who, like himself, came from the county of Devon. (Applause.)

## THE TASK AND THE COST.

"Captain Scott, acknowledging a very enthusiastic reception, said one thing of which he felt proud was that he was born and bred in Devon. (Applause.) He often wondered why Devonshire had not such a port as Cardiff. His ship went down the Bristol Channel the other day, and he as a Devonian would have

been delighted to call at any port on the North coast if one existed. He was glad to be able to say that the previous day the *Terra Nova* had left. He was proud of the fellows who had gone out in that ship, and the spirit which was in them. (Applause.) It had been his privilege to select them, and there was now in that ship a band of brothers and a set of seamen who had rarely been equalled in any ship. It was his privilege to be the leader, and it was one of the proudest privileges a man could possibly have. (Applause.) They were men from all parts of the world, for a very curious feature of Antarctic expeditions was the varied character of the men. In Devonshire everybody had a certain amount of tact, and that must be the quality he must make use of. They were entering upon a long and arduous task. There was a great deal of exaggeration about the Pole, such as the talk of the long winter nights, but undoubtedly when people were cut off from civilization and were living together a certain strain was put upon the amenities and conventions of life, and that made it necessary that the party should have the right spirit in them, and he believed all his men had that. (Applause.) Some of the newspapers said they were bound to be successful. That was very nice of them. (Laughter.) They were going to do their best. He had got the people who would do it if it could be done, and he had got the equipment, but the task was not half so easy as a few journals imagined it to be. It was dependent on the seasons and on luck, for there were many possible accidents that might cause failure. Captain Scott added a reference to the financial side of the expedition. He pointed out that in addition to the cost of the equipment, allotments had to be made to the wives and families of the men. Unfortunately all the necessary money had not yet been subscribed.

#### DEVONIAN EXPLORERS.

“Lord Clifford of Chudleigh proposed ‘Devon, our county.’ He hoped the thought and memories of his native county might afford some solace to Captain Scott in the dreary journey he was about to undertake. His struggles to achieve the great end before him would be watched with interest and sympathy throughout his native county, and when he returned, they hoped victorious, no welcome would be warmer than that which would come from the hearts of the men and women of Devon. (Applause.)

“Mr. H. E. Duke, responding, pointed out that the men of Devon had always been explorers. The first Englishmen to break the ice south of the Equator were Devon men, and they

sailed from those missing ports to which Captain Scott had referred. (Laughter and applause.) Captain Scott was going to add his name to the glorious roll containing the names of the heroes of Devon, and whether he was going to find the South Pole they did not know, but he was going to make the best try a man could make.

“Colonel E. T. Clifford, V.D., proposing the toast ‘Our chairman,’ said: I am sure his lordship’s presence here to-night must be a source of gratification to all—particularly to the members of the Association. I feel that it would be difficult adequately to express the pleasure and honour felt by our Association when Lord Fortescue consented to be its first President, for his position in Devon and as a Devonian is second to none. It must be remembered that this Association is, so to speak, a new venture, and few, especially those in the responsible position Lord Fortescue holds, would care to be associated with a new venture unless they could be assured of its success. But there is this to be said, and perhaps Lord Fortescue himself felt it, that if he but gave us the benefit of his great name, success was assured from the first, and if we only take into consideration the evidence before us to-night, we may all say that the results have justified his view. There are many Devonian Societies in London, all of them, I have no doubt, doing good work in their own individual and particular way, and while we have no wish to interfere with the work and objects of all these other societies and associations, it was recognized that it would be desirable and possible to create some common centre which could be regarded as the representative association in London for all Devonshire men and women, and we submit that for this purpose the London Devonian Association, with its representative personnel and its excellent and energetic honorary secretary, Mr. Shawyer, who has done such good work, should be supported. You will probably be surprised to hear that we have lately been requested to regard ourselves as the common centre for all Devonian societies—not merely in other towns in England, but in all parts of the world. If the committee are assured that the want is general, and that they will be supported, you may be quite sure that, in the interests of such a cause, the committee are willing to undertake the work and responsibility attached to such a development, even to the South Pole. My own personal view is that a recognized headquarters and the *Devonian Year Book*—which has been so ably edited by Mr. Pearse Chope, has proved a great success, and ought to be in the hands of every Devonian in all parts of the world—are the keys to the situation. As a literary work and as a work of reference, I venture to say

that our *Year Book* has no equal among year books issued by other county associations, and I sincerely hope that its field will be extended, and that Mr. Chope may remain with us many years to continue his editorship. I need not dwell upon the objects of the Association; they are set forth in the *Year Book*, and we have endeavoured, and I think successfully, during the past year, to act up to our professions. It only remains for me to add that if the ideals which are held by the leading men connected with the various Devonian societies are to be realized, particularly in London, some sort of general affiliation will be necessary. This is not a case of 'Divide and govern.' This is a case of 'Unity is strength,' and I appeal to all in this room to do their best to promote that unity which, I am sure we shall hear from our noble chairman, is an object that every Devonian should aim at, so that our good work may be continued and extended. (Applause.)

#### SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENED.

"Earl Fortescue acknowledged the compliment, and stated that the financial announcement of Captain Scott came as a surprise to them. The committee of the Association had immediately held an impromptu meeting to announce that they proposed to start a fund under the auspices of the Association, having for its object the repairing of the defect mentioned by Captain Scott. (Applause.) He believed the appeal was likely to meet with a substantial response. It was proposed to ask the co-operation of all Devonians and of the Devonian Association in various parts of England."

Details of the progress of this fund will be found on p. 36. During the evening an excellent musical programme was provided by Mr. W. A. Volk, L.R.A.M., who had been appointed to succeed Mr. F. J. S. Thomson as Hon. Musical Director. The most interesting item was Mr. John Galsworthy's fine poem, "Devon to me!"\* and which had been set to music as a song expressly for this occasion by Mr. Clifford Courtenay, and dedicated by permission to the President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the London Devonian Association. It was sung extremely well by Mr. Wilfrid Platt (Devonport), who was accompanied by the composer himself, and it was received with rounds of applause. Other interesting items were contributed by Miss Molly Hamley Clifford (Exeter), who sang "My Dear Soul," Mr. Robert Wright (Plymouth), who gave "Glorious

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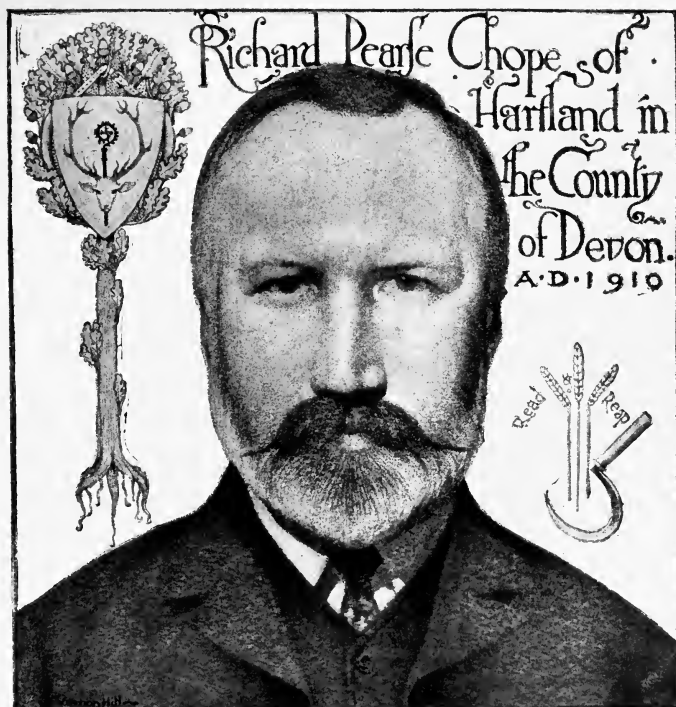
\* The words of this song are given on page 41.

Devon," Mr. W. A. Volk (Stoke), "Widdicombe Fair," and Mr. Charles W. Wreford (Exeter), who related in dialect Jan Stewer's laughable account of "The North Pole."

During the summer arrangements were made in connection with the proposed Festival of Empire at the Crystal Palace, to have three days allotted for special excursions from the three western counties, and to give special terms and facilities to members of the London Devonian Association to witness the great Pageant of London, but the death of King Edward unfortunately caused the Festival to be postponed until the summer of 1911, when it is hoped that the arrangements made will be renewed.

It only remains to note the changes of officers. At the Annual General Meeting on October 31st, the Right Hon. Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., was elected President for the coming year, in succession to the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue. The following gentlemen have during the past year been added to the list of Vice-Presidents: John Coles, Esq., J.P. (Tiverton), Sir Edwin A. Cornwall, M.P. (Lapford), P. E. Pilditch, Esq., L.C.C. (Kingsbridge). As Colonel Clifford is going abroad on a long tour, he has been reluctantly compelled to resign his position as Chairman of Committee, and Alderman C. Pinkham, J.P. (Plympton), one of the Vice-Presidents, has been elected to succeed him. The following members of the committee have resigned: Messrs. F. A. Bailey, A. J. Bromham, T. A. Darke, John Luxton, F. J. S. Thomson, F. J. S. Veysey, H. Wreford-Glanvill, and F. G. Wright; and the following new members have been elected: Messrs. A. T. Bowden, J. B. Burlace, W. Crosbie Coles, H. H. M. Hancock (representing "Barumites in London"), W. Inman, F. A. Perry, and C. Pinkham.





R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

(Editor of the Devonian Year Book).

From a Drawing by Vernon Hill.



## Affiliated Societies.

(For 1911 Fixtures, see p. 30).

### BARUMITES IN LONDON.

Founded 1893.

*President* : E. J. SOARES, Esq., M.P.

*Vice-President* : J. W. DAVIE, Esq.

*Hon. Secretary* : F. GABRIEL, Roborough, Park Avenue South, Crouch End, N.

*Qualification* : Connection with Barnstaple or its neighbourhood. Limited to men.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner in London.

### DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

(LONDON BRANCH.)

Founded 1899.

*President* : J. W. SHAWYER, Esq.

*Chairman* : PROF. T. A. HEARSON, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.N.A., F.C.I.P.A.

*Hon. Secretary* : W. V. M. POPHAM, 23, Moorgate Street, E.C.

*Objects* : To keep Old Boys in touch with the School and with each other, to promote gatherings among Old Boys for pleasure and sport, and to further the interests of the School generally.

*Qualification* : Education at the Devon County School.

*Subscription* : Life membership, half a guinea.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner in London, and other social gatherings during the winter months.

The School Magazine (2s. per annum) is issued each term, containing news of Old Boys all over the world.

### THE EXETER CLUB.

(LONDON AND DISTRICT BRANCH.)

Founded 1880.

*President* : A. SOAMES, Esq.

*Vice-President* : J. C. COPPLESTONE, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : N. COLE.

*Assistant Secretary* : H. P. KELLY.

*Hon. Secretary* : H. D. POWE, 13, Ellerby Street, Fulham, S.W.

*Objects* : To promote friendly and social intercourse, to maintain the status of the Exeter Training College for schoolmasters, and to give opportunities for inter-communication for mutual assistance.

*Qualification* : Training at St. Luke's College, Exeter.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Monthly, in addition to annual dinner and concert. In connection with this Club are the Old Exonians' Cricket Club, with the same Hon. Secretary, and the Exonian Lodge, No. 3415, the Hon. Secretary of which is C. W. Wreford, 42, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.

## THE LONDON DEVONIAN RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

Founded 1899.

*President* : THE RIGHT HON. EARL FORTESCUE.*Chairman* : A. T. BOWDEN.*Deputy Chairman* : F. PARKHOUSE.*Captain 1st XV.* : G. T. BUTCHER.*Vice-Captain 1st XV.* : R. SHAPLAND.*Captain A XV.* : W. E. MORRIS.*Vice-Captain A XV.* : R. H. BODEN.*Captain B XV.* : F. PARKHOUSE.*Vice-Captain B XV.* : H. A. C. RICHARDS.*Hon. Treasurer* : F. J. S. VEYSEY.*Hon. Secretary* : J. P. SQUIRE, 31, Angell Road, Brixton, S.W.*Objects* : Sport and recreation.*Qualification* : Birth in Devon or of Devonian parentage on either side, or residence in Devon.*Subscription* : Playing members 12s. 6d. ; hon. members 5s., admitting to all home matches.*Meetings* : General meetings in April and September, committee meetings every Monday evening during the football season, football matches every Saturday, and suppers occasionally.*Head Quarters* : The George Hotel, Strand, W.C.*Ground* : Norwood Club, Lancaster Road, Norwood Junction.*Colours* : Green and white.

## THE OLD EXONIAN CLUB.

(LONDON SECTION.)

Founded 1904.

*President* : MR. JUSTICE BUCKNILL.*Vice-President* : J. H. FISHER, Esq., F.R.C.S.*Hon. Secretary* : G. C. DAW, 189, Sumatra Road, Hampstead, N.W.*Objects* : To renew acquaintance between Old Exonians living in London, and to arrange dinners and other entertainments.*Qualification* : Education at the Exeter School.*Subscription* : 3s. 6d. per annum.*Meetings* : Annual dinner in London, and other gatherings from time to time.

The School Magazine (free to members) is issued each term.

## THE OLD OTTREGIANS' SOCIETY.

(" OTTREGIANS IN LONDON ").

Founded 1898.

*President* : THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD COLERIDGE.*Vice-President* : THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, Bart., C.B.*Chairman* : ARTHUR WILLIAM GODFREY.*Vice-Chairman* : JOHN LOVELL.*Assistant Secretary* : W. H. LANG.*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : SIDNEY H. GODFREY, " Homeville," Merton Avenue, Chiswick, W.*Objects* : To renew old acquaintance, to strengthen the bond of friendship, to give advice and assistance to friendless Ottregians, to discuss home topics, and to publish home news.

*Qualification* : Natives of the postal district of Ottery St. Mary, and persons who have lived for any length of time in the town.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum ; ladies 1s. 6d.

*Meetings* : Once in eight weeks at the Ottregian Room, 11, Bridge Street, Westminster, and once a year at Kew Gardens, an annual concert at St. Clement Danes Parish Hall, and a special train on Whit-Mondays to Ottery St. Mary.

A Benevolent Fund.

A quarterly journal (free to members), containing news of Ottery St. Mary, and of Ottery people all over the world.

## THE TIVERTONIAN ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1909.

*President* : HON. W. LIONEL C. WALROND, M.P.

*Vice-Presidents* : SIR ROBERT NEWMAN, Bart., D.L., J.P., SIR GEORGE W. KEKEWICH, K.C.B., D.C.L., IAN M. HEATHCOAT-AMORY, Esq., J.P., REV. S. J. CHILDS-CLARKE, M.A., COLONEL E. T. CLIFFORD, V.D., G. E. COCKRAM, Esq., J. A. ECCLES, Esq., THOS. FORD, Esq., J.P., E. V. HUXTABLE, Esq., R. MORGAN, Esq., H. MUDFORD, Esq., A. R. PARKHOUSE, Esq., ALLAN RAMSAY, Esq., REV. O. R. M. ROXBY, GRANVILLE SMITH, Esq., E. J. SNELL, Esq., W. THORNE, Esq. (Mayor of Tiverton), HAROLD TRAVERS, Esq.

*Chairman* : F. G. WRIGHT.

*Hon. Musical Director* : CHARLES WIGG.

*Hon. M. C.* : F. W. HESSE.

*Hon. Treasurer* : J. L. WRIGHT.

*Hon. Secretary* : W. PASSMORE, 101, Elspeth Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

*Objects* : To promote friendly intercourse amongst Tivertonians, to assist those in need, and to advise and influence young men starting on a commercial or professional career.

*Qualification* : Persons connected with the Tiverton Parliamentary Division by birth, descent, marriage, or former residence.

*Subscription* : Ordinary members (ladies or gentlemen), 2s. per annum ; hon. members—gentlemen, 10s., ladies, 5s.

*Meetings* : Concerts, whist drives, dances, and annual dinner during the winter months.

## Other Devonian Societies.

### BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1891.

*President* : FRANK HUXHAM, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : THE RIGHT HON. JESSE COLLINGS, M.P., J. WINSOR BOND, Esq., G. BOWDEN, Esq., J. BARHAM CARSLAKE, Esq., B.A., A. J. COLLINGS, Esq., H. EALES, Esq., M.R.C.S., DR. HEATH, M. HOOPER, Esq., T. W. HUSSEY, Esq., W. D. HUTCHINGS, Esq., LIEUT.-COLONEL HALSE, J.P., H. I. LEY, Esq., M.R.C.S., P. H. LEVI, Esq., R. MOGFORD, Esq., R. A. PINSENT, Esq., J. D. PRIOR, Esq., A. G. SPEAR, Esq., W. VOYSEY, Esq., J. F. CULLEY, Esq.

*Auditor* : THADDEUS RYDER, F.C.A.

*Hon. Treasurer* : C. PARKHOUSE.

*Secretaries, Entertainment Committee* : A. F. CERRITO, F. E. ROWE.

*Hon. Secretary* : T. W. HUSSEY, 21, First Avenue, Selly Park, Birmingham.

*Objects* : To maintain interest in the County, and to promote social intercourse among Devonians in Birmingham.

*Qualification* : Natives of Devon, or connected with the County by marriage.

*Subscription* : Gentlemen, 5s., ladies, 2s. 6d.

*Meetings* : Social gatherings during the winter months, annual meeting and dinner in January.

### SOCIETY OF DEVONIANS IN BRISTOL.

Founded 1891.

*President and Hon. Treasurer* : A. DODGE, Esq.

*Vice-President* : J. S. SKEWES, Esq.

*Hon. Secretary* : F. E. R. DAVEY, 13, Cranbrook Road, Redland, Bristol.

*Objects* : To promote friendly intercourse amongst Devonians in Bristol by social gatherings, and to assist benevolent or charitable objects, with a special regard to those in which Devonians are interested.

*Qualification* : Natives and others connected with Devon.

*Subscription* : 5s. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner, and concerts, etc., from time to time.

The Society possesses a Presidential Badge, each past President contributing a link for a chain.

### DEVONIAN SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA.

Founded 1901.

*President* : LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR FREDERICK UPCOTT, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.

*Vice-President* : W. H. NORMAN, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer and Secretary* : R. W. CHUBB, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

*Objects* : To promote a common County bond of friendship, and to render aid to Devonians in India.

*Qualifications* : Birth or long residence.

*Subscription* : £1 per annum.

*Meetings* : Monthly.

CARDIFF DEVONSHIRE SOCIETY.

Founded 1906.

*President* : WM. ANNING, Esq., J.P.

*Vice-Presidents* : HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE, SIR HARRY T. EVE, GENERAL KEKEWICH, GEORGE LAMBERT, Esq., M.P., SIR ROBERT NEWMAN, Bart., JAS. RADLEY, Esq., W. J. TATEM, Esq.

*Chairman* : SIR WM. CROSSMAN.

*Hon. Treasurer* : A. AKENHEAD.

*Hon. Secretary* : W. A. BEER, Charles Street, Cardiff.

*Objects* : To bring Devonians in Cardiff more closely together, to foster the traditions of the County, and to raise a fund to afford temporary relief to necessitous and deserving Devonians.

*Qualification* : Birth or descent.

*Subscription* : 5s. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner.

WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION, EASTBOURNE.

Founded 1905.

*President* : C. DAVIES-GILBERT, Esq., D.L.

*Vice-Presidents* : J. ADAMS, Esq., M.D., W. DAVIES, Esq., S. N. FOX, Esq., J.P., A. L. FRANKLIN, Esq., C. GODFREY, Esq., H. HABGOOD, Esq., M.D., MAJOR HARRIS, REV. E. G. HAWKINS, C. W. MAYO, Esq., S. OXENHAM, Esq., J. ROUTLY, Esq., L. C. WINTLE, Esq., W. G. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., M.D.

*Chairman* : REV. E. G. HAWKINS.

*Hon. Treasurer* : C. W. MAYO.

*Hon. Secretary* : W. PERCY GLANFIELD, Albemarle Hotel, Eastbourne.

*Objects* : The promotion of friendly intercourse and good fellowship by holding meetings, social gatherings, etc.

*Qualification* : Birth or parentage.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Concerts, games, tournaments, dinner, etc.

*Head Quarters* : Albemarle Hotel, Eastbourne.

DEVON AND CORNWALL SOCIETY.

(GLOUCESTER AND DISTRICT.)

Founded 1901.

*President* : REV. JAMES RICHARDS, M.A.

*Vice-Presidents* : CAPT. B. J. COX, T. PEAGAM, Esq., JAMES PITTS, Esq., A. C. RULE, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : J. HILL.

*Hon. Secretary* : W. H. BIRD, Elan House, Gladstone Road, Gloucester.

*Objects* : The benefit and interest of natives of Devon and Cornwall.

*Qualification* : Birth, parentage, or marriage.

*Subscription* : 3s. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual meeting in January, annual dinner, and other meetings for social enjoyment.

DEVONIANS IN LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Founded 1895.

*President* : JUDGE J. F. COLLIER, J.P.

*Vice-Presidents* : H. CUMING, Esq., A. SAUNDERS, Esq., G. R. SEARLE, Esq., H. SMITH, Esq., Professor H. A. STRONG, M.A., LL.D., J. R. WATKINS, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : J. FURZE.

*Hon. Secretaries* : MESSRS. ROBERTS AND SMITH, 14, Elliot Street, Liverpool.

*Object* : Social intercourse.

*Qualifications* : Birth, parentage on either side, residence, or marriage.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner and picnic, social gatherings, whist drives, dances, children's parties, etc.

#### DEVONIAN SOCIETY, MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

*President* : MARSHALL STEVENS, Esq.

*Chairman* : R. G. EVANS.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : W. E. SANDERS, 14, Parsonage Road, Heaton Moor, Stockport.

*Object* : To promote social intercourse among Devonians.

*Qualification* : Birth, parentage or marriage.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Whist drives, and an annual dinner.

#### MANITOBA DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1907.

*President* : A. KINGDOM, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : H. GODFREE, Esq., H. WHEELER, Esq.

*Chairman* : JAMES HOOPER.

*Vice-Chairman* : A. BURRIDGE.

*Hon. Treasurer and Secretary* : A. J. BARTLETT, 472, Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg.

*Qualification* : Devonian by birth.

*Subscription* : 2 dollars per annum.

*Meetings* : Monthly, in Shakespeare Hall.

#### DEVON AND CORNWALL SOCIETY.

(NEWPORT, MON., AND DISTRICT).

Founded 1889.

*President and Chairman* : C. H. ADAMS, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : A. C. MITCHELL.

*Financial Hon. Secretary* : C. H. ADAMS.

*Hon. Secretary* : J. COWLING, 3, Annesley Road, Maindee, Newport, Mon.

*Objects* : The promotion of good fellowship between West Countrymen, and the advancement and protection of their interests generally. Benevolent Fund.

*Qualification* : Natives of Devon or Cornwall, and their sons and grandsons.

*Subscription* : 1s. minimum, 5s. maximum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner, whist drives and lectures in winter, and picnics in summer.

#### DEVONIANS IN PORTSMOUTH.

Founded 1906.

*President* : JAS. CARPENTER, Esq.

*Vice-President* : R. KELLAND NINER, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : C. S. PARKER.

*Assistant Hon. Secretary* : W. BUTLAND.



*Hon. Secretary to Entertainment Committee* : D. H. WISEMAN.

*Hon. Secretary* : P. G. D. WINTER, 70, Elm Grove, Southsea.

*Objects* : To bring together Devonians residing in Portsmouth and district by a common bond of friendship and social or personal acquaintance.

*Qualification* : Birth, parentage, or ten years' residence ; lady members (honorary), the same qualifications ; wives of members eligible.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner, whist drives, trips to Devon, etc.

Badge of office for President bears arms of Devon and Portsmouth in enamel, and a link is given annually by the President for the year, bearing his name and the date.

## REIGATE AND REDHILL AND DISTRICT DEVON AND CORNWALL ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1907.

*President and Chairman* : J. TREVARTHEN, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : GEO. GILBERT, Esq., J.P., HENRY LIBBY, Esq., F. G. PYNE, Esq., J. SAUNDERS, Esq.

*Vice-Chairman* : G. GILBERT.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : HENRY LIBBY, 118, Station Road, Redhill.

*Objects* : Social intercourse, and the advertisement of Devon and Cornwall.

*Qualification* : Natives of Devon or Cornwall.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : July and December.

## THE DEVONIAN SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.

*President* : E. BASCH, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : F. W. CARY, Esq., P. B. S. WREY, Esq.

*Chairman* : W. BRIDGMAN.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : HERBERT H. KEEN, Bulawayo.

## THE ASSOCIATION OF WEST COUNTRYMEN IN HAMPSHIRE.

*President* : A. BROOMFIELD, Esq.

*Vice-President* : G. CROCKER, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : J. ELLEN.

*Hon. Secretary* : W. T. VENTON, 68, Stafford Road, Southampton.

*Objects* : To promote social intercourse, and to foster and encourage national sentiment, love of country, and everything pertaining to the honour and welfare of the three Western Counties.

*Qualification* : Connected with Devon, Cornwall, or Somerset by birth, marriage, or adoption.

*Subscription* : 1s. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner, and periodical social gatherings.

## THE WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION, SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

*President* : J. H. M. KIRKWOOD, Esq., M.P.

*Treasurer* : W. T. DARKE.

*Hon. Secretary* : F. T. FISHER, 44, Alexandra Street Southend-on-Sea.

*Objects* : To promote friendly intercourse among West-country men and women residing in Southend and district, to foster a knowledge of the history, folk-lore, literature, music, art, and antiquities of the three counties, and to carry out approved schemes for the benefit of West-country men and women residing in Southend and district.

*Subscription* : Gentlemen, 5s., ladies, 2s. 6d. per annum. Life membership—gentlemen, 3 guineas, ladies, 1½ guineas.

# DEVON, CORNWALL, AND WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION FOR THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

Founded 1908.

*President* : SIR EDWIN DURNING LAWRENCE, Bart.

*Vice-Presidents* : J. J. BREWER, Esq., SIR A. T. QUILLER COUCH, REV. G. DANDRIDGE, M.A., W. J. DAVEY, Esq., J. H. DENNIS, Esq., W. E. HORNE, Esq., M.P., REV. E. C. KIRWAN, M.A., G. LAMBERT, Esq., M.P., H. F. LUTTRELL, Esq., M.P., G. H. MORGAN, Esq., M.P., REV. T. N. H. SMITH-PEARSE, W. T. PILDITCH, Esq., G. H. RADFORD, Esq., M.P., S. P. RATTENBURY, Esq., SIR WM. TRELOAR, J.P., ANEURIN WILLIAMS, Esq., RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

*Hon. Treasurer* : W. J. DAVIS.

*Hon. Secretary* : R. SNODGRASS, 56, Agraria Road, Guildford.

*Objects* : The promotion of friendly intercourse and mutual interest among the members ; the provision of social and literary entertainment.

*Qualification* : Natives of Devon, Cornwall, or the West Country, and their families.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner, socials, and picnics.

## SWANSEA DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1894.

*President* : W. HARDING, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : A. BOND, Esq., W. A. FORD, Esq., J. JONES, Esq., J. C. KERSWELL, Esq., C. H. NEWCOMBE, Esq., J. B. REED, Esq.

*Chairman* : S. DANIEL.

*Hon. Auditor* : G. H. HARVEY.

*Assistant Secretary* : C. EASTERBROOK.

*Hon. Secretary* : S. T. DREW, Public Library, Swansea.

*Objects* : To promote fraternal feelings, social intercourse and entertainment, to purchase books on the history of Devon, and to render assistance in case of need.

*Qualification* : Birth or descent.

*Subscription* : 1s. per annum.

*Meetings* : Social gatherings at intervals, summer excursion in August, annual dinner in November.

## DEVONIAN SOCIETY OF TORONTO.

Founded 1907.

*President* : THE RT. HON. LORD NORTHCOTE, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.

*Vice-Presidents* : DR. NORMAN ALLEN, G. W. BEARDMORE, Esq., H. E. DUKE, Esq., K.C., MAJOR GRATWICKE, G. LAMBERT, Esq., M.P., A. E. SPENDER, Esq., R. A. J. WALLING, Esq., HON. LIONEL WALROND, M.P., SIR W. H. WHITE, K.C.B.

*Chairman* : W. C. BORLASE.

*Vice-Chairman* : C. LOVEYS.

*Hon. Treasurer* : E. E. GRAHAM.

*Assistant Secretary* : W. A. McDONALD.

*Hon. Secretary* : C. W. GIGG, 35, Grange Avenue, Toronto.

*Objects* : To renew old acquaintances and to form new ones with those who hold a common interest, to foster a knowledge of the traditions, literature, folklore, etc., of Devonshire, and to promote the spirit of fraternity among Devonians in Canada.

*Qualification* : Birth or descent.

*Subscription* : One dollar per annum.

*Meetings* : The third Wednesday in each month from May to October, and the first and third Wednesday from November to April—the first Wednesdays to be Social Evenings. No intoxicants allowed.

#### DEVON, CORNWALL, AND SOMERSET CLUB, VANCOUVER.

*President* : J. HOSKINS, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : J. W. DAWE, Esq., G. J. DYKE, Esq., A. J. FORD, Esq., J. L. PRATT, Esq.

*Auditors* : J. W. DAWE, G. MOWATT.

*Treasurer* : W. H. CARNSEW.

*Assistant Secretary* : E. PEARCE.

*Secretary* : ERNEST J. DOWN.

*Head Quarters* : 445, Richards Street, Vancouver, B.C.

#### DEVONIANS IN WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

*President* : DR. VICKERY.

*Hon. Treasurer* : S. PADY.

*Hon. Secretary* : T. J. KERSLAKE, Alexandra Parade, Weston-super-Mare

*Object* : Social intercourse.

*Subscriptions* : 2s. 6d. and 1s.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner and conversazione.

#### DEVONIANS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Founded 1905.

*President and Chairman* : R. STEWART SAVILE, Esq.

*Vice-President and Vice-Chairman* : DR. M. L. B. COOMBS.

*Hon. Treasurer and Secretary* : W. ORMSBY RYMER, 33a, Holyrood Street, Newport, I.W.

*Objects* : Social intercourse.

*Qualification* : Born in Devon or of Devonian parents.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual and occasional.

The Isle of Wight and Devon are connected by an ancient link in the Patron Lady, Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Devon and Lady of the Isle, A.D. 1310.

(It is believed that there are several other Devonian Societies, both at home and abroad. The Editor will be pleased to receive particulars of these for the next issue of the Year Book.)

# List of Fixtures.

1911.

## JANUARY.

- 7 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club : 1st XV v. K.C.S. Old Boys. Home. A XV v. K.C.S. Old Boys. Away. B XV v. K.C.S. Old Boys. Away.
- 12 Th. London Devonian Association Whist Drive, St. Bride Institute.
- 13 F. Devon County School Old Boys' Association, Annual Dinner, Frascati's Restaurant.  
Tivertonian Association, Grand Concert, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.
- 14 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club : 1st XV v. Park House. Home. B XV v. Devas Institute. Home.  
Western Counties' Cinderella Dance, Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, W.C.
- 18 W. Association of West Countrymen in Hampshire, Annual Meeting and Smoking Concert, Bedford Hotel, Southampton, 7.30.
- 21 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club : 1st XV v. Royal Naval College. Home. A XV v. Royal Naval College A. Away. B XV v. Upper Clapton B. Home.
- 27 F. Exeter Club, General Meeting, George Hotel, Strand, 7.30.
- 28 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club : 1st XV v. Customs. Away. A XV v. Customs A. Home. B XV v. Catford Bridge B. Home.

## FEBRUARY.

- 2 Th. Old Ottregians' Society, Concert and Social Evening, St. Clement Danes Parish Hall, 8.0.
- 3 F. Devon and Cornwall Society, Newport (Mon.) and District, Annual Dinner.
- 4 S. Exeter Club, Whist Drive.  
London Devonian Rugby Football Club : 1st XV v. Civil Service. Away. A XV v. Civil Service A. Home. B XV v. Ilford Wanderers B. Away.

- 9 Th. Devon County School Old Boys' Association, Social Evening, Sweasey's Restaurant, 7.30.
- 11 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club : 1st XV v. Royal Military College. Away. B XV v. Twickenham A. Home.
- 15 W. Association of West Countrymen in Hampshire, Annual Banquet, South Western Hotel, Southampton, 7.0.
- 16 Th. Tivertonian Association, Annual Dance, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.
- 17 F. Devon, Cornwall, and West Country Association for the County of Surrey, Annual Dinner, Guildford.
- 18 S. London Devonian Association, Cinderella Dance, Council Chamber, Holborn Restaurant.  
Exeter Club, Supper and Smoker, George Hotel, Strand, 7.0.  
London Devonian Rugby Football Club : 1st XV v. Customs. Home. A XV v. Royal Military College A. Away. B XV v. Civil Service B. Home.
- 25 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club : 1st XV v. Leytonstone. Home. A XV v. Leytonstone A. Away. B XV v. Leytonstone B. Away.
- 28 Tu. London Devonian Association, Lantern Lecture by R. Pearse Chope, B.A., on "The Historical Basis of Kingsley's *Westward Ho!*" St. Bride Institute, 8.0.

# MARCH.

- 4 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club : 1st XV v. Ilford Wanderers. Away. A XV v. City Albion. Home. B XV v. Lennox B. Home.
- 9 Th. Devon County School Old Boys' Association, Social Evening, Sweasey's Restaurant, 7.30.
- 11 S. London Devonian Association, Dinner, Throne Room, Holborn Restaurant.  
London Devonian Rugby Football Club : 1st XV v. St. Thomas's Hospital. Away. B XV v. Customs B. Home.
- 18 S. Exeter Club, Supper or Inter-College Whist Drive, George Hotel, Strand.  
London Devonian Rugby Football Club : 1st XV v. K.C.S. Old Boys. Away. A XV v. K.C.S. Old

## MARCH

- 18 S Boys A. Home. B XV v. K.C.S. Old Boys B. Home.  
Tivertonian Association, Whist Drive, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.  
Association of West Countrymen in Hampshire, Whist Drive, Shirley Assembly Rooms, Southampton, 6.30.
- 24 F. London Devonian Association, Whist Drive, St. Bride Institute.
- 25 S. Devon County School Old Boys' Association, Whist Drive, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.
- 31 F. Tivertonian Association, Annual General Meeting, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.

## APRIL.

- 9 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Meeting at 11, Bridge Street, Westminster, 4.30.

## JUNE.

- 3 S. Tivertonian Association, Week-end Excursion to Tiverton.
- 4 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society Visit to Home, Special train leaves Waterloo at 12.5 midnight, returning from Ottery St. Mary at 6.0 p.m.

## JULY.

- 25 Tu. Devonshire Association meeting at Dartmouth.

## AUGUST.

- 13 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Summer Gathering at Kew Gardens, 4.0. Tea at "Danebury House," Kew Green, 4.30.

## OCTOBER.

- 1 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Meeting at 11, Bridge Street, Westminster, 4.30.
- 28 S. Devon and Cornish Festival, Queen's Hall, 8.0.

## DECEMBER.

- 10 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Annual Gathering at 11, Bridge Street, Westminster, 4.30.

## The Family of Northcote.

THE family tree of the Northcotes is one of the oldest in Devonshire, extending to within half a century of the Norman Conquest. In 1103 one Geoffrey (Galfridus) de Northcote, knight, held the lands of Northcote, in the parish of East Down, near Combmartin, from which the family name is derived. At that date the estate included, probably in a complete form, a remarkable series of rude stone monuments of unknown antiquity—menhirs, rows, and circles—of which the only stone remaining in position is the huge menhir on Maddock's Down—one of the two described by Westcote in 1630 as "great stones in nature or fashion (though not curiously cut) of pyramids." These stones were 147 feet apart, and parallel to the line joining them, 66 feet off, was a row of 23 smaller ones. Tristram Risdon (of whom, by the way, the present Earl of Iddesleigh is the representative) speaks also of "certain stones, circular-wise, of more than the height of a man, which may seem to be purposely set for a memorial of some notable achievement there performed, the truth whereof time hath obliterated; only the field is known by the name of Madocks-Down; which many conjecture was in memory of one Madocke there vanquished; for no man will think that they were there set in vain."

It would be tedious to trace the pedigree in detail, but it is interesting to note that a John de Northcote was Sheriff of the County in 1354. As new estates were acquired by marriage or purchase, the family frequently changed its seat. In the middle of the sixteenth century, Walter Northcote, grandfather of the first baronet, was living at Uton, in the parish of Crediton. Walter was succeeded by his son John, and John Northcote's eldest son, Walter, married the heiress of Edmund Drew of Hayne, in the parish of Newton St. Cyres, which place then became the principal seat of the family. This Walter Northcote died young, and was succeeded by his brother John, father of the first baronet. John was a justice of the peace for the County at the end of the reign of Elizabeth, sheriff of Devon in 1627-8, and survived till 1632. By his second wife, Susan, daughter of Sir Hugh Pollard of King's Nympton, he had twelve sons and six daughters.

The fourth, but eldest surviving, son, John, was created a baronet in 1641, and is best known on account of the Note-Book he kept in the House of Commons in 1640 and in 1661. He sat for Ashburton in the Long Parliament in 1640, and he

represented Devonshire in Richard Cromwell's Parliament and in the Convention Parliament, but from 1667 till his death in 1676, he sat for Barnstaple. He had been sheriff of the County in 1626-7, and in 1643 he served in Devon at the head of a regiment of 1200 men, took part in the defence of Plymouth and the battle of Modbury, and was in Exeter at its capitulation.

His descendants prior to the eighth baronet—best known to us as Sir Stafford Northcote, and at the end of his life first Earl of Iddesleigh—"made no particular figure in history, and the honourable record of their days need not be dwelt on," but it is necessary to indicate the reason for the adoption of the name of Stafford—a name belonging to another ancient Devonshire family. This is due to the marriage of Sir Henry Northcote, fifth baronet, M.P. for Exeter, to Bridget Maria, only daughter and heiress of Hugh Stafford of Pynes, in the parish of Upton Pyne, the present seat of the head of the family. Hugh Stafford was noted as an enthusiastic apple-grower and lover of cyder, and he wrote a "Dissertation of Cyder and Cyder-Fruit." Hugh Stafford's great grandfather married a daughter and co-heiress of Hugh Osborne, of Iddesleigh, and it is presumably from this connection that the title is derived.

Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, eighth baronet, and first Earl of Iddesleigh, was born at 23, Portland Place, London, on 27 Oct., 1818. He was the eldest son of Henry Stafford Northcote, eldest son of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, seventh baronet. His mother was Agnes Mary, only daughter of Thomas Cockburn, of the East India Company's service. After a distinguished career at Oxford, he became private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, and was one of the secretaries of the Great Exhibition in 1851, for which he was made a C.B. He received the degree of D.C.L. in 1863. He became M.P. for North Devon and President of the Board of Trade in 1866, Secretary for India in 1867, Chairman of Hudson's Bay Company in 1869, a Commissioner for the settlement of the Alabama Claims in 1871, and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1874 to 1880. His second Budget was remarkable for the application of an annual sinking fund to the reduction of the national debt. He became leader of the house in 1876, and was leader of the opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Government from 1880 to 1885. In the latter year he took his seat in the House of Lords as Earl of Iddesleigh and Viscount St. Cyres, and in 1886 he became Foreign Secretary, but resigned six months later, dying suddenly on the day of his resignation.

"He was perhaps the most pure-minded politician that has taken part in English public life since Lord Althorp." "He seemed," said Mr. Gladstone, "to be a man incapable of resenting



an injury ; a man in whom it was the fixed habit of thought to put himself wholly out of view when he had before him the attainment of great public objects." "He was an ardent Devonian, and took pleasure, without excelling, in country pursuits."

He married Cecilia Frances, C.I., the daughter of Thomas Farrer, and sister of the first Lord Farrer, and had seven sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Walter Stafford, born 7 Aug., 1845, succeeded him as second Earl. He acted as private secretary to his father, and afterwards became a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, and was made a C.B. He is an author of some repute, and his literary talents are shared by his only son and heir, Viscount St. Cyres, and his eldest daughter, Lady Rosalind Lucy Northcote, whose book on "Devon" is one of the most charming descriptions of our beautiful County that has ever been published. The Countess of Iddesleigh is Elizabeth Lucy, eldest daughter of Sir Harry S. Meysey-Thompson, Bart.

The second son, Henry Stafford, Lord Northcote, born 18 Nov., 1846, was created a baronet in 1887, and a baron in 1900. He is also G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., and C.B. After acting as private secretary to Lord Salisbury and to his own father, he became in succession financial secretary to the War Office, surveyor-general of ordnance, and a charity commissioner. He was M.P. for Exeter from 1880 to 1899, Governor of Bombay from 1899 to 1903, and Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia from 1903 to 1908. He has been Provincial Master of Devonshire Freemasons since 1896. He married Alice, C.I., adopted daughter of Lord Mount Stephen, but has no issue.

The third son, Rev. the Hon. John Stafford Northcote, A.K.C.L., born 3 Jan., 1850, has been Vicar of St. Andrew, Westminster, since 1889, and is a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral and Honorary Chaplain to the King ; and the fourth son, Rev. the Hon. Arthur Francis Northcote, born 2 Nov., 1852, is Vicar of St. Gregory, Canterbury.

# Captain Scott's Antarctic Expedition.

## An Appeal to Devonians.

THE following letter appeared in *The Times* of July 20th, 1910 :—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

"Sir,—Sir Edgar Speyer has written to the daily papers stating that nearly £8,000 is still required to make up the balance necessary to place Captain Scott's Expedition Fund on such a basis as to relieve the gallant explorer and his brother-officers from monetary anxiety before leaving New Zealand on their perilous undertaking.

"Captain Robert Scott being a Devonian, the moment is therefore opportune for the London Devonian Association to make known what they are doing in connexion with this fund, and we have much pleasure in asking you, Sir, to give publicity to the following facts and accompanying appeal :—

"On June 16th the London Devonian Association gave a 'send-off' dinner to Captain Robert Scott, who is a native of Devon, on the eve of his ship, the *Terra Nova*, leaving England.

"In acknowledging the toast of his health and the hearty good wishes of the company for the success of his spirited enterprise, Captain Robert Scott referred to the financial side of his undertaking, and mentioned that, whilst he had received assistance from practically every county in the kingdom to supplement the grant from the Government, he had not so far sought aid from his native county. Captain Scott added that he was chiefly concerned about the fund which it was necessary to complete in order that during the absence of the expedition a proportion of the wages of the crew should be paid to their wives and children left at home. At the present moment this fund was not as large as it should be by something like £8,000.

"Later in the evening the chairman, Earl Fortescue, announced that Captain Scott's statement with respect to the fund had come as a surprise, but the committee had at once held an impromptu meeting, and he was now authorized to state that a subscription list would be immediately opened with a view of augmenting the fund for the purpose in question, and it was confidently anticipated that Devonians in Devonshire as well as Devonians in London and in other parts of the country would gladly contribute. A considerable sum was immediately

promised from those present, including Earl Fortescue (the Lord Lieutenant of the county) and Lord Clifford of Chudleigh ; and since then other public and representative county gentlemen have sent us donations. This preliminary subscription list embraces the names of Earl Fortescue, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Hon. W.F.D. Smith, Admiral Sir W. H. Fawkes, K.C.B., Admiral R. F. Hammick, Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir H. J. Oram, K.C.B., Sir Thomas Acland, Sir Charles H. Radford, M.P., Sir W. A. Ferguson Davie, Sir Thomas Hewitt, K.C., Major Clive Morrison Bell, M.P., Colonel Lucius Carey, Colonel E. T. Clifford, V.D., Messrs. F. I. Lyons and Co., A. G. Duncan, Esq., J.P., S. Sanders Stephens. Esq., D.L., M. B. Snell, Esq., J.P., J. B. Burlace, Esq., J. C. Pillman, Esq., J.P., R. P. Chope, Esq., B.A., Sydney Simmons, Esq., J.P.

"The committee are now anxious that this appeal should be regarded as applying to Devonians generally, whether resident in their native county or elsewhere. It is unnecessary for us to emphasize the claims of this fund, the object of which must surely come home very strongly to the heart of every Devonian ; for, whilst uncertainty as to the ultimate result of this daring enterprise must of necessity for a time hang over it, there should be at least the one certainty connected with it—viz., that the families of the brave men under Captain Scott should be adequately provided for in any event.

"Cheques or postal orders should be made payable and sent direct to the hon. treasurer of the London Devonian Association, Mr. H. B. Squire, manager of the London, County, and Westminster Bank, Wood Street, E.C. ; or, in cases where a fund may be opened by the Mayor or chairman of the local council, to the local hon. treasurer.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

E. T. CLIFFORD, Chairman of the London Devonian Association.

H. B. SQUIRE, Hon. Treasurer of the London Devonian Association.

JOHN W. SHAWYER, Hon. Secretary of the London Devonian Association.

5, Hemington Avenue, Friern Barnet, N.,

*July 19th.*

Devonians have ever been to the front in the field of Polar exploration. The pioneer of English voyages of discovery was

Steven Borough,\* of Northam, who in 1553 was master of the *Edward Bonaventure*, that attempted, under the command of Sir Hugh Willoughby, the North-East Passage to Cathay (China). He it was who named the North Cape, discovered Muscovy (Russia), and on a subsequent expedition attempted to reach the great river Ob, and actually passed through "Borough's Straits" (now known as Kara Gate) into the Kara Sea. The latitude that he reached would not now be considered a very high one—it was not, in fact, higher than that of the North Cape—but a generation passed away before it was exceeded, and then by another Devonian, John Davis, of Sandridge, in the western hemisphere, in an attempt to discover a north-west passage to India.

In three voyages made in the years 1585, 1586, and 1587 John Davis surveyed the western coast of Greenland as far north as Sanderson's Hope ( $72^{\circ} 12' N.$ ), and the coast of Labrador; he explored the sea known as Davis Strait, and he discovered the three great openings to the west, now known as Cumberland Sound, Frobisher Bay, and Hudson Strait. In the words of Sir Clements R. Markham: "His true-hearted devotion to the cause of Arctic discovery, his patient scientific research, his loyalty to his employers, his dauntless gallantry and enthusiasm, form an example which will be a beacon-light to maritime explorers for all time to come."

In the southern hemisphere the great discovery of the most southerly point of the American continent was made by our Devonian hero—Sir Francis Drake—on Oct. 28th, 1578. Driven southwards by a storm that lasted fifty-two days, he reached "the uttermost cape or headland, standing near in  $56^{\circ}$  deg., without which there is no main nor island to be seen to the southwards, but the Atlantic Ocean and the South Sea (the Pacific) meet in a most large and free scope." "In his exultation

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\* The following is the inscription on a small brass plate over his grave in Chatham Church: "Here lieth buried the bodie of Steven Borough who departed this life ye xijth of July in ye yere of our lord 1584, and was borne at Northam in Devonshire ye xxvth of September 1525, he in his life time discovered Muscovia by ye Northerne sea passage to St. Nicholas (Archangel) in the yere 1553: At his settinge foorth of England he was accompanied with two other shippes, Sir Hugh Willobie beinge Admirall of ye fleete, who with all the Company of ye said two shippes were frozen to death in Lappia (Lapland) ye same winter. After his discoverie of Roosia and ye Coastes there to adioynnige, to wit Lappia Novazemla and the Countrie of Samoyeda &c.: hee frequented ye trade to St. Nicholas yerlie as chiefe pilot for ye voyage, untill he was chosen for one of ye foure principall masters in ordenarie of ye Queen Matis. royall Navy, where in he continued beinge employed as occasion required in charge of sondrie sea services till time of his death."

he landed on the farthest island, and walking alone with his instruments to its end, he laid himself down, and with his arms embraced the southernmost point of the known world."

On January 1st, 1903, Captain Robert F. Scott carried the British flag to 82° 17' S., the highest southern latitude then attained, but this record has since been beaten by his companion, Sir Ernest Shackleton, who in 1909 reached the latitude of 88° 23' S.—only a little more than 100 miles from the South Pole. This point Captain Scott now hopes to reach, and the hearty good wishes, not only of his fellow Devonians, but also of all patriotic Britons, will accompany him in his gallant attempt to plant the British flag at the Pole itself.

FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
The Right Hon. Earl Fortescue .. ..	10	10	0
The Right Hon. Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. ..	10	0	0
The Hon. W. F. D. Smith .. ..	50	0	0
Michael B. Snell, Esq., J.P. .. ..	20	0	0
Sir C. Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. .. ..	10	0	0
Lady Markham .. ..	10	0	0
The Right Hon. Viscount Sidmouth .. ..	5	5	0
The Right Hon. Lord Clifford of Chudleigh .. ..	5	5	0
Sir Thomas Hewitt, K.C. .. ..	5	5	0
J. B. Burlace, Esq. .. ..	5	5	0
R. Pearse Chope, Esq. .. ..	5	5	0
J. C. Pillman, Esq., J.P. .. ..	5	5	0
Alderman C. Pinkham, J.P. .. ..	5	5	0
Sir William H. White, K.C.B. .. ..	5	0	0
Colonel Lucius Cary .. ..	5	0	0
S. Sanders Stephens, Esq., D.L. .. ..	5	0	0
<i>Western Morning News, Co., Ltd.</i> .. ..	5	0	0
Engr. Vice-Admiral Sir Henry J. Oram, K.C.B. .. ..	3	3	0
Colonel E. T. Clifford, V.D. .. ..	3	3	0
Admiral Sir Wilmot H. Fawkes, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. .. ..	2	2	0
Sir Charles H. Radford .. ..	2	2	0
J. Carpenter Garnier, Esq. .. ..	2	2	0
Society of Devonians in Bristol .. ..	2	2	0
John Yeo, Mayor of Plymouth .. ..	2	2	0
F. A. Edelsten & Co., per <i>The Daily Graphic</i> .. ..	2	0	0
Sir W. A. Ferguson-Davie, Bart., C.B. .. ..	1	1	0
A. F. Bernard, Esq. .. ..	1	1	0
A. G. Duncan, Esq., J.P. .. ..	1	1	0
Admiral R. Hammick .. ..	1	1	0
Professor T. A. Hearson, M.Inst. C.E. .. ..	1	1	0
Frank I. Lyons & Co. .. ..	1	1	0
Masonic Lodge Friendship, No. 202, Devonport .. ..	1	1	0
Isaac Pearse, Esq., J.P. .. ..	1	1	0
A. Edmund Spender, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Plymouth .. ..	1	1	0
Swansea Devonian Society .. ..	1	1	0
Lt.-Col. W. Raleigh Trevelyan, per <i>The Daily Graphic</i> .. ..	1	1	0
Mrs. A. Chettleburgh .. ..	1	0	0
"Drake's Drummer" .. ..	0	2	0

£198 14 0

Sir Clements R. Markham, K.C.B., F.R.S., wrote: "Lady Markham desires me to forward to you a cheque for £10-as her subscription to the Scott Antarctic Fund of the London Devonian Association. Lady Markham is a Chichester of Arlington, co. Devon, and a friend of Captain Scott. I have already subscribed £100 to the Scott Antarctic Expedition, but Lady Markham wishes to subscribe as a Devonian."

The contribution from "Drake's Drummer" was accompanied by the following interesting letter: "My sister and I have the honour of descent on one side from a gentleman-adventurer who sailed round the world with Drake, and on the other from a Devon captain who 'together with those five stout gentlemen, his sons,' had manned and officered and armoured a ship to add to their town's gift against the Armada. We wish we could offer towards the Scott Expedition Fund more than this postal order and our good wishes."

Further subscriptions will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. B. Squire, London, County, and Westminster Bank, 90, Wood Street, E.C.

## King Edward VII Devon County Memorial Fund.

RESOLUTIONS passed at the Public Meeting held by the Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Devon at the Castle of Exeter, on the 6th October, 1910:—

1. "That subscriptions be invited from ALL DEVONIANS towards a Memorial to his late Majesty King Edward VII.: the contributions so received to be devoted to directly benefiting the SICK POOR OF THE COUNTY.

2. "That all subscriptions so obtained form a Fund to be called 'The King Edward VII. Memorial Fund,' and such Fund shall be administered by the Council of 'The Devon Queen Victoria Commemoration Fund,' it being an instruction to the Council to allocate such portion of this Fund as they think fit in support of DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS within the County, which are affiliated to the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses, and in COMBATING TUBERCULOSIS within the County."

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, T. Snow, Esq. (Union of London and Smith's Bank, Exeter), or the Clerk to the Lieutenancy (H. Ford, Esq., 25, Southernhay, Exeter).

# Devon to Me!

A SONG OF THE WEST COUNTRIE.

Words by JOHN GALSWORTHY. Music by CLIFFORD COURTENAY.

*Composed for, and dedicated by permission to, the President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the London Devonian Association, and sung for the first time by Mr. Wilfrid Platt, at the Association's Complimentary Dinner to CAPTAIN ROBERT F. SCOTT, C.V.O., R.N., at the Hotel Cecil, on Thursday, 16 June, 1910.*

WHERE my fathers stood watching the sea,  
Gale-spent herring-boats hugging the lea,  
There my mother lives—moorland and tree.  
Sight o' the blossom! Devon to me!

Where my fathers walked, driving the plough,  
Whistling their hearts out—Who whistles now?  
There my mother burns fire-faggots free.  
Scent o' the wood-smoke! Devon to me!

Where my fathers sat passing their bowls—  
They've no cider now—God rest their souls!  
There my mother feeds red cattle three.  
Taste o' the cream pan! Devon to me!

Where my fathers sleep, turning to dust,  
This old body throw when die I must!  
There my mother calls, wakeful is she!  
Sound o' the west wind! Devon to me!

Where my fathers lie, when I am gone,  
Who need pity me dead? Never one!  
There my mother clasps me. Let me be!  
Feel o' the red earth! Devon to me!

Published by Ascherberg, Hopwood & Crew, Ltd., by kind permission of the Author and the *Daily Mail*.

## Prominent Living Devonians.

(COMPILED FROM "WHO'S WHO.")

THE list of "The Worthies of Devon" that appeared in the *London Devonian Year Book* for 1910 (pp. 39-90) was compiled from the "Dictionary of National Biography," which does not include any persons who have died since Queen Victoria. It was intended to continue this list of deceased "worthies" in the present number, but it has been found necessary to postpone its publication for another year, and in the meantime a list is given of prominent living Devonians, who are regarded, or who regard themselves, as candidates for inclusion in a subsequent edition of the great work. The present index list has been compiled from the pages of "Who's Who," to which reference should be made for further details. The definition of "Devonian" remains as before, that is, it includes those whose father or mother was a native of Devon, those who were born in the County, though not of Devonian parents, and those who have lived at least ten years in the County. A list compiled in this way must necessarily be imperfect, but the editor will be glad to receive additions or corrections to be embodied in any future issue. If it appears to be of sufficient interest, it is possible that such a list may form a permanent feature of the Year Books.

**Abbott**, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick William, D.S.O. ; New Zealand Defence Forces ; *b.* Devon, 1865.

**Abell**, Westcott Stile, M.Inst. N.A., Professor Naval Architecture, Liverpool University ; *b.* Exmouth, 1877.

**Ackland**, William Alfred, managing Editor "Daily Graphic" ; *b.* Plymouth, 1875 ; *mar.* Mabel Frederica, dau. of John F. Lethbridge, of Plymouth.

**Acland**, Rt. Hon. Arthur Herbert Dyke, P.C., M.A., LL.D. ; 3rd son of Rt. Hon. Sir T. D. Acland, 11th Bart. ; *b.* 13 Oct., 1847.

**Acland**, Sir Charles Thomas Dyke, 12th Bart., M.A., J.P., D.L., Killerton, Exeter ; 1st son of Rt. Hon. Sir T. D. Acland, 11th Bart. ; *b.* 16 July, 1842 ; *mar.* Gertrude, dau. of Sir John W. Walrond.

**Acland**, Francis Dyke, late Financial Secretary of War Office ; son of Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland ; *b.* 7 March, 1874.



- Acland**, Reginald B. D., K.C., Recorder of Oxford, Judge-Advocate of the Fleet ; 6th son of Sir Henry W. Acland, 1st Bart. (*b.* Killerton) ; *b.* 18 May, 1856.
- Acland**, Theodore Dyke, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital ; 3rd son of Sir Henry W. Acland, 1st Bart. (*b.* Killerton) ; *b.* 14 Nov., 1851.
- Acland**, Admiral Sir William Alison Dyke, 2nd Bart., C.V.O., J.P. Devon ; 1st son of Sir Henry W. Acland, 1st Bart. (*b.* Killerton) ; *b.* Oxford, 18 Dec., 1847.
- Addington**, Hon. Gerald Anthony Pellew Bagnall ; Up-Ottery ; 1st son of 3rd Viscount Sidmouth ; *b.* 29 Nov., 1854.
- Anderson**, Rt. Rev. E. A. See Riverina, Bishop of.
- Angel**, Capt. T. Lumbard, D.S.O. ; *b.* Torquay, 10 Jan., 1867.
- Applin**, Capt. Reginald V. K., D.S.O. ; 1st son of Capt. Vincent Jesson Applin ; *b.* Alphington, 11 April, 1869.
- Baird**, Mrs. Edith Elina Helen, "Queen of Chess" ; dau. of T. Winter Wood, of Hareston.
- Baker**, Andrew Clement (Arthur Clements), literary editor of "Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News" ; *b.* Heavitree, 1842.
- Baldry**, Alfred Lys, artist ; son of Alfred Baldry, of Bourne-mouth ; *b.* Torquay, 1858.
- Balfour**, Col. John Edmond Heugh, D.S.O., J.P., Devon, Lieut.-Col. Royal 1st Devon Imperial Yeomanry ; son of George Edmond Balfour, of Sidmouth ; *b.* 1863.
- Balfour**, Major Kenneth Robert, J.P. Dorset ; 2nd son of George Edmond Balfour of Sidmouth ; *b.* 1863.
- Bampfylde**, Hon. George Wentworth Warwick ; 1st son of 3rd Baron Poltimore ; *b.* 23 Sept., 1882.
- Baring**, Hon. Cecil, brother and heir presumptive of 2nd Baron Revelstoke ; son of 1st Baron and Louisa Emily, dau. of John Bulteel, of Lyneham ; *b.* 12 Sept., 1864.
- Baring**, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Everard, C.V.O. ; 3rd son of 1st Baron Revelstoke ; *b.* 5 Dec., 1865.
- Baring**, Hon. Hugo, banker ; 6th son of 1st Baron Revelstoke ; *b.* 6 Oct., 1876.
- Baring**, Hon. Maurice, journalist and author ; 4th son of 1st Baron Revelstoke ; *b.* 1874.
- Baring-Gould**, Rev. Sabine, M.A., J.P., author ; son of Edward Baring-Gould, Lew-Trenchard ; *b.* Exeter, 28 Jan., 1834.

- Barnes**, Major Reginald Walter Ralph, D.S.O. ; son of Preb. R. H. Barnes, of Stoke Canon ; *b.* 13 April, 1871.
- Barry**, John Arthur, journalist ; Sydney ; *b.* Torquay, 1850.
- Bartlett**, Sir Herbert Fogelstrom, Kt., I.S.O., Commissioner of Inland Revenue ; son of G. T. Bartlett, Plymouth ; *b.* 1847.
- Barttelot**, Sir Walter Balfour, 3rd Bart. ; son of 2nd Bart. and Georgiana Mary, dau. of George E. Balfour, of Sidmouth ; *b.* 22 March, 1880.
- Bastard**, Rev. William Pollexfen ; son of Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, M.P. ; *b.* 12 Jan., 1832 ; *mar.* Caroline, dau. of Admiral Woollcombe.
- Batson**, Col. Herbert, C.B. ; Stoke Rivers ; *b.* 22 Oct., 1854.
- Baulkwill**, Rev. William Robert Kellaway ; United Methodist Church ; *b.* Shebbear, 28 May, 1860.
- Belfield**, Henry Conway, C.M.G., Resident of Selangor ; 1st son of John Belfield, of Primley Hill, South Devon ; *b.* 1855.
- Bellamy**, Sir Joseph Arthur, Kt., J.P. ; Mayor of Plymouth 1901-2 ; *b.* 6 Sept., 1845 ; *mar.* Susan Wills, dau. of William Saul Wills, of Plymouth.
- Beresford**, His Honour Cecil Hugh W., County Court Judge ; Wear Gifford.
- Besley**, Rev. Walter Philip, M.A., Minor Canon, Librarian, and Junior Cardinal of St. Paul's ; *b.* Barnstaple, 10 Feb., 1870.
- Bickford**, Admiral Andrew Kennedy, C.M.G. ; 2nd son of W. Bickford, of Newport House, South Devon ; *b.* India, 16 July, 1844.
- Blakeney**, Capt. Robert Byron Drury, D.S.O., Deputy General Manager Egyptian State Railways ; son of William Blakeney, R.N., of Westward Ho ; *b.* 18 April, 1872.
- Body**, Rev. George, D.D., Canon of Durham ; *b.* Cheriton Fitzpaine, 7 Jan., 1840.
- Boles**, Rev. Richard Henry, Canon of Truro ; son of Rev. James Thomas Boles, of Exmouth ; *b.* 30 March, 1855 ; *mar.* Florence Lucy, dau. of Admiral Edward Phillippus Charlewood, of Port Hill, North Devon.
- Bond**, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, P.C., K.C.M.G., LL.D., Premier and Colonial Sec., Newfoundland ; son of John Bond, of Torquay ; *b.* 25 Feb., 1857.
- Bone**, Rev. Frederic James, M.A., Canon of Truro ; son of Allan Belfield Bone, solicitor, and Jane Anne, dau. of John Scobell, of Holwell, Tavistock ; *b.* 1844.

- Borwick**, Sir Robert H., Kt., J.P. ; son of George Borwick, of Morven, Torquay ; *b.* 21 Jan., 1845.
- Bosworth**, Colonel William John, Founder and Principal of Roehampton Military College ; *b.* Stoke, Devonport, 1858.
- Bovey**, Henry Taylor, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., late Rector of Imperial College of Science and Technology ; *b.* Devon.
- Bowring**, Edgar Alfred, C.B. ; son of Sir John Bowring ; *b.* 26 May, 1826.
- Bowring**, Lewin Bentham, C.S.I., J.P. Devon ; 3rd son of Sir John Bowring ; *b.* Hackney, 15 July, 1824.
- Boyce**, Rev. Canon Francis Bertie, Rector of St. Paul's, Sydney ; *b.* Tiverton, 6 April, 1844.
- Boyle**, Rev. Wm. Skinner, Preb. of Exeter ; *b.* 17 Feb., 1844.
- Brown**, Frederick, I.S.O., late Principal Clerk, Admiralty ; son of Joseph Brown, Devonport ; *b.* 27 Nov., 1843.
- Bucknill**, Hon. Sir Thomas Townsend, Judge of the High Court ; 2nd son of Sir J. C. Bucknill, F.R.S., of Exeter ; *b.* 18 April, 1845.
- Buzacott**, Charles Hardie, Consulting Editor of "Daily Mail," Brisbane ; son of James Buzacott, of Great Torrington ; *b.* 3 Aug., 1835.
- Calgary**, Bishop of, Rt. Rev. William Cyprian Pinkham, D.D., D.C.L. ; son of William Pinkham, Teignmouth ; *b.* 1844.
- Carpenter-Garnier**, John, M.A., D.L., J.P. ; only son of John Carpenter, of Tavistock ; *b.* 28 Feb., 1839 ; *mar.* Hon. Mary Louisa, dau. of 19th Baron Clinton.
- Cator**, John, J.P. ; 1st son of Albemarle Cator and Mary Molesworth Cordelia, dau. of C. A. Mohun-Harris of Hayne ; *b.* 24 Sept., 1862.
- Cave**, Sir Charles Daniel, 1st Bart., D.L., J.P. ; 3rd son of Daniel Cave, of Sidbury ; *b.* 17 Sept., 1832.
- Chanter**, Hon. John Moore, M.H.R., J.P., Australia ; son of John Chanter of Bideford, and Elizabeth Moore, Devon ; *b.* Adelaide, 11 Feb., 1845.
- Chichester**, Lt.-Col. Arlington Augustus, D.S.O. ; son of Major-Gen. J. O. Chichester, of Chudleigh ; *b.* 2 July, 1863.
- Chichester**, Sir Edward George, 10th Bart., Lieut. R.N. ; Barnstaple ; *b.* 22 Jan., 1883.
- Clarke**, Rev. S. J. Childs, Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral ; son of Rev. S. Childs Clarke, of Thorverton ; *b.* 18 Jan., 1876.
- Clayden**, Arthur William, M.A., Principal of Royal Albert

- Memorial College, Exeter ; *b.* Boston, Lincolnshire, 12 Dec., 1855.
- Clifford of Chudleigh**, 9th Baron, Lewis Henry Hugh Clifford, B.A., D.L. ; *b.* 24 Aug., 1851.
- Clifford**, Ethel (Mrs. Fisher Wentworth Dilke), authoress ; dau. of W. K. Clifford, F.R.S., of Exeter.
- Clifford**, Hon. William Hugh ; brother and heir presumptive of 9th Baron Clifford of Chudleigh ; *b.* 17 Dec., 1858.
- Clinton**, 21st Baron, Charles John Robert Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, D.L., J.P. ; *b.* 18 Jan., 1863.
- Coleridge**, 2nd Baron, Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, Judge of the High Court ; Ottery St. Mary ; *b.* 1851.
- Coleridge**, Christabel Rose, novelist ; dau. of Rev. Derwent Coleridge ; *b.* Chelsea, 1843.
- Coleridge**, Ernest Hartley, M.A., author ; son of Rev. Derwent Coleridge ; *b.* 8 Dec., 1846 ; *mar.* Sarah Mary, dau. of William Bradford, Newton Abbot.
- Coleridge**, Hon. Geoffrey Duke ; only son of 2nd Baron Coleridge ; *b.* 23 July, 1877.
- Coleridge**, Hon. Gilbert James Duke, M.A., Assistant Master Crown Office, Royal Courts of Justice ; son of Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge ; *b.* London, 15 Feb., 1859.
- Coleridge**, Lt.-Col. Hugh Fortescue, D.S.O. ; son of Rev. F. J. Coleridge, of Cadbury, Tiverton ; *b.* 11 Jan., 1859.
- Coleridge**, Hon. Stephen, M.A., artist, author ; son of Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge ; *b.* 31 May, 1854.
- Collier**, Hon. John, artist ; 2nd son of 1st Lord Monkswell ; *b.* London, 27 Jan., 1850.
- Collier**, John Francis, Judge of County Court, Liverpool ; 4th son of John Collier, of Plymouth ; *b.* Plymouth, 19 June, 1829.
- Collings**, Rt. Hon. Jesse, P.C., M.P. ; son of Thomas Collings, Littleham-cum-Exmouth ; *b.* 1831.
- Cook**, Theodore Andrea, M.A., F.S.A., author and journalist ; *b.* Exmouth, 28 March, 1867.
- Cornish**, Rev. Ebenezer Darrel, President of United Methodist Free Churches, 1898 ; son of John Lawrence Cornish, of Launceston ; *b.* Exeter, 7 March, 1849.
- Cornish**, Rt. Rev. J. R. See St. Germans, Bishop of.
- Cornish**, Vaughan, D.Sc., F.G.S., F.C.S., F.R.G.S. ; son of Rev. C. J. Cornish, and grandson of C. J. Cornish, D.L., J.P., of Salcombe Regis ; *b.* Debenham, Suffolk, 22 Dec., 1862.

- Cornwall**, Sir Edwin, Kt., M.P., L.C.C., D.L., J.P. ; 2nd son of Andrew Cornwall, of Lapford.
- Coryndon**, Robert Thorne, Resident Commissioner for Swaziland ; son of Selby Coryndon, of Plymouth ; *b.* Queenstown, Cape Colony, 2 April, 1870.
- Couchman**, Rev. Reginald Henry, M.A., Principal of Diocesan Training College, Exeter ; son of Rev. Henry Couchman, of Haileybury College ; *b.* 20 June, 1874.
- Courtenay**, Col. Edward Reginald, C.B. ; 1st son of Major G. H. Courtenay, of Kenton ; *b.* 1853.
- Courtenay**, Hon. and Rev. Henry Hugh ; 2nd son of Henry Reginald, Lord Courtenay ; *b.* 1 Aug., 1872.
- Courtney**, Rt. Rev. Frederick, D.D., Rector of St. James's, New York ; son of Rev. S. Courtney, of Charles, Plymouth ; *b.* Plymouth, 1837.
- Cowie**, Capt. Henry Edward Colvin, D.S.O. ; son of H. G. Cowie, of Tiverton ; *b.* 17 Dec., 1872.
- Crabbe**, Herbert Ernest, Secretary of the Positivist Society ; son of William Glanville Crabbe, of Bridestowe ; *b.* 11 Feb., 1867.
- Crediton**, Bishop of, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, Canon of Exeter ; 2nd son of Capt. Hon. George Walpole Rolle Trefusis, R.N. ; *b.* Wear Gifford, 24 Jan., 1843.
- Croft**, Sir Alfred Woodley, K.C.I.E., J.P. ; son of C. W. Croft, Plymouth ; *b.* 1841.
- Cummings**, William Hayman, Mus.D., F.S.A., Hon. R.A.M. ; late Principal Guildhall School of Music ; *b.* Sidbury, 22 Aug., 1831.
- Dangar**, Rev. James George, V.D., D.D., Preb. of Exeter ; *b.* London, 20 Nov., 1841.
- D'Arcy**, William Knox, son of William Francis, of Newton Abbot, and Elizabeth Baker, dau. of Rev. Robert Bradford, of Wolborough ; *b.* 11 Oct., 1849.
- Davey**, Henry, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., engineer ; son of Jonathan Davey, Lew Trenchard ; *b.* 1843.
- David**, Rev. Albert Augustus, M.A., Head Master of Rugby School ; son of Rev. William David, Priest Vicar of Exeter Cathedral ; *b.* Exeter, 19 May, 1867.
- Davie**, Major Arthur Francis Ferguson-, C.I.E., D.S.O. ; son of Sir W. A. F. Davie, of Crediton ; *b.* 11 July, 1867.
- Davie**, Sir William Augustus Ferguson-, 3rd Bart., C.B., M.A. ; Creedy Park, Crediton ; 2nd son of Sir H. Ferguson-Davie, 1st Bart. ; *b.* 13 April, 1833.

- Davies**, Major Charles Henry, D.S.O. ; son of Maj.-Gen. F. J. Davies, of Teignmouth ; *b.* 20 Nov., 1867.
- Davy**, Richard, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E. ; son of John Croote Davy, of Chulmleigh ; *b.* 1838 ; *mar.* Edith, dau. of George Cutcliffe, of Witheridge.
- Derry**, Captain Arthur, D.S.O. ; son of William Derry, of Houndiscombe, Plymouth ; *b.* 14 Oct., 1874.
- Desborough**, Maj.-Gen. John, C.B. ; 2nd son of Henry Desborough, of Pilton ; *b.* 24 Jan., 1824.
- Deshon**, H. F., late Resident of Sarawak ; son of Rev. H. C. Deshon, of East Teignmouth ; *b.* West Ashton, Wilts, 24 April, 1858.
- Devon**, 14th Earl of, Charles Pepys Courtenay ; grandson of 13th Earl ; *b.* 14 July, 1870.
- Dobson**, Henry Austin, LL.D., F.R.L.S., author ; *b.* Plymouth, 18 Jan., 1840.
- Douglas**, Sir Robert Kennaway, Kt., Prof. of Chinese, King's College, London ; late Keeper of Oriental Books at British Museum ; son of Rev. Philip W. Douglas ; *b.* Devon, 23 Aug., 1838.
- Doveton**, Frederick Bazett, author ; son of Capt. Doveton, Royal Madras Fusiliers ; *b.* Exeter, 1841.
- Dowell**, Admiral Sir William Montagu, G.C.B., D.L., J.P. ; Bideford ; 2nd son of Rev. W. Dowell, of Holme Lacy ; *b.* 2 Aug., 1825.
- Drake**, Sir Francis George Augustus Fuller-Elliott-, 2nd Bart. ; Nutwell Court, Exeter ; only son of Capt. Rose Henry Fuller, R.N. ; *b.* 1837.
- Drummond**, Sir James Hamlyn Williams-, 4th Bart, C.B. ; Lord-Lieut. of Carmarthen ; son of 3rd Bart. and dau. of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, 3rd Bart. ; *b.* Clovelly, 13 Jan., 1857.
- Duke**, Henry Edward, K.C., Recorder of Devonport ; *b.* near Plymouth, 1855.
- Dunn**, Albert Edward ; 1st son of William Henry Dunn, J.P., of Exeter ; *b.* 13 Feb., 1864.
- Dunning**, Sir Edwin Harris, Kt., J.P. Devon ; Stoodleigh ; son of Richard Dunning, of Exeter ; *b.* 8 April, 1858.
- Durston**, Sir Albert John, K.C.B., late Engineer-in-Chief R.N. ; *b.* Devonport, 25 Oct., 1846.
- Earle**, Rt. Rev. Alfred. See Marlborough, Bishop of.

- Easterbrook**, James, M.A., Chairman Federal Council of Secondary Schools' Associations ; *b.* Dean Prior, 1851.
- Ebrington**, Viscount, Hugh William Fortescue ; 1st son of 4th Earl Fortescue ; *b.* 14 June, 1888.
- Edgcumbe**, Sir Edward Robert Pearce, Kt., LL.D., J.P., D.L., ; son of Edward Pearce, of Somerleigh, Dorchester, and Clara Jane, dau. of Rev. Canon Palmer, of Great Torrington ; representative of the Lamerton branch of the Edgcumbes of Edgcumbe, near Tavistock ; *b.* 13 March, 1851.
- Edmonds**, Rev. Walter John, B.D., Canon of Exeter Cathedral ; *b.* Penzance, 6 Oct., 1834.
- Edwards**, Capt. William Frederick Savery, D.S.O. ; son of Rev. N. W. Edwards, of Dowland, near Dolton ; *b.* 27 July, 1872.
- Ellis**, Sir Herbert Mackay, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.C.S., J.P. ; 2nd son of John Ellis, of Chudleigh ; *b.* 5 May, 1851 ; *mar.* Mary Lily Grace, dau. of George Ellicombe, of Chudleigh.
- Elwes**, Maj. Lincoln Edmund Cary, D.S.O. ; 3rd son of R. J. C. Elwes, of Walland Cary, near Bideford ; *b.* 10 June, 1865.
- Eve**, Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney, Kt., Judge of the High Court ; Bovey Tracey ; *b.* London, 13 Oct., 1856 ; *mar.* Beatrice Wright, dau. of H. Strangwells Hounsell, M.D., of Torquay.
- Exmouth**, 5th Viscount, Edward Addington Hargreaves Pellew ; Canonteign ; son of 4th Viscount ; *b.* 12 Nov., 1890.
- Follett**, Sir Charles John, Kt., C.B., B.C.L., M.A. ; son of John Follett, of Countess Wear ; *b.* 1838.
- Follett**, Colonel Robert William Webb ; 1st son of Sir William Webb Follett, M.P., of Culm Davy ; *b.* 1844.
- Follett**, Capt. Spencer, 7th Dragoon Guards ; only son of Charles Follett, C.B. ; *b.* near Exeter, 27 July, 1866.
- Foote**, John Alderson, K.C., Recorder of Exeter ; 1st son of Capt. John Foote, R.N. ; *b.* Plymouth, 15 Dec., 1848.
- Fortescue**, 4th Earl, Hugh Fortescue, Lord-Lieut. of Devon ; Castle Hill, North Devon ; 1st son of 3rd Earl ; *b.* 16 April, 1854.
- Fortescue**, Colonel Hon. Charles Granville, C.M.G., D.S.O. ; 6th son of 3rd Earl Fortescue ; *b.* 30 Oct., 1861.
- Fortescue**, Hon. John William, M.V.O., Librarian at Windsor Castle ; 5th son of 3rd Earl Fortescue ; *b.* 28 Dec., 1859.
- Fortescue**, Capt. Hon. Seymour John, R.N., C.M.G., K.C.V.O. ; 2nd son of 3rd Earl Fortescue ; *b.* 10 Feb., 1856.

- Foulerton**, Alexander Grant Russell, F.R.C.S., Sanitary Medical Officer and Bacteriologist to Middlesex Hospital; 1st son of Capt. Alex. Foulerton, H.M. Indian Navy; *b.* Exeter, 22 April, 1863.
- Foweraker**, A. Moulson, B.A., R.B.A., artist; only son of Rev. E. T. Foweraker, Priest-Vicar of Exeter Cathedral; *b.* 1873.
- Francis**, Augustus Lawrence, M.A., Head Master of Blundell's School, Tiverton; *b.* Hurley-on-Thames, Berks., 16 Jan., 1848.
- Froude**, Ashley Anthony, C.M.G., B.A., J.P. Devon; only son of James Anthony Froude; *b.* 28 June, 1863.
- Froude**, Robert Edmund, C.E., F.R.S.; 3rd son of William Froude, C.E., F.R.S.; *b.* Devon, 22 Dec., 1846.
- Furneaux**, Very Rev. William Mordaunt, D.D., Dean of Winchester; 1st son of Rev. W. D. Furneaux, of Swilly, Devon; *b.* 29 July, 1848.
- Furse**, John Henry Monsell, sculptor; 1st son of Charles Wellington Furse, of Halsdon, Archdeacon of Westminster; *b.* 6 March, 1860.
- Furse**, Rt. Rev. M. B. *See* Pretoria, Bishop of.
- Furse**, Lieut.-Col. William Thomas, D.S.O.; son of Archdeacon of Westminster; *b.* 21 April, 1865.
- Garratt**, Col. Francis Sudlow, C.B., D.S.O.; 1st son of Rev. Sudlow Garratt, of Merifield, Devonport; *b.* 18 June, 1859; *mar.* Frances Lucy, dau. of Col. Troyte, of Huntsham Court, Devon.
- Garratt**, Lieut.-Col. John Arthur Thomas, D.L., J.P., Capt. 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry; Master Devon Foxhounds; *b.* 1842.
- Garvice**, Charles, author; late of Bradworthy.
- Garvice**, Capt. Chudleigh, D.S.O.; son of Charles Garvice, of Bradworthy; *b.* 12 Jan., 1875.
- Gerrans**, Henry Tresawna, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., F.S.A.; Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford; Sec. to Delegates of Local Exams.; *b.* Plymouth, 23 Aug., 1858.
- Gervis**, Henry, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., J.P., Consulting Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital; 1st son of F. S. Gervis, J.P., of Tiverton; *b.* 1837.
- Gifford**, Charles Edwin, C.B.; late Paymaster-in-Chief, R.N.; *b.* Milton Abbot, 8 April, 1843.
- Gill**, Allen, F.R.A.M., musician; *b.* Devonport.
- Glanville**, Ernest, author; parents both Devonians; *b.* Wynberg, South Africa, 1856.



- Godwin-Austen**, Lieut.-Col. Henry Haversham, F.R.S., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S., J.P. ; 1st son of Robert A. C. Godwin-Austen, F.R.S. *b.* Teignmouth, 6 July, 1834.
- Gosse**, Edmund, LL.D., author, Librarian to House of Lords ; only son of P. H. Gosse, F.R.S., of Torquay ; *b.* London, 21 Sept., 1849.
- Gould**, Alec Carruthers, R.B.A., artist ; 1st son of Sir F. C. Gould ; *b.* Woodford, Essex, 17 March, 1870.
- Gould**, Edward Blencowe, I.S.O., Consul at Alexandria ; son of Rev. John Nutcombe Gould ; *b.* Stokeinteignhead, 1847.
- Gould**, Sir Francis Carruthers, Kt., caricaturist ; 2nd son of R. D. Gould, architect ; *b.* Barnstaple, 2 Dec., 1844.
- Granville**, Rev. Sub-Dean Roger, M.A. ; lived in Devon since 1878 ; son of Bernard Granville, of Wellesbourne, Warwick ; *b.* 6 Feb., 1848.
- Gratwicke**, Major George Frederick, V.D., journalist ; *b.* Broadclyst, 24 March, 1850.
- Gribble**, Francis Henry, author ; *b.* Barnstaple, 1862.
- Haggerston**, of Haggerston, Sir John de Marie, 9th Bart. ; 1st son of 8th Bart. and Sarah, dau. of Henry Knight of Axminster ; *b.* Axminster, 27 Nov., 1852.
- Hale**, Lieut.-Col. George Ernest, D.S.O. ; 1st son of G. W. Hale, of Paignton ; *b.* 13 June, 1861.
- Halsbury**, 1st Earl of, Hardinge Stanley Giffard, F.R.S., M.A., P.C., J.P., late Lord Chancellor ; son of Stanley Lees Giffard, LL.D. (descended from the Giffards of Halsbury and Brightleigh, Devon) ; *b.* London, 3 Sept., 1825.
- Hammick**, Col. Sir St. Vincent Alexander, 3rd Bart. ; *b.* Devon, 10 April, 1839.
- Harris**, Charles, B.A., Asst. Financial Sec., War Office ; 2nd son of John Harris, of Ivybridge.
- Harris**, James Rendel, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D. ; *b.* Plymouth.
- Harrison**, Mary St. Leger (Lucas Malet), novelist ; dau. of Charles Kingsley ; *b.* Eversley Rectory ; *mar.* Rev. William Harrison, Rector of Clovelly (d. 1897).
- Head**, Ernest, News Editor, "Pall Mall Gazette" ; son of Rev. A. T. Head, of Ford, Devonport.
- Heath**, Francis George, author ; *b.* Totnes, 15 Jan., 1843.
- Heathcoat-Amory**, Sir John Heathcoat, 1st Bart., D.L., J.P. ; son of Samuel Amory, of Homerton, and Anne, dau. and co-heir of John Heathcoat, of Bolham, Devon ; *b.* 4 May, 1829.

**Heaven**, Rev. Hudson Grosett, M.A., Lord of the Manor of Lundy ; son of W. H. Heaven, of Lundy ; *b.* 1826.

**Heberden**, Charles Buller, M.A., Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford ; son of Rev. W. Heberden, of Broadhembury ; *b.* 1849.

**Heberden**, William Buller, C.B., J.P. Devon, late Sec. of Inland Revenue Dept. ; son of Rev. W. Heberden, of Broadhembury ; *b.* 6 July, 1838.

**Hedgeland**, Rev. Philip, Preb. of Exeter ; son of Samuel L. Hedgeland, of Exeter ; *b.* 1825 ; *mar.* Lucy H., dau. of Thomas Furlong, of Exeter.

**Hodge**, Frederick Webb, author ; *b.* Plymouth, 28 Oct., 1864.

**Holley**, Major-Gen. Edmund Hunt, J.P. Devon, Lord of the Manor of Okehampton ; 4th son of J. H. Holley, of Okehampton ; *b.* 24 May, 1842.

**Holt**, Colonel William John, C.B. ; *b.* Plymouth, 14 Jan., 1839.

**Hooper**, Major Richard Grenside, D.S.O. ; *b.* Plymouth, 8 Nov. 1873.

**Hoskin**, John, LL.D., K.C., D.C.L., one of the Governors of University of Toronto ; *b.* Holsworthy, May, 1836.

**Hunt**, Maj.-Gen. Robert Augustus Carew, J.P. Devon ; Salcombe Regis ; son of Henry Carew Hunt, of Stoke Gabriel ; *b.* Hamburg, 1838.

**Iddesleigh**, 2nd Earl of, Walter Stafford Northcote ; Pynes, near Exeter ; *b.* 7 Aug., 1845.

**Ilbert**, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Clerk of the House of Commons ; *b.* 12 June, 1841.

**Inglefield**, Brig.-Gen. Norman Bruce, C.B., D.S.O. ; son of Rear-Admiral V. O. Inglefield ; *b.* Devonport, 6 Dec., 1855.

**Jackson**, Frank Stather, Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Courts ; son of J. H. Jackson, of Salisbury ; *b.* Torquay, Nov., 1853.

**Jackson**, George, F.R.C.S., J.P. ; Plymouth ; *b.* 23 Aug., 1843.

**Jackson**, Rev. Percival, M.A., Preb. of Exeter ; living in Devon since 1871 ; *b.* Sheffield, 1845.

**Jane**, Fred. T., author ; 1st son of Rev. John Jane, of Upottery ; *b.* 6 Aug., 1870.

**Johnston**, Rev. J. O., M.A., Principal of Cuddesdon Theological College ; son of Rev. George Johnston and Elizabeth, dau. of James Gordon Morgan, M.D., of Barnstaple ; *b.* Barnstaple, 1 Nov., 1852.

- Julian**, Lieut.-Col. Oliver Richard Archer, C.M.G. ; son of Capt. Thomas Archer Julian, of Ivybridge ; *b.* 26 July, 1863.
- Kane**, W. F. de Vismes, D.L., J.P., M.R.I.A., F.E.S., author ; *b.* Exmouth, 1840.
- Karslake**, Sir William Woollaston, Kt., K.C. ; 1st son of Rev. W. H. Karslake, J.P. Devon, and Preb. of Exeter ; *b.* 10 June, 1834.
- Kekewich**, Sir George William, K.C.B., D.C.L., J.P., late Sec. of Board of Education ; 4th son of S. T. Kekewich, of Peamore, Exeter, and Louisa, dau. of Lewis William Buck, of Hartland ; *b.* 1 April, 1841.
- Kekewich**, Maj.-Gen. Robert George, C.B. ; 2nd son of Trehawke Kekewich, of Peamore, Exeter ; *b.* 17 July, 1854.
- Kekewich**, Trehawke Herbert, Recorder of Tiverton ; 1st son of Trehawke Kekewich, of Peamore, Exeter : *b.* 11 July, 1851.
- Kennaway**, Rt. Hon. Sir John Henry, 3rd Bart., C.B., P.C. ; Ottery St. Mary ; *b.* 1837.
- Kenney**, Colonel Arthur Herbert, C.M.G., D.S.O. ; 2nd son of Capt. E. H. Kenney, R.N. ; *b.* Plymouth, 4 Jan., 1855.
- Kernahan**, Coulson, author ; 1st son of Dr. James Kernahan, M.A., F.G.S. ; *b.* Ilfracombe, 1 Aug., 1858.
- Kingsford**, Charles Lethbridge, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S., Asst. Sec. of Board of Education ; 3rd son of Rev. Sampson Kingsford, of St. Hilary, Cornwall, and Helen, dau. of William Lethbridge, of Kilworthy, Tavistock ; *b.* Ludlow, 25 Dec., 1862.
- Kinloch**, Maj.-Gen. Alexander Angus Airlic, C.B., D.L., J.P. ; 1st son of Colonel John Grant Kinloch, of Logie and Kilrie ; *b.* Sidmouth, 27 Dec., 1838.
- Kirkwood**, Col. Carleton Hooper Morrison, D.S.O. ; son of J. T. Kirkwood, of Yeo Vale, Bideford ; *b.* 4 Feb., 1860.
- Kirkwood**, Captain John Heneley Morrison, J.P., M.P. ; only son of J. N. Kirkwood, of Yeo Vale, Bideford ; *b.* 1877.
- Knowling**, Hon. George, Leader in Upper House, Newfoundland ; *b.* Exeter, 15 Sept., 1841 ; *mar.* Elizabeth Upham, of Silverton.
- Knowling**, Rev. Richard John, D.D., Canon of Durham and Professor of Divinity ; 1st son of Preb. Knowling, of Wellington, Somerset ; *b.* Devonport, 16 Sept., 1851.
- Lambert**, George, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty ; *b.* Devon, 25 June, 1866.
- Lane-Jackson**, Nicholas, sporting author ; son of Nicholas Lane-Jackson (old South Devon family).

- Langley**, Madame Beatrice (Beatrice Cordelia Auchmuty Langley —Mrs. Basil Tozer), violinist ; 1st dau. of Colonel W. S. Langley ; *b.* Chudleigh.
- Langman**, Sir John Lawrence, 1st Bart. ; son of Joseph Langman, of Plymouth and London ; *b.* 24 June, 1846.
- Lethbridge**, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Alfred Swaine, K.C.S.I., J.P. ; son of W. F. Lethbridge, of Woolborough, and Susan, dau. of Robert Swaine, of Musbury ; *b.* Tirhoot, Bengal, 30 Sept., 1844.
- Lethbridge**, Sir Roper, K.C.I.E., D.L., J.P., Lord of the Manor of Exbourne ; *b.* Devon, 23 Dec., 1840.
- Lilly**, William Samuel, M.A., J.P., author ; 1st son of William Lilly, of Windout House, near Exeter ; *b.* 10 July, 1840.
- Lindsay**, Leonard Cecil Colin, F.S.A., Private Chamberlain to the Pope ; Sec. of the New Gallery, Regent Street ; 4th son of Hon. Colin Lindsay, of Honiton ; *b.* 23 June, 1857.
- Llewellyn**, Colonel Evan Henry, D.L., J.P. ; son of L. Llewellyn, of Buckland Filleigh ; *b.* 1847.
- Lockyer**, Nicholas Colston, I.S.O., Acting Comptroller of Customs, Australia ; son of Edmund Lockyer, of Wembury ; *b.* Sydney, 6 Oct., 1855.
- Lopes**, Sir Henry Yarde Buller, 4th Bart., J.P. ; Roborough ; only son of 3rd Bart. and his 1st wife Bertha, dau. of 1st Lord Churston ; *b.* 1859.
- Lowe**, George Shortland, sporting author ; 2nd son of Peter Stanley Lowe, of Churchstow, Devon ; *b.* 1840.
- Lyte**, Sir Henry Churchill Maxwell-, K.C.B., M.A., F.S.A., Deputy Keeper of the Records ; son of J. W. Maxwell-Lyte, of Berry Head, Devon ; *b.* London, 29 May, 1848.
- McKenzie**, Marian, F.R.A.M., singer and teacher ; 1st dau. of Capt. Joseph McKenzie ; *b.* Plymouth ; *mar.* Richard Smith Williams.
- Mallet**, Claude Coventry, C.M.G. ; 3rd son of Hugh Mallet, of Ash, Devon ; *b.* 20 April, 1860.
- Mallock**, W. H., author ; son of William Mallock, of Cockington, and 1st dau. of Ven. R. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes.
- Marker**, Richard, D.L., J.P. Devon ; son of Rev. T. J. Marker, of Gittisham ; *b.* 10 Aug., 1835.
- Marlborough**, Bishop of, Rt. Rev. Alfred Earle, D.D., Dean of Exeter ; son of Henry Earle, F.R.C.S., Surgeon in Ordinary to Queen Victoria ; *b.* 1827.

- Martin**, George Peter, C.B., R.N., J.P. ; 2nd son of John Martin, R.N., of Stoke Damerel ; *b.* 10 Oct., 1823.
- Martin**, John, journalist ; *b.* Devon, 2 Oct., 1847.
- Martyr**, Lieut.-Col. Cyril Godfrey, D.S.O. ; son of Joseph Martyr of Stoke Fleming ; *b.* 5 Aug., 1860.
- May**, Col. William Allan, C.B. ; *b.* Devonport, 18 Sept., 1850.
- Mellor**, Rt. Hon. John William, P.C., D.L., K.C. ; 1st son of Rt. Hon. Sir John Mellor, of Otterhead, Devon, Judge of the High Court ; *b.* London, 26 July, 1835.
- Michell**, Hon. Sir Lewis, Kt. ; Director British South Africa Co. ; son of John Michell, of Ilfracombe ; *b.* Plymouth, Aug., 1842.
- Mildmay**, Francis Bingham, M.P., J.P. ; 1st son of H. B. Mildmay, of Flete, Ivybridge ; *b.* London, 26 April, 1861.
- Miles**, Alfred Henry, I.S.O., Collector of Customs, etc., for Jamaica ; 3rd son of George Miles, of Budleigh Salterton ; *b.* 15 July, 1855.
- Morley**, 4th Earl of, Edmund Robert Parker, J.P. ; Saltram, Plympton ; *b.* 19 April, 1877.
- Mowbray**, Sir Robert Gray Cornish, 2nd Bart., D.L., J.P. ; 1st son of 1st Bart. (*b.* Exeter) ; *b.* London, 21 May, 1850.
- Nation**, William Hamilton Codrington, Lord of the Manor of Rockbeare ; *b.* Exeter, 1843.
- Norcock**, Vice-Admiral Charles James ; 2nd son of Commander John Henry Norcock, R.N. ; *b.* Plymouth, 30 Sept., 1847.
- Norris**, William Edward, novelist ; Torquay ; son of Sir William Norris, Chief Justice of Ceylon.
- Northcote**, 1st Baron, Henry Stafford Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. ; late Governor-General of Australia ; 2nd son of 1st Earl of Iddesleigh ; *b.* 18 Nov., 1846.
- Northcote**, Rev. the Hon. John Stafford, Hon. Chaplain to the King, Preb. of St. Paul's ; 3rd son of 1st Earl of Iddesleigh ; *b.* London, 3 Jan., 1850.
- Northcote**, Lady Rosalind Lucy, authoress ; 1st dau. of 2nd Earl of Iddesleigh ; *b.* Dec., 1873.
- Odgers**, William Blake, LL.D., K.C. ; son of Rev. W. J. Odgers, Unitarian minister ; *b.* Plymouth, 15 May, 1849.
- Oram**, Engineer Rear-Admiral Sir Henry J., K.C.B. ; Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy ; son of J. J. Oram, Plymouth ; *b.* 1858 ; *mar.* Emily Kate, dau. of J. Bardens, Plymouth.
- Owen**, James George, journalist ; Exeter ; *b.* 29 Aug., 1869.

- Palmer**, Capt. Arthur Percy, D.S.O. ; son of J. T. Palmer, of Seaton ; *b.* 4 Sept., 1872.
- Parr**, Robert John, Director of National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children ; *b.* Torquay, 12 April, 1862.
- Parsons**, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.G.S. ; 1st son of John Parsons, of Ringmore, Shaldon ; *b.* 9 May, 1855.
- Paterson**, William Bromfield, F.R.C.S., L.D.S., dental surgeon ; son of William Paterson, of Stockland.
- Peek**, Sir Wilfrid, 3rd Bart. ; Rousdon ; *b.* 9 Oct., 1884.
- Perring**, Rev. Sir Philip, 4th Bart. ; Exmouth ; *b.* 15 July, 1828.
- Peters**, Maj.-Gen. William Henry Brooke, J.P. ; 1st son of W. H. Peters, of Harefield, Lympstone, Devon ; *b.* 11 Nov., 1842.
- Phillpotts**, Capt. Arthur Stephen, R.N., J.P. ; 2nd son of Henry Phillpotts, of Torquay, grandson of Henry Phillpotts, late Bishop of Exeter ; *b.* Torquay, 13 Oct., 1844.
- Phillpotts**, Eden, novelist ; 1st son of Capt. Henry Phillpotts ; *b.* Mount Aboo, India, 4 Nov., 1862.
- Phillpotts**, James Surtees, M.A., B.C.L. ; son of Archdeacon of Cornwall, and Louisa Buller, of Downes, Crediton ; grandson of Henry Phillpotts, late Bishop of Exeter.
- Pilditch**, Philip Edward, L.C.C., architect ; *b.* Plymouth, 1861.
- Pine-Coffin**, Major John Edward, D.S.O. ; 1st son of J. R. Pine-Coffin, of Portledge, Bideford ; *b.* 24 Dec., 1866.
- Pinkham**, Rt. Rev. W. C. See Calgary, Bishop of.
- Pitman**, Charles Edward, C.I.E., F.R.G.S. ; only son of Capt. J. C. Pitman, R.N., of Guildford ; *b.* Plymouth, 14 May, 1845.
- Pole**, Sir Edmund Reginald Talbot de la, 10th Bart. ; Shute, Axminster ; 1st son of 9th Bart.
- Poltimore**, 3rd Baron, Coplestone Richard George Warwick Bampfylde, D.L., J.P. ; Poltimore, Exeter, and North Molton ; *b.* 29 Nov., 1859.
- Ponsonby**, Rev. S. G., M.A., Preb. of Exeter ; son of Capt. Charles Ponsonby.
- Porter**, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Cole, C.B., J.P. ; son of Rev. E. J. Porter, of Welcombe, Devon ; *b.* 3 Aug., 1851.
- Portsmouth**, 6th Earl of, Newton Wallop, D.L., J.P., F.S.A. ; Eggesford ; *b.* 19 Jan., 1856.
- Pretoria**, Bishop of, Rt. Rev. Michael Bolton Furse, M.A. ; 4th son of Charles Wellington Furse, of Halsdon, Archdeacon of Westminster.

- Radcliffe**, Major Jasper Fitzgerald, D.S.O. ; son of W. C. Radcliffe, of Warleigh ; *b.* 18 Aug., 1867 ; *mar.* Emily Maude, dau. of Rev. E. C. Orpen, of Starcross.
- Radford**, Sir Charles Horace, Kt. ; 3rd son of George David Radford, of Plymouth ; *b.* 31 May, 1854 ; *mar.* Bessie, dau. of William May, of Devonport.
- Radford**, Edward, A.R.W.S., artist ; 4th son of William Radford, of Buglawton, Cheshire ; *b.* Devonport, 22 April, 1831.
- Radford**, George Heynes, M.P., J.P. ; 1st son of George David Radford, of Plymouth ; *b.* 1851 ; *mar.* Emma Louise, dau. of Daniel Radford, J.P.
- Ravenscroft**, Edward William, C.S.I., J.P. ; Torquay ; *b.* 1831 ; *mar.* Laura Stanfell, dau. of T. B. Sanders, of Exeter.
- Raymont**, Thomas, M.A., Vice-Principal of Training Dept., Goldsmiths' College ; *b.* Tavistock, 27 Sept., 1864.
- Read**, Herbert James, C.M.G., M.A. ; Principal Clerk, Colonial Office ; son of Charles Read, of Honiton ; *b.* 17 March, 1863.
- Reichel**, Rev. Oswald Joseph, M.A., B.C.L., F.S.A., author and antiquary ; Lympstone ; 1st son of Rev. Samuel Rudolph Reichel, of Ockbrook, Derbyshire ; *b.* 2nd Feb., 1840.
- Rendel**, 1st Baron, Stuart Rendel, J.P. ; 3rd son of James Meadows Rendel, F.R.S. (*b.* near Okehampton) ; *b.* 2 July, 1834.
- Rendel**, Sir Alexander Meadows, K.C.I.E. ; son of James Meadows Rendel, F.R.S. ; *b.* 1829.
- Rendell**, Rev. Arthur Medland, M.A., Canon of Peterborough ; son of Commr. John Rendell, R.N., of Tiverton, and Sophia Medland, of Exeter ; *b.* Steyning, Sussex, 7 March, 1842.
- Revelstoke**, 2nd Baron, John Baring, P.C. ; son of 1st Baron and Louisa Emily, dau. of John Bulteel, of Lynham, Devon ; *b.* 7 Sept., 1863.
- Rickards**, Rev. Marcus Samuel Cam, F.L.S., poet and naturalist ; son of R. H. Rickards, J.P., of Llantrissant, Glamorganshire ; *b.* Exeter, 28 April, 1840.
- Ripper**, W., Prof. of Engineering, University College, Sheffield ; *b.* Plymouth, 1853.
- Riverina**, Bishop of, Rt. Rev. Ernest Augustus Anderson, D.D. ; *b.* Milton Damerel Rectory, 24 March, 1859.
- Rivers**, Ven. Arthur Richards, M.A., Archdeacon of the Wide Bay and Burnett, Queensland ; *b.* Teignmouth, 1858.
- Rogers**, Leonard, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Prof. of Pathology, Calcutta ; son of Henry Rogers, R.N., of Plymouth ; *b.* 1868.

- Roths**, 19th Earl of, Norman Evelyn Leslie; only son of Martin Leslie Leslie and Georgina Frances, dau. of H. Studdy, of Waddeton Court, Brixham; *b.* 15 July, 1877.
- Rundle**, Lieut.-Gen. Sir (Henry Macleod) Leslie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Malta; 2nd son of Capt. J. S. Rundle, R.N.; *b.* Newton Abbot, 6 Jan., 1856.
- St. Cyres**, Viscount, Stafford Harry Northcote; only son of 2nd Earl of Iddesleigh; *b.* 29 Aug., 1869.
- St. Germans**, Bishop of, Rt. Rev. John Rundle Cornish, D.D.; *b.* Tavistock, 7 Oct., 1837.
- Saunders**, William, C.M.G., Director of Canadian Experimental Farms; *b.* Devon, 16 June, 1836.
- Savile**, Col. George Walter Wrey, D.S.O.; Exeter; son of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Savile; *b.* 14 March, 1860.
- Savile**, Col. Henry Bouchier Osborne, C.B.; 3rd son of Albany Savile, of Oaklands, Devon, and Eleanor Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Bouchier Wrey, 7th Bart.; *b.* 5 May, 1819.
- Scoble**, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Richard, K.C.S.I., P.C., K.C.; 2nd son of John Scoble, of Kingsbridge; *b.* London, 25 Sept., 1831.
- Scott**, Owen Stanley, Curator of Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle; *b.* Devonport, Sept., 1852.
- Scott**, Capt. Robert Falcon, R.N., C.V.O., F.R.G.S.; *b.* Outlands, Devonport, 6 June, 1868.
- Seaton**, 3rd Baron, John Reginald Upton Colborne, D.L., J.P. Devon; Plympton; *b.* 4 July, 1854; *mar.* Elizabeth Beatrice, dau. of Sir F. G. A. Fuller-Élliott-Drake, 2nd Bart.
- Shelley**, Sir John, 9th Bart., D.L., J.P.; Shobrooke, Crediton; *b.* 31 Aug., 1848.
- Sherlock**, Frederick, author; 5th son of Thomas Bernard Sherlock, of Liverpool; *b.* Haberton Ford, Devon, 17 Jan., 1853.
- Sherwell**, Arthur, M.P., author; son of John Viney Sherwell, of Modbury; *b.* London, 11 April, 1863.
- Sidmouth**, 3rd Viscount, William Wells Addington, D.L., J.P.; Upottery; *b.* Scotsbridge, Rickmansworth, 1824.
- Simmons**, Arthur Thomas, B.Sc., author; 2nd son of Thomas Simmons, of Southampton; *b.* Devonport, 26 June, 1865.
- Smith**, Granville, Master of the Supremé Court; *b.* Dartmouth, 17 May, 1859.



- Snow**, Philip Chicheley Hyde, C.I.E. ; 2nd son of Thomas Maitland Snow, of Cleve House, Devon ; *b.* Weircliff, Exeter, 17 Oct., 1853.
- Soares**, Ernest Joseph, M.A., LL.D., M.P., Lord of the Treasury ; Upcott, Barnstaple ; *b.* 1864.
- Somerset**, 15th Duke of, Algernon St. Maur ; Berry Pomeroy ; *b.* 22 July, 1846.
- Soper**, H. Tapley-, F.R.Hist. S., City Librarian, Exeter ; *b.* Stoke Gabriel, 22 Dec., 1876.
- Spear**, John Ward, J.P., M.P. ; Tavistock ; *b.* 1848 ; *mar.* dau. of John Willcock, of Kingsbridge.
- Spicer**, Robert Henry Scanes, M.D. ; 1st son of R. H. S. Spicer, M.D., of North Molton ; *b.* 18 Jan., 1857.
- Spragge**, Lieut.-Col. Basil Edward, D.S.O., J.P. ; son of F. H. Spragge, J.P., of Paignton ; *b.* 9 Oct., 1852.
- Spragge**, Col. Charles Henry, C.B., J.P. ; son of F. H. Spragge, J.P., of Paignton ; *b.* 8 March, 1842.
- Statham**, Rev. George Herbert, Preb. of Exeter ; *b.* Liverpool, 3 Sept., 1842.
- Steer**, P. Wilson, artist ; Kingsbridge ; *b.* Birkenhead, 1860.
- Strong**, Herbert A., M.A., LL.D., Prof. of Latin, University of Liverpool ; son of Rev. Edmond Strong ; *b.* St. Mary's Clyst.
- Strutt**, William, R.B.A., F.Z.S. ; *b.* Teignmouth.
- Stucley**, Sir (William) Lewis, 2nd Bart. ; Hartland ; *b.* 27 Aug., 1836.
- Tarring**, Sir Charles James, Kt., late Chief Justice of Grenada, West Indies ; son of John Tarring, architect (*b.* Holbeton, near Plymouth) ; *b.* London, 17 Sept., 1845.
- Temple**, Rev William, M.A. ; son of Archbishop Temple ; *b.* Exeter, 15 Oct., 1881.
- Tetley**, Ven. James George, D.D., Archdeacon of Bristol ; son of James Tetley, M.D., F.R.C.P., and Sarah Anne, dau. of William Longmead, of Elfordleigh ; *b.* Torquay, 6 July, 1843.
- Tiverton**, Viscount, Hardinge Goulburn Giffard ; 1st son of 1st Earl of Halsbury ; *b.* 20 June, 1880.
- Tozer**, Basil John, journalist ; son of John Hellyer Tozer, of Teignmouth ; *mar.* Beatrice Langley (q.v.)
- Tozer**, Rev. Henry Fanshawe, M.A., F.R.G.S., author ; only son of Capt. Aaron Tozer, R.N., of Plymouth ; *b.* 18 May, 1829.

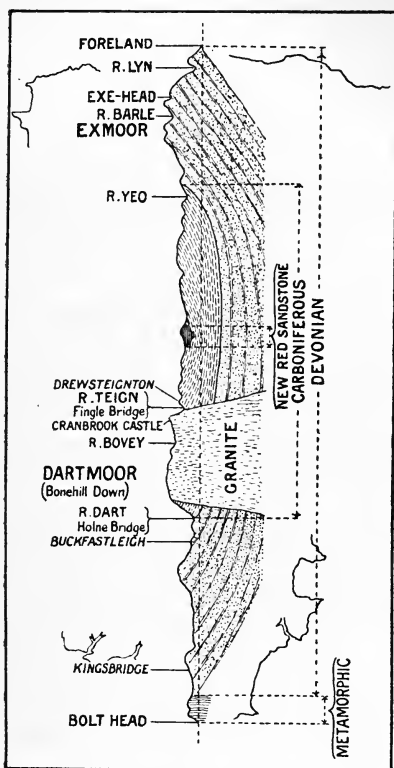
- Trefusis**, Col. Hon. John Schomberg, C.M.G., D.L., J.P. ; Bovey Tracey ; son of 19th Baron Clinton ; *b.* 24 June, 1852.
- Trefusis**, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward. See Crediton, Bishop of.
- Trelawny-Ross**, Rev. John Trelawny, D.D. ; 1st son of Rev. William Ross, Canon of Londonderry, and Caroline Matilda, dau. of Lieut. Arthur Luce Trelawny Collins, R.A., of Ham, Devon ; *b.* 1852.
- Triscott**, Col. Charles Prideaux, C.B., D.S.O. ; son of Joseph Blake Triscott, of Plymouth ; *b.* 2 Sept., 1857.
- Tucker**, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. ; son of Robert Tucker, of Ashburton ; *b.* 6 Dec., 1838.
- Underdown**, Emanuel Maguire, K.C. ; son of Emanuel Underdown, of Sidmouth.
- Upcott**, Rev. Arthur William, D.D., Head Master of Christ's Hospital ; 4th son of J. S. Upcott, of Cullompton ; *b.* Cullompton, 6 Jan., 1857.
- Upcott**, Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., M.Inst.C.E. ; 2nd son of J. S. Upcott, of Cullompton ; *b.* 28 Aug., 1847.
- Vanbrugh**, Irene, actress ; dau. of Rev. R. H. Barnes, of Heavitree, Preb. of Exeter ; *b.* Heavitree ; *mar.* Dion Boucicault.
- Vanbrugh**, Violet, actress ; 1st dau. of Rev. R. H. Barnes, of Heavitree, Preb. of Exeter ; *b.* Exeter ; *mar.* Arthur Bourchier.
- Vivian**, Henry ; *b.* Cornwood, 1870.
- Vosper**, Sydney Curnow, A.R.W.S., artist ; *b.* Stonehouse, 1866.
- Walcott**, Col. Edmund Scopoli, C.B., D.L., J.P. ; Chudleigh ; *b.* Castle Caldwell, Fermanagh, 1842.
- Waleran**, 1st Baron, of Uffculme, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hood Walrond, P.C., D.L., J.P. ; *b.* 26 Feb., 1849.
- Walker**, Ernest Octavius, C.I.E., M.I.E.E. ; *b.* Teignmouth, 16 July, 1850 ; *mar.* Rosa, dau. of Rev. H. C. Deshon, of East Teignmouth.
- Waller**, Mary Lemon, artist ; dau. of Rev. Hugh Fowler, M.A. ; *b.* Bideford.
- Walling**, Robert Alfred John, journalist ; *b.* Exeter, 11 Jan., 1869.
- Wallop**, Hon. John Fellowes ; Morchard Bishop ; bro. and heir pres. of 6th Earl of Portsmouth ; *b.* 27 Dec., 1859.
- Walrond**, Col. Henry, J.P. ; 1st son of Bethell Walrond of Cullompton ; *b.* Paris, 9 Nov., 1841 ; *mar.* Caroline Maud, dau. of W. J. Clark, D.L., J.P., of Buckland Tout Saints.

- Walrond**, Hon. W. Lionel Charles, M.P. ; Bradfield, Cullompton ; only son of 1st Baron Waleran ; *b.* 22 May, 1876.
- Watts**, Francis, C.M.G., D.Sc., Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies ; son of John Watts, of Ilfracombe ; *b.* 1 Nov., 1859.
- Watts**, J. W. H., R.C.A., artist-architect ; *b.* Teignmouth, 1850.
- Whitby**, Beatrice Jeanie, authoress ; of Staffordshire family ; *b.* Ottery St. Mary ; *mar.* Dr. Philip Hicks.
- White**, Sir William Henry, K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., D.Sc., late Director of Naval Construction ; *b.* Devonport, 2 Feb., 1845.
- White-Thomson**, Major Hugh Davie, D.S.O. ; son of Col. Sir R. T. White-Thomson, of Broomford ; *b.* 6 Sept., 1866.
- White-Thomson**, Rev. Leonard Jauncey, M.A., Canon of Canterbury ; 3rd son of Col. Sir R. T. White-Thomson, of Broomford ; *b.* 1863 ; *mar.* Hon. Margaret Adela Trefusis, dau. of 20th Baron Clinton.
- White-Thomson**, Col. Sir Robert Thomas, K.C.B., D.L., J.P. ; Broomford, Jacobstowe ; 1st son of Robert Thomson, of Renfrew ; *b.* Glasgow, 21 Feb., 1831 ; *mar.* Fanny Julia, dau. of Gen. Sir. H. Ferguson Davie, 1st Bart.
- Williamson**, Charles Norris, journalist and author ; son of Rev. Stewart Williamson ; *b.* Exeter, 12 Dec., 1859.
- Wodehouse**, Rev. Philip John, M.A., Preb. of Exeter Cathedral ; son of Col. Philip Wodehouse, of Bewdley, Worcestershire ; *b.* Malvern, 6 Oct., 1836.
- Wreford**, George, late Official Receiver in Bankruptcy ; *b.* Exeter, 3 Feb., 1843 ; *mar.* Susan Annie, dau. of Robert Churchward, of Exeter.
- Wreford**, William, J.P., journalist ; *b.* Exeter, 24 Sept., 1841 ; *mar.* Mary Churchward.
- Wrey**, Sir Bouchier Robert Sherard, 11th Bart., D.L., J.P. ; Tawstock ; *b.* Sidmouth, 23 May, 1855.
- Wright**, William Henry Kearley, librarian and author ; *b.* Plymouth, 15 Sept., 1844.
- Young**, Sir George, 3rd Bart., J.P., late Charity Commissioner ; 1st son of 2nd Bart., and Susan, dau. of William Mackworth Praed, of Bitton, Teignmouth ; *b.* Cookham, 15 Sept., 1837.
- Young**, Sir William Mackworth, K.C.S.I. ; 3rd son of Capt. Sir George Young, R.N., 2nd Bart. ; *b.* 1840.

# The Map of Devon.

By G. E. L. CARTER, B.A., I.C.S.

THE following brief notes are not intended to convey a complete picture of our home county, but to suggest a few of the aspects in which the region may be studied.



Section from the Foreland to Bolt Head, showing the central plain. Vertical scale twenty times horizontal scale.

## CONFIGURATION.

The County may be roughly divided into three broad parallel belts, very unequal in area :—

(a) Northern belt : Exmoor, and the hills supporting it on the west.

(b) Midland plain, with no high hills, but deeply eroded by countless streams.

(c) Southern uplands, including Dartmoor.

This division is based partly on the geology of the County, for the "Devonian" rocks of South Devon are continuous with those of North Devon, although this is not obvious on the surface, for in early times the County participated in the earth movements which threw up the Penine mountains and those of South Ireland, taking for itself the form of a broad trough.

The south-eastern part of the County, i.e., east of the lower Exe, was formed

at a later date, and in reality constitutes a fourth division, in which all the geological features run from north to south, instead of from east to west.

The presence of these two groups of main features give the county a great value as a training-ground for the study of land-forms. The weakness caused by the arching of the land in Carboniferous times led to a great upwelling of plutonic rocks, which have been exposed by the denuding action of rain, and now stand out as Dartmoor, while the presence of the rocks of secondary age in the south-eastern part of the County, not only constitutes the most westerly of those broad escarpments which run from the south coast to Yorkshire, but, by introducing a new trend in the surface features, complicates in an extraordinary manner the river system.

Much of the beauty of the County depends primarily on its geological structure. The wooded valleys of the central "plain" are a direct result of the hardness of the rocks, which, on account of their resistance to erosion by rain, have been cut up into small disconnected hills, with sides so steep that ploughing operations have become unprofitable. The escarpments of the south-east are equally useless for cultivation by reason of their sandy stony soil, and hence the long lines of fir plantations which are the main feature of the landscape. Of the glories of heather and gorse little need be said; for who has not seen the summer garb of both Exmoor and Dartmoor?

One further point is worthy of notice. At the time when the chalk deposits of south-eastern England were being laid down in a sea which covered the greater part of Europe, Devon disappeared for a time below the encroaching sea. Everything except Dartmoor and Exmoor was reduced to below sea-level, and the land was razed as if by a plane. When the sea finally receded, the land rose with no inequalities on its surface, save only in the north and south. With the exposure of the new land-area to atmospheric conditions, a river system was immediately formed to carry off the rain, and river channels soon dissected the surface. But to this day all the hills are of a uniform height, and no hill—in Central Devon—can be seen higher than the one on which the observer is standing, thus affording obvious proof of the original levelness of the County.

### THE RIVERS.

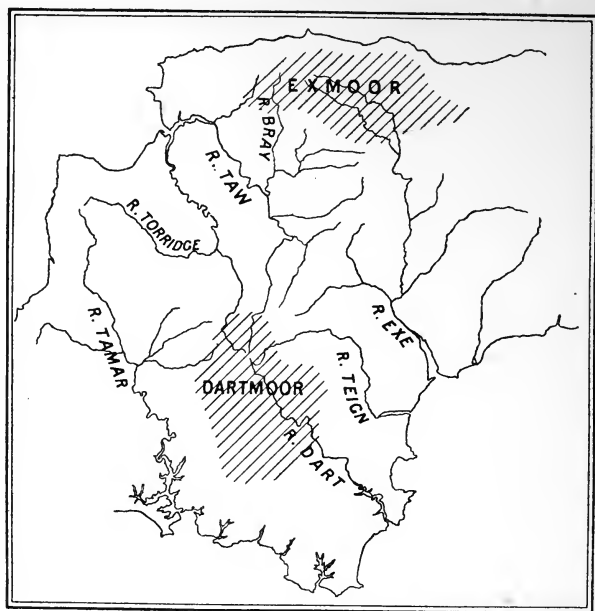
The river system is now so complex that it is at first sight a hopeless task to attempt to resolve them into a simple grouping. The task becomes easier if we remember certain primary facts, viz. :—

(a) Rivers not only erode their banks, but are continually washing away their watersheds. They even eat away gradually

the land around their head waters, and ultimately the head stream will work its way through this land into the adjoining river-basin and divert some of this neighbouring river. The process will obviously be facilitated if the underlying rocks at the source are comparatively soft.

(b) In Tertiary times, when the County rose for the last time from the sea, the high lands of Dartmoor and Exmoor were the natural watersheds of the river system of Devon.

(c) At this period of emergence the County was level and



Present River System.

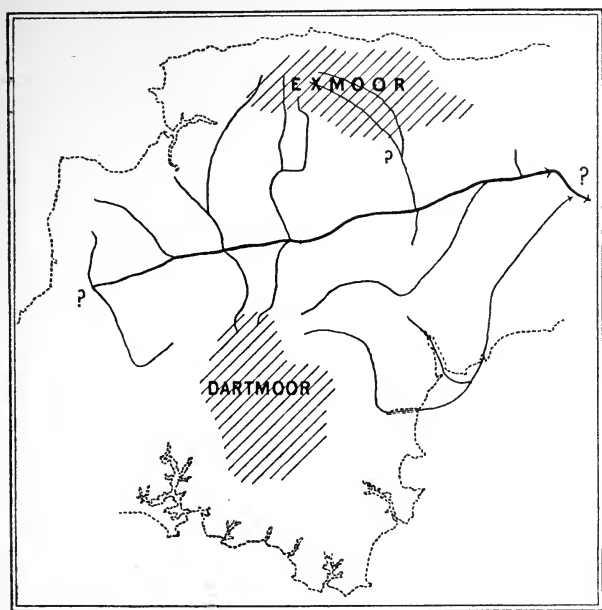
covered with soft chalky deposits, which had been laid down during submergence.

We may, therefore, construct a hypothetical system in which the main stream runs from west to east, with tributaries running from the north and the south.

This system prevailed at a time when the Bristol and English Channels were not yet in existence, and when the main stream drained into a branch of the receding "chalk" sea in south-east England. With the development of the Bristol Channel, fresh streams began to work inwards from the sea, and the Taw and

Torridge river-basins began to shape themselves; while on the south the inroads of the English Channel led to the formation of the Exe basin. Thus the course of drainage became entirely altered, for the *main* streams now run from north to south, or from south to north, while most of the tributaries flow east and west. Applying this hypothesis to particular cases, we may in this way only explain:—

(a) The peculiar shape of the Torridge, which consists of two tributaries and a part of the original main stream; these have



Original River System (Hypothetical).

been "captured" by a development of the present lower Torridge.

(b) The relation between the Taw and the Bray, for the Taw has "captured" the Bray and the upper Taw, two streams flowing in opposite directions as tributaries of the original main stream.

(c) The development of the Exe on the soft clays of south-east Devon. The presence of these enabled the Estuary to capture successive portions of the original river, on account of

the river rapidly wearing down its bed on the clay, and consequently increasing the "fall" of the bed of its higher streams, thus also increasing their erosive power.

Whether such a hypothetical river existed precisely as the accompanying maps suggest is a matter for speculation, but it seems that it is only by adopting some such theory that one can comprehend the devious ways of the rivers in question.

## HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY.

One further point remains for discussion: "How far has the topography of the County influenced its settlement and history?"

Of the prehistoric inhabitants of Devonshire only the faintest traces occur on the map. A few hut-rings, a few burial mounds, and the tale is exhausted. Yet from these, even, we may infer that an ancient map of Devon would be the very converse of a present-day map. Dartmoor, now devoid of habitation, was then dotted with tin-streaming camps—a veritable El Dorado. Elsewhere burial mounds are found almost wholly on hill-tops, strangely distributed. In the Exe basin, for instance, there are very few tumuli; but on its watersheds there is a succession of such tumuli across the County. This seems to suggest that prehistoric men chose prominent places for burying their dead, partly for the dignity of the place, partly perhaps as landmarks or signalling stations; and that life was centred round the hill-tops, both because they were easily fortified, and, though not fertile, because they were more easily ploughed than the low-lying swamps of undrained valleys.

The difficulty of entering and conquering the county was experienced by both Romans and Saxons. The former race, spreading the blessings of civilization with no sparing hand, found little to tempt them in Devon. Consequently the map shows few traces of Roman work. Exeter and a few miles of road, which have been dubbed Roman on account of their straightness in a land of winding lanes, are all that now remain.

The Saxon conquest was more sure and lasting, and it is certain that, except for the names of the larger natural features, the present map is primarily due to Anglo-Saxon work. At the time of reaching Devon the strength of the conquerors had been considerably weakened by two centuries of fighting, and also apparently by conversion to Christianity. The invasion seems to have been carried out by small bodies of well-armed farmers, who seized and fortified what lands they could. Their chief route seems to have been from Somerset *viâ* Tiverton, a fact



which explains the number of "stocks" on the hills to the west of that town, where the Saxons stockaded themselves in a hostile country. That they were not numerous may also be inferred from a comparison of a map of Devon with a map of (say) Oxfordshire. In the latter case the map shows typical German settlements in large villages, each of which is surrounded by large areas of agricultural land. In Devonshire, however, the whole face of the land is dotted with scattered houses and small villages, and generally speaking the hamlet is the real unit of settlement. This feature is due not only to the survival of the Celts, who lived in smaller groups than the Germans, but also to the fact that, owing to disparity in numbers, the Saxons were unable completely to evict the original owners of the land. In short, the map affords conclusive proof of the overlapping of Celtic and Teutonic civilizations.

With the Saxon conquest the history of the County was only begun. Remoteness from the centre of government developed an independence and tradition which later led to a clashing with the royal power. The first important problem was to come to terms with marauding Danes, a problem solved after much fighting by incorporating the Danish blood with the older stocks, for the place-name "beare" is now taken to represent a Danish agricultural settlement.

To the Norman Conquest, Exeter and the neighbouring country offered at first a most determined resistance; but the menacing approach of William I. led the city to seek favourable terms, which were granted, perhaps on account of the distance of the city from William's base of operations in London, and also of the importance of having a friendly centre in a strange and difficult country. Evidence that the country was restless may be found in the appointment of the earliest-known Justice of Assize to tour in Devon and Cornwall in 1095.

During the Middle Ages the County was primarily agricultural. Its development was early and complete, for the open-field system of cultivation broke down before the 15th century, and farm cultivation took its place. Perhaps the system had never taken root in the County, but it is to this date or earlier that the hedges and lanes must be ascribed, while the mere labour of making the hedges shows that there must have been a large population and reserve of wealth in the County.

In the expansion of England in Tudor and Stuart times, Devonshire led the van. Circumstances favoured them in this, for the County was wealthy, it possessed a large and important cloth manufacture, which rivalled that of Norfolk, and it possessed a coast, which was not only admirably suited for

providing harbours for sailing ships, but which was also the best school for sailors. Not only had the Venetians all through the Middle Ages called at Dartmouth on their voyages from the Mediterranean to the cities of the Hanseatic League, but the actual traditions of seamanship had been handed down from at least as early as Edward III.'s reign, when the Exe Estuary had furnished a small fleet to aid in the French wars, and when Chaucer's typical sailor came from Dartmouth.

The 16th century, then, must be termed the golden age of Devonshire, with a culmination of its glory in Elizabeth's reign. To this day the parish churches show what extensive alterations took place in this period. The wool trade was a mark of great economic prosperity, and the churches reflect this. Chuntries and chapels, windows, bench-ends, tombs—all features which beautify the church—still show how grateful merchants contributed to favouring parish interests. Equally significant are the endowments of almshouses and schools at this date.

In the 17th century the settlement of Newfoundland, and the exploitation of its fisheries, contributed further to the wealth of the County; while the ships of the East India Company, from its earliest days in 1600, were freighted with Devonshire kersies and cloths, which the factors were specially urged to sell, as their manufacture was the means of much employment at home, particularly at a time when the County not only made the cloth but supplied its own wool. During the 18th century the manufacture of wool was hard pressed by competition, and it was only by strenuous efforts that it lasted till the Industrial Revolution. The century was, however, noticeable for the growth in favour of cider as a drink, and the planting of new orchards increased the agricultural value of the land to such an extent that the farmers claimed exemption from the Cider Tax of 1763, on the grounds of having increased the Land Tax.

With the removal of manufactures to the north after the invention of the steam-engine, the County has returned to its former agricultural condition. But the advent of the railway has added it to the other southern counties as the playground of England, and new interests have now been created, which depend solely for their prosperity on the geographical peninsular position of our Home-land.

## The Rivers of the Moor.

By CECIL R. M. CLAPP, M.A., LL.M., Late Hon. Secretary  
of the United Devon Association.

*An Epitome of a Lecture delivered at St. Bride Institute, March 22nd, 1910.*

A SCIENTIST has recently said that water is the finest chisel Nature has ever supplied. If he had added snow and frost, sun and wind, he would have spoken the whole truth.

John Trevena, in his inimitable book, "Furze the Cruel"—and every Devonian should possess and read again and again his books, commencing with "Arminel of the West," and ending with "Heather," for sweeter Devon talk surely never was written—tells of a delightful conversation which took place in Tavy Cleave between the little primordial protoplasm in the shape of a small piece of jelly, the forerunner of the prehistoric Dartmoor man, and the little rain-drops which had been drippetty drapping for millions and millions of years, reducing the great mass of granite to tors and hills and rivers, and thus tells the same truth of the workings of Nature and her great Unseen Creator.

This article on "The Rivers of the Moor" has been prompted by a set of lantern slides and an explanatory lecture presented to the now defunct United Devon Association by the late Colonel Amery, of Ashburton, illustrative of Devon's grandest inland scenery and the effect of countless ages' work of the elements.

The Editor of the YEAR-BOOK has kindly suggested that a shorter and more concise account of the rivers than was given in the lecture may be of interest to Devonians; but its shortness must detract largely from its value; while on the other hand, it may lead readers to wish to visit the spots, and prior thereto, or afterwards, to hear the lecture and see the slides, which are at the disposal of all Devonians and secretaries of kindred societies.\*

It may be assumed that every Devonian and lover of Devon has some knowledge of the main rivers of the County, at any rate of their estuaries; his knowledge may also extend some miles inland, but possibly the true enthusiast alone has searched them to their source. If so, the latter alone has seen their beauty in its fullness, and been able to appreciate the marvellous work-

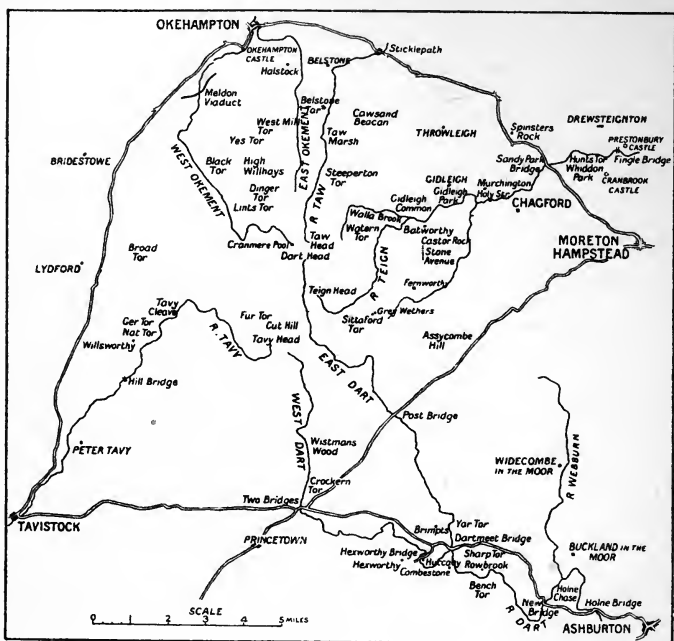
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\* Application should be made to Cecil R. M. Clapp, 2, Bedford Circus, Exeter. The only conditions are that care must be taken both in handling and packing, to prevent damage, and the carriage must be paid both ways.

ings of nature, to dwell upon the great ageless history which has passed beyond, and to realize the grandeur of *the Moor*—for to a Devonian there is but one Moor—and the “call” of the river.

The Rivers of the Moor are those which take their rise in the higher bogs and great peat deposits on the northern part of the Forest of Dartmoor—that great urn and mother of rivers, Cranmere.

These rivers are the *Dart*, *Teign*, *Tavy*, *Okement*, and *Taw*, the sources or heads of which lie within a small area of about two square miles.



In describing each, we shall start from the Moor gates, or where the Moor proper really begins, and cultivated country is more or less left behind.

For traversing the *Dart*, Ashburton will be found a convenient centre, and in a walk of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles we reach *Holne Bridge* (A.D. 1413), noticing the pot holes near the piers of the bridge as an evidence of the working of water in distant ages. We here enter the lovely district of *Holne Chase*

(granted by Edward III. to his daughter, who married Bouchier Count D'Eu), and see the river rush through a gorge, above which lies *Buckland-in-the-Moor*. On the left look out for the *Cleft Rock*, and the evidences of ancient tin-mining and smelting works. Next observe the *rapids* caused by a hard band of metallic strata stretched across the bed of the river, ending in a lovely salmon pit. Here, too, the gigantic *Osmunda* ferns may be seen in all their beauty. Next take a peep at the "*Lover's Leap*," a high crag on the eastern bank, where the river forms an elbow around its perpendicular face—a lovely view up and down the river from an eminence 70 feet high. Then passing over a quaint little moss-grown bridge, we come to *Buckland Lodge*, a picturesque little rough granite building nestling among the trees, the plan of which is stated to have been suggested by the artist Turner. Entering the public road we soon come to the junction with the *Webburn*, flowing from Widecombe by a deep valley with moss-clad rocks and thick coppice. Still following the Dart, we come again across a ridge of hard metallic rock, a continuation of the bar we saw in Holne Chase, here forming a ridge up the face of the hill-side, giving a most rugged profile, split and tossed about in wild confusion. Often the sport of lightning, the rocks are doubtless metallic, and become magnetic loadstone, and will reverse the compass. They are known as *Leigh Tor*, having a fine view from the summit of the wide valley about *New Bridge* and the islands in the river. Next we come to *New Bridge* (A.D. 1790), carrying the main road from Ashburton to Tavistock, and notice near by an extensive bog famous for the richness of the colour of the bog plants in summer, and the home of those imps of wickedness, the pixies. Entering another deep gorge, where for some distance huge water-worn granite boulders of wondrous hue nearly choke the stream, which rushes and leaps along, creating the "*Cry of the Dart*," we pass beneath a steep ridge with room only for a fisherman's path, and enter on the Moor proper, guarded by *Sharp Tor*, with a small farmstead (*Rowbrook*) among ancient enclosures on its top, and *Lucky Tor*, another pixie haunt.

At the next turn we see *Lucky Tor* from the other side, with the long ridge of *Benjay* or *Bench Tor*.

Above, the river widens, and we arrive at the farm of *Combestone*, and then that most lovely spot, *Dartmeet*, where we enter the *Forest* of Dartmoor. Here the East and West Dart join.

Following the *West Dart*, we cross the old stepping-stones, notice the aged oak trees and pixie caves, and observe the lovely view down the river with the steep hillside of *Yar Tor* in the distance. Passing on towards *Hexworthy*, we shall observe, a mile

below that hamlet, *Week Ford* and stepping-stones at a most romantic bend in the river, and the remains of very ancient tin-smelting works, known as *Jews' Houses*. *Hexworthy Bridge* is one of the finest of Dartmoor bridges, and close by among the fields we shall see tucked away one of the ancient tenements, *Huccaby*. From there we pass on to *Two Bridges* and the *Saracen's Head*, known to all lovers of Dartmoor for its hospitality, and thence on to *Princetown*, not forgetting to visit *Wistman's Wood* and *Crockern Tor*.

Pursuing the *East Dart* from Dartmouth, we come to *Brimpts Wood*, where the trees were cut which could not be carried away, for reasons told in Baring-Gould's "*Kitty Alone*." Where the Wallabrook joins the East Dart is a typical Dartmoor scene of a small triangle of green grass between the streams, offering a tempting attraction to the Moor ponies, with *Brimpts Woods* on the right and *Yar Tor* in front. At *Post Bridge* we find the finest example of an ancient clapper bridge, which carried the pack-horse traffic. Far away up the river we see *Sittaford Tor* just at the parting of the Dart and Teign basins, and near the stone arch known as the Grey Wethers, and then we come to a head of peat six feet high, with a small pan of water with white granite sandy bottom, from which trickles a tiny rivulet of clear olive-brown water, and we have hunted the Dart home to its cradle among the rushes.

For the *Teign*, *Chagford* should be made our centre, unless *Murchington*, *Gidleigh*, or *Throwleigh*, adjacent pretty villages, are preferred. Don't forget to visit the old "Three Crowns" hotel at the first named.

*Fingle Bridge* and gorge, flanked by *Prestonbury* and *Cranbrook Castle*, remains of ancient earthworks, will naturally be our first place of visit, with the *Drewsteignton Cromlech* (*Spinsters' Rock*) near at hand. Passing along the fisherman's path we shall see *Sharp Tor*, then *Whiddon Park* and *Hunt's Tor*, *Sandy Park Bridge*, *Holy Street* (alas! the old mill has perished by fire), *Leigh Bridge* (where North and South Teign join) up the river, with *Gidleigh Castle* and *Chase* on the right, *Batworthy* on the left, and then the *Holed Stone* cut by the action of the water, though also attributed to Druidical working, and a cure for rheumatism and sure harbinger of good luck to those who pass through it upwards. Then we come across a very good clapper bridge formed by one block of granite, where the Wallabrook joins the Teign.

To the south, across *Gidleigh Common*, we find the *Longstone* or *Menhir*, 12 feet high, at the end of a stone avenue, with *Castor Rock* in the background, with its fine rock basin on the summit.

Striking the South Teign at *Fernworthy*, across the common we find another good clapper, and, a short distance off, *Fernworthy Circle*, 60 feet in diameter, now consisting of twenty-five stones with traces of an avenue and cairn. On *Assycombe Hill* we find a cairn, kistvaen, menhir, and stone circle in the wild surroundings, rendering this one of the most striking and weird scenes on the Moor. On the higher water of the South Teign we cross another clapper bridge, 27 feet by 8 feet wide, and reach one of the "ancient tenements," used as a shepherd's house. On the hill we see *Watern* or *Thirlestone Tor*, a fine specimen of the effect of weathering and disintegration.

For the *Tavy* we have a choice of centres, *Tavistock*, *Peter Tavy*, *Lydford*, or *Bridestowe*. A couple of miles up from Peter Tavy we reach the limit of cultivation at *Hill Bridge*, and a few hundred yards above notice the junction of the granite with the slate formation. We enter the glorious *Tavy Cleave* at *Willsworthy* stepping-stones—part of the Lich way or "Corpse Path" from Postbridge to Lydford Church—the great width being to permit the bearers and coffin to pass over abreast. An infantry camp with rifle range across Willsworthy now much detracts, during summer months, from the safety and pleasure of this trip, but, by observing the signalling-flags, danger may be avoided.

*Nat Tor* is our first introduction to the tors in the Cleave. Then we see *Ger Tor* ahead, with its *waterfall*.

The next turn brings us to a huge mass of boulders brought down by successive floods (for which the Tavy is ever famous), which shift them downwards from time to time. Passing through the Cleave, which must be visited to be realized, we find ourselves on a high undulating plateau with deep valleys, through which run the tributaries of the Tavy. *Broad* or *Brai Tor* (also known as Widgery's Cross), carrying a huge granite cross to commemorate the late Queen Victoria's 1887 Jubilee, is in the distance on the left. Turning north-east we follow an ancient trackway over the desolate Moor, and in the distance see *Fur Tor*, surrounded by desolate waste. In this district we come across the great peat deposit. We make our way to *Cut Hill*, a pass across the highest peat deposit, visible for miles, and so on to *Fur Tor*, and find ourselves amid

"Craggs, rocks, and stones confusedly hurled—  
The fragments of an earlier world,"—

a very fine group of rocks. From the top we get the finest view of the great central Moor and tors and the valley, and of the larger rivers running away from Cranmere.

For the *Taw* and *Okement*, *Okehampton* is the natural centre, but *Sticklepath* and *Belstone* are equally, if not more, convenient.

At *Sticklepath* we have a peep at the *Old Bridge* at the farther end of the village below *Cawsand*, and at *Ladywell* with its inscribed stone, a Christian monument of the 6th or 7th century. Following the *Taw* up *Belstone Gorge*, we pass *Ivy Tor*, and reaching *Belstone* have a charming view down the cleave up which we have come.

Notice the inscribed Celtic cross in the wall near the Rectory, and granite posts for the stocks on the green. Don't forget to look up "Willum," guide, philosopher, wise man, scholar, manor reeve, photographer, and general factotum. Get into an argument with him, and egg him on to tell you to "Shake an ass and go," meaning, "Have your own opinion on it," a local corruption of the French prisoners' "*Chacun à son goût*"—a truly beautiful specimen of corrupted language.

*Taw Marsh* is a truly lovely place, full of "worts," and the river holding excellent trout. Clamber up to *Belstone Tor*, watch the artillery practice, but beware to keep outside the danger screens, and so on up *Steeperton* and away up to *Tawhead*, whence a military road ("varmint") will take you right into *Cranmere*.

*Sticklepath* is a good start from which to mount *Cawsand*.

The *Okement*—consisting of East and West—is best visited from *Okehampton* (*Oketon*). See the *Castle*, dating from Norman times, and the *old market*. Pass alongside the railway line to *Meldon Viaduct*, under which you follow the *West Okement* up to the *Isle of Rocks*, a long ridge of boulders around which sweeps the river. Notice the dwarf trees on the island.

Above, the valley widens, and we reach the foot of *Black Tor*, with its copse of dwarf oak trees on the west—a miniature *Wistman's Wood*. Leaving the river we ascend behind *Black Tor* to *Dinger Tor*, and get a fine view of *Lints* (or *Lynx*) *Tor*. We now have to cross the bog, which takes some care in crossing at all times. Jump from hillock to hillock, and beware of seemingly safe but treacherous ground.

*Cranmere* is now in view, though not easy to strike; still, a careful search will enable you to reach it by this route. Disappointed you will probably be when you see only a little mound of peat, with a zinc box containing a visitors' book, in which you must inscribe your name and address, with date, post a letter or card, remove those already in the box, and post them at the first Government pillar-box you strike. There is no pool; it has drained away, for which the millers of *Okehampton* are



held responsible. Look out for the spirits and ghosts of all evil-doers, and listen to their shrieks in anguish, and *don't* get caught in a mist. We make our way back over *High Willhays*, the highest point on the Moor (2040 feet), *Yes Tor*, *West Mill Tor*, and so back to *Belstone*—but take care to keep clear of the artillery range. Pass down by *Watchet Farm*, along the *East Okement*, to see the *Waterfall* and *Halstock Woods*, and so again under the railway line, bending to the left, into Okehampton.

Thus end our journeyings up the rivers. Illustration by slides, or ocular personal demonstration, is needed to make all their beauties plain; but if this “bald, uninteresting” chatter engenders a longing in those who do not know their beauties, to cure that fault, the writer has been well repaid.

Devon folk are ever hospitable, ever glad to meet other Devonians or stranger folk, and many a hearty laugh can be had from their store of good tales, made all the more acceptable by genuine honest “trade,” as their cider and clotted cream—not forgetting the whortleberries—are called.

## Dartmoor.

I LOVE to tread

Thy central wastes when not a sound intrudes  
Upon the ear, but rush of wing, or leap  
Of the hoarse waterfall. And oh 'tis sweet  
To list the music of thy torrent-streams;  
For thou, too, hast thy minstrelsies for him  
Who from their liberal mountain-urn delights  
To trace thy waters, as from source to sea  
They rush tumultuous. Yet for other fields  
Thy bounty flows eternal. From thy sides  
Devonia's rivers flow; a thousand brooks  
Roll o'er thy rugged slopes;—'tis but to cheer  
Yon Austral meads unrivall'd, fair as aught  
That bards have sung, or Fancy has conceived  
'Mid all her vain imaginings. Whilst thou,  
The source of half their beauty, wearest still,  
Through centuries, upon thy blasted brow,  
The curse of barrenness.

—N. T. Carrington.

# The Birds of Our Leas and Estuaries.

By E. A. S. ELLIOT, M.R.C.S., M.B.O.U.

*Extracts from a Lecture delivered at St. Bride Institute, January 28th, 1910.*

BEGINNING to the eastward of our south coast of Devon—the estuary of the Exe—we will work down and so around to the north coast.

Of the twenty-six species of Gulls and Terns that are indigenous to Great Britain, or have been obtained as casual visitors, twenty-four have occurred in our Devonshire estuaries.

Some of the species are, of course, exceedingly rare visitors to our shores. The Great Black-headed Gull of the Mediterranean Sea has only occurred once in England, and that was on the Exe. The Sabines Gull is also rare, but about ten examples have been obtained, two of which I recognized by their forked tail and shot, one at Bantham, the other in Start Bay.

Another black-headed species, and perhaps the commoner of our estuarine gulls, is the Black-headed Gull. The black head is, of course, the assumption of nuptial plumage. When they are most numerous with us, in the winter, they have no black head, and it is interesting to watch in the early spring the gradual growth of the black hood, which, as soon as completed, seems to warn the bird it is time to be off to its breeding quarters in the North of England. Thousands of dozens of eggs of this bird are sent to the London markets and sold as plovers' eggs, and in consequence find a ready sale. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

There are some fifty-three species of gulls in the world, and these are divided into five genera—one species each as Ross's Rosy Gull and the Ivory Gull form separate genera, two each in Sabines Gull and the Kittiwake do likewise, the species of the Kittiwake in the Old World having black legs, and in the New red; whilst all the remaining species are referred to the genus *Larus*, from which we may gather, I think, that the gulls are sprung from some progenitor of rather recent date, *i.e.* geologically speaking recent. The gulls are undoubtedly nearly allied to the waders, a fact which was first suggested by the similarity of the coloration and the pattern and shape of the eggs of the two orders.

The great point of interest of the Teign estuary to the bird lover is that this is the great centre for the Nightingale in Devon. If we look through all the records of this species west of the river

Axe, we shall quickly see that they are all sporadic or accidental, and it is only within the last few years we have definitely ascertained that here in this valley of the Teign the noted songster has established a permanent breeding haunt, and has become known as a summer visitor here for at any rate the last thirty years. Any one interested in the matter has only to visit Trusham Station in the middle of May, and stand on the platform, and very soon he will have nightingales singing all round him, often two or three at a time.

Slapton Ley is far and away the most important of our fresh-water sheets of water in Devonshire, and not only affords a happy hunting-ground for sportsmen for both fish and fowl, but to the botanist, entomologist, and fresh-water mollusc and insect scientist.

Of the number of wild fowl it contains in winter I can hardly exaggerate, coot being the bird most in evidence. A few years ago I was at one of the annual battues, and although we were only four guns, we bagged several hundred of these birds—2,200 odd is, I believe, the record bag for a day—besides various wild fowl.

No doubt the long yellow strip of shingle attracted the Pallas's Sand Grouse, when it made its erratic flight from Eastern Tartary in 1863, for some specimens were shot at that time close to the Sands Hotel. The eccentric migration of this species presents a still unsolved problem. They occur in countless flocks on the sandy steppes of Northern China and Thibet, and it has been suggested that the flocks that periodically visit us are simply crowded out owing to a restricted food supply.

The Common Bittern is a winter visitor to our leas. In severe weather it occurs in tolerable numbers, for in the winter of 1891 twelve were shot on the Ley. Such useless destruction is rendered impossible now by stringent protection.

On December 19th, 1899, a bittern was shot in Thurlestone Ley, much to my regret. Three bitterns were seen on Slapton Ley and were not molested—two on the Exe Marshes and one on the Tamar. The birds rise heavily like a cochin china fowl, thus proving an easy mark to the gunner. The boom of the Bittern is well known in the fen country, and it is said when the bird utters his note the whole quagmire quakes whereon he stands. Burns refers to this when he calls on the feathered host to mourn for the loss of his friend :—

“ Mourn, sooty coots and speckled teals,  
Ye fisher herons watching eels :  
Ye duck and drake, wi' airy wheels  
    Circling the lake ;  
Ye bitterns, till the quagmire reels,  
    Rair for his sake.”

We often wish Burns had said more about birds, as he must have been a close observer and well acquainted with their habits.

Naturally I have found great difficulty in compressing my remarks about the birds in the Kingsbridge estuary, for, excepting very few species, the whole of the Devonian marine avi-fauna has been obtained on the fair bosom of its waters or along its shores. We must, then, briefly consider a few of its most interesting products.

The broad, spatulate bill of the Spoon-bill instantly proclaims its surface-feeding habits, but in the Scooping Avocet we get another surface-feeding bird, with a bill so attenuate and so utterly unlike that of the Spoon-bill, that it must give pause to the most unreflective mind, and make us wonder and admire the divine fitness of things that causes a bird's bill, which is hand and mouth in one, to be so modified.

The Wigeon is the commonest wild fowl to be met with in our estuaries during the winter months, and any evening they may be seen flocking in from the sea, where they have sought sanctuary by day, their forms clearly silhouetted against the darkening sky.

The connection of Kingsbridge with the Bernicle Goose is that a small flock may sometimes be found harbouring under lee of the bar in severe weather. All species of wild geese are amongst the most wary and knowing of birds, yet the word goose, as applied to men and women, is a term of ridicule; nor must we forget that the grey goose feather winged the deadly cloth-yard shafts which on many a hard-fought field against overwhelming odds brought victory to the side of England.

† Only once in my experience have I had an opportunity of collecting golden plover in their full nuptial attire, as they generally leave us for their breeding quarters in the north before this is attained; but on the 16th of April, a year or two since, I found a large flock of quite 200, pitched right in the middle of the marsh, and quite unapproachable in the ordinary way, as there was no cover. I thought the matter over, as I was very anxious to procure specimens, and as there were some cattle grazing near the flock, went boldly amongst them and selected what I considered a nice, good-tempered beastie to use as a staking-horse, or rather cow. We got on splendidly for a time, she walking right in the direction of the flock and taking an occasional nibble at the grass, but just as we were getting within striking distance, without any warning the brute suddenly bolted, leaving me the laughing-stock of the birds, which of course rose, but after circling for some time in the air, settled in the middle of a large ploughed field on the left of the picture.

I had to make a wide detour to get to them, and as I had to negotiate several hedges and ditches, took my cartridges out, careful man that I am. When I got to the field the same difficulty occurred: how could I get within gunshot—for they were at least ten off any hedge? I had read they could be approached sometimes by walking round them in ever-decreasing circles, and I found the plan act admirably, for I got so close that I could see their large, clear, limpid eyes quite clearly; so, stifling the qualms of conscience I felt, I pulled both triggers, but to my extreme disgust the only result was a click, click from each barrel; I had forgotten to put my cartridges in again. The flock rose, and after being more than an hour on the wing settled under a hedge a long way off. Here at last I got on terms with them, and secured sufficient specimens to satisfy even the most greedy collector. Contrary to what I have seen in recently published accounts of this bird's plumage in spring obtained in England, these birds were in the pink of perfection, not a single white feather being visible in the jet-black breast.

Thurlestone, with the lea beyond, is famous for its having harboured a small flock of Ruffs and Reeves in the spring of 1900. Of course it is the haunt of numerous wild fowl, and excellent sport is obtained, especially in stormy weather, when the birds cannot keep at sea. It was just off here that I saw a pair of adult Smew in the summer of 1897, it being the only recorded case of *Mergus albellus* visiting Western Europe at this season.

At Milton Lea I realized one of my long-cherished wishes on a spring morning, for I shot here a beautiful Blue-headed Wag-tail. Just above the Point I made one of the largest shots at wigeon with an ordinary twelve-bore gun I ever did. It was blowing great guns, and the birds had taken shelter close under the lee fence, and as the lea was quite full of water owing to an abnormal rainfall, a close approach was obtained, and I picked up twenty-two birds as the result of both barrels.

It was here one day, standing on the beach in one of the wildest gales in October that I remember, I watched thousands of Grey Phalaropes feeding in the high-running surf. It was interesting to see how they would allow themselves to be drifted in until the breakers dashed with thundering crash on the shore, and float back to the comparatively unbroken water, ever and anon a score or so flitting across the sands and seeking shelter and food in the leas. As Professor Newton writes in his *Dictionary of Birds*: "A more entrancing sight to the ornithologist can hardly be presented than by either the Red-necked or Grey Phalarope. Their graceful form, their lively

coloration, and the confidence with which both are familiarly displayed in their breeding quarters can hardly be exaggerated, and it is equally a delightful sight to watch these birds gathering their food in the high-running surf, or when that is done, peacefully floating outside the breakers."

Another incident connected with the place and at the same time, namely, October 14th, 1891, may be quoted here respecting one of the parasitic gulls, the smallest of the family, Buffon's Skua :—

"Just as daylight was waning, with the storm which had been blowing continuously for forty-eight hours at its height, a large flock of Buffon's Skua suddenly came in from the sea and settled on the sands, well out of reach of the incoming tide. They appeared quite exhausted and allowed a near approach, getting up one by one, flying a short distance, and settling again. Many birds were secured, and were found to vary much in plumage. Two or three were assuming adult plumage, and one was chocolate-brown all over. All the specimens were carefully preserved, either mounted or as skins, and sent to various interested correspondents, and in response to a wire from the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, the stomachs of all were examined, as it was suggested they had followed the Phalaropes on their migration to prey on them, but no sign of a feather could be found; the stomachs were entirely empty."

At the mouth of the Avon estuary a white-breasted form of the Brent Goose was picked up badly injured a few years ago. This form is rare on this side of the Atlantic; it is the North American form. Our form has the belly smoke-grey, whilst further east in Russian Siberia we get a form with the belly entirely black. You will notice I speak of forms and not species, and the point is this, that in Kolguev, where the Samoyedes slay their thousands, when the birds are incapable of flight owing to having shed their flight feathers, Mr. Trevor Battye found all three forms, with specimens showing every intergradation between them; so really the Brent Goose consists of one species with three forms, modified by geographical distribution. This argument applies to scores of other birds, but for the purposes of classification it is convenient to regard these distinct forms as good species.

There is one denizen of our leas I had almost forgotten to mention, and that is the Reed Warbler. He is a sprightly little fellow, with such a sweet note that it would be a sin not to draw attention to him. He often sings at night, and on that account a curate at Torcross, hearing him whilst burning the midnight oil, flew into the Press and recorded there were nightingales at

Torcross. They go by the name of Torcross nightingales to this day. The nests are artfully woven into the growing reeds, and deep enough to keep the eggs from rolling out when swayed by the wind. It is a very favourite nest for the cuckoo to deposit its egg in.

Two or three years ago I found a sparrow-hawk's nest in Kneighton Wood, and climbed up to it, and found it contained five eggs; then to my dismay I discovered I had left my collecting-box with cotton-wool at home, so I had to think of some way of conveying my treasures to the ground. I packed three of them safely away in my handkerchief, but for the life of me I couldn't think what to do with the other two, when suddenly I remembered that when at school, thirty years ago, I used to carry them down in my mouth, but I had quite forgotten the fact that I used to take them down one at a time. Before I got to the bottom of the tree the inevitable result ensued: one broke, and it was addled. Oh! that mouthful; I can taste it now.

A great deal has been written in the Press about the depredations of cormorants in tidal waters and rivers, and hideous slaughter of these birds at their breeding quarters has been the result. The colony breeding in the cliffs near the mouth of the Exe was totally exterminated two years ago, over three hundred birds having been destroyed at the rate of a shilling a head. Execution dire and oft has been meted out to these unfortunate birds on other rivers in Devon, but it cannot be too widely known that there are two species of cormorant, and this bird, the Green Cormorant, has had to pay the penalty in common with the sinner, his first cousin, the Black Cormorant. It should be known that it is these latter birds that commit most of the mischief, for they ascend the rivers even to the heart of Dartmoor; I have had specimens from there, and have sometimes found a half-pound trout in their stomachs. The Green Cormorant is a truly marine species, and although frequenting our estuaries in bad weather, is more often found outside our harbours at all times of the year. Both species in Devon breed in colonies in the cliffs together, but the Black Cormorant often breeds in trees, miles from the sea. The voracity of the cormorant is proverbial, which possibly prompted Milton to select this bird as emblem of the Evil One—

“On the tree of life,  
The middle tree, and highest there that grew,  
Sat like a cormorant.”

But all sea birds require a great deal of fish for food, for reasons too lengthy to be entered into here, and it is believed every sea bird consumes daily its own weight of fish, in the main immature.

Let it be remembered that every trawler that sails from any port in Devon destroys at each lifting of the trawl as much immature fish as would keep a score of cormorants daily ; and goodness knows how much more mischief goes on whilst the trawl is down on the bed of the ocean. To attribute the scarcity of fish to the depredations of this bird, whilst its congeners—the gulls, which breed in millions along our cliffs, murres, gannets, puffins, etc.—are protected up to the hilt, passes my comprehension.

As touching the wading birds of our estuaries, there has been a noticeable decrease in the numbers entering them as compared with a quarter of a century ago, a decrease I am totally at a loss to account for. In speaking of these favourites of mine—because I have spent so much of my time amongst them—I have found great difficulty in selecting a few to represent the large number of species to be found in our county, but have picked out those that I thought would be most interesting to you. Tradition derives the name of the Knot from one of our early kings, who is popularly supposed to have had a decided taste for it as a table bird, as well as for the edge of the sea—the Latin form, *Tringa canutus*, from his, the vernacular from the Scandinavian form, knot or knud. In the nuptial plumage we seldom see it in our estuaries ; but in the autumn it arrives usually in large numbers, and is one of the most guileless of birds, for it comes from its breeding quarters so far north that the foot of man has never trod there, and its egg is still unknown.

The Kentish plover represents the group of ringed plover, and is easily recognized by its interrupted black collar. The ringed plovers derive their generic title *Ægialitis*, a dweller on the seashore, from *Ægialeus*, who in heathen mythology was cut to pieces by his sister Medea in her flight, and who scattered his remains along the seashore. Any one who sees a flock of ringed plovers drop in on the sands, and watches them radiating in every direction, will recognize the appropriateness of the title. Few prettier sights are to be seen than a flock of oyster-catchers resting on the sands, with head tucked away amongst their dorsal plumage, after they have been driven from their feeding-ground by the rising tide. Equally interesting is it to see those small birds, dunlin and ringed plover, on the wing, when flocks, hundreds strong, present a beautiful sight as they skim along over the sands ; at one instant presenting all their pure white underparts to view, and in the next, with a simultaneous twist, giving themselves a more sombre appearance as they disclose their darker backs and upper wing coverts.

The Bar-tailed Godwit presents so many features of interest



which I fully pointed out in a paper in *The Ibis* some years ago, that I can only touch on two here very briefly. The bird verily flits from pole to pole; for in the breeding season he will be found well within the Arctic circle, whilst, the parental duties over, he swiftly finds his way as far south as New Zealand. The other point is, his congener, the Black-tailed Godwit, is of much more sedentary habits, and its whole structure points to this. In North America the order of things is reversed; it is the Black-tailed that makes the long migration, and the Marbled Godwit is the stay-at-home. Now, how can we account for this? for it is an accepted fact that all of these well-marked families had a common progenitor. Why, it is the effect of environment, for the more roving species has to find its food according to tide, whilst the other seeks it in the ever-present marsh.

The Turnstone gains its name from the curious way it has of turning over the stones and pebbles along the shore in search of insects, and it bears this name in almost every language, for it is of almost cosmopolitan habitat. They make interesting pets in confinement, and one I had soon came to take his food out of my hand, though he preferred searching for it underneath the pebbles on the floor of the aviary. I gave him his liberty one day on the estuary, and for a long while afterwards could call him up near the boat by my whistle. The specific title *interpres*, some have thought means that Linnæus indicated this bird was a warner or explainer to other birds; but it is a peculiarly silent bird; I think the great naturalist used the word in its broadest sense, that of a broker, or one who obtains his living between two persons or things.

When speaking of these beautiful birds, it seems to me a remarkable thing that two of what I might call our spiritually-sided senses are appealed to by birds more than by any other work in the whole of Creation.

The senses of hearing and of sight are perhaps the most cherished of all man's natural gifts, and these are gratified to an extraordinary degree by a study of ornithology.

Even the most casual observer, as he watches the tiny humming-bird, with hues so bright and sparkling, that make even the lapidary envious, or sees a kingfisher, like a flash, pass over the silvery pool, or in the gathering twilight listens to the dulcet strains of mavis or of merle, must have borne in upon him the truth that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in his philosophy; and it is remarkable that we seldom find combined those wonderful gifts, beauty of plumage and power of song. If a bird has the former, his only notes are a hoarse croak; and if the latter, his plumage is of sombre hue.

When we notice the Shorelark in full nuptial attire by the open sea, one's mind reverts to the month of May, when the hawthorn buds are peeping, when the bluebells carpet our woods and smother the primroses in the hedgerows, when the cuckoo's loud note fills the verdant combes ; then, as we stand on the shimmering sands, with blue sky o'erhead, we may see at the edge of the rippling tide the little flocks of sanderling that have this morning crossed the Channel, with here and there a dunlin, ringed plover, or turnstone in his gay nuptial attire, and perhaps a grey plover with his silvery back and jet-black breast, running nimbly backwards and forwards with the ebb and flow of each wave, whilst out at sea the noisy herring gulls drown the heaven-inspired song which faintly reaches us from far above, and which we know to be the sweet, love-betokened song of the skylark ; whilst ever and anon the laughter-loving shriek of a kestrel denotes the merry gambol of the male bird as he dives playfully at his mate sitting on her nest in the cliff close by.

On the further side of the sand-dunes, on the grassy slopes that run down to the foot of the Leys, a number of Yellow Wagtails are eagerly chasing the flies, whilst the Wheatears jauntily flit from stone to stone.

Here, in a spot that one may almost cover with a tablecloth, we notice a little flock of Whinchats year after year, and this is the only spot within miles where they will be found. A specimen or two may be obtained without any harm being done, for we know that though they are here to-day they will be gone to-morrow. The Peewits gaily pirouetting on winnowing wings over their sitting mates in the marshes, and the little Reed Warblers running up and down the reeds singing as if their very throats would burst with song, all lend a charm that must be whispered rather than spoken, a charm unknown to all but Nature's own.

Coming to our last estuary, and the only one on the north coast of Devon—that at Bideford—we find at Braunton Burrows one of the few breeding-places of the Sheldrake in Devonshire, where it nests in the rabbit-holes.

The Gannets come into our estuaries in stormy weather, and few more interesting sights are there than watching a flock of these birds fishing, plunging perpendicularly with closed wings, as they do from a height of one hundred feet or more, into the shoals of fish beneath, and making the water splash like a miniature torpedo. Should a flock or even one of these noble birds come into view in the midst of our contemplation as we wander along the tor-strewn cliff, then the cliff, the sky, and the sea would all be forgotten, and our attention would be wholly

and irresistibly absorbed by the bird. Even the dismal sand, where the land and sea are equally devoid of interest, save the melancholy interest produced by the bleaching fragments of ships, which remain to mark the spots where they were stranded, and, it may be, their crews enshrouded by the flood : even there the scream of a curlew, the whistle of a sandpiper, or the wail of some sea bird on the wing, will bring you back to animated nature, and your imagination will soon people the dreary waste with subjects of pleasure and admiration. Go where you will, be the scene and season what they may, be the sky serene or be it in storms, there is always a bird to be found, and that bird never fails to be interesting, as well to the unlearned as to the learned. Thus the study of birds is not only one of the best and most certain sources of rational enjoyment, but it is one which leads more directly than any other to the love, and consequently to the study and the knowledge, of all nature, and of nature's Author.

## To the Cuckoo.

CUCKOO, cuckoo, singing mellow,  
Ever when the fields are yellow ;  
Cuckoo, cuckoo, wandering ever,  
Like a wavelet on a river ;  
Breathing on the gentle wind,  
Tones as soft as mothers' kind ;  
Rivalling, with thy simplest rote,  
Birds of richer, rarer note ;  
Something more than fantasy,  
Scarcely a reality ;  
Now an echo, who knows where ?  
Now a flying song in air ;  
Ringing now in solemn dell,  
Nature's holy temple-bell.

—*E. Capern.*

# The Devonshire Regiment and Territorials.

By R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

## I.—THE DEVON TERRITORIALS AND THE ARMADA.

“Stand to it, noble pikemen,  
And look you round about!  
And shoot you right, you bowmen,  
And we will keep them out;  
You musket and calliver men,  
Do you prove true to me,  
And I'll be foremost in the fight,”  
Says brave Lord Willoughby.  
*Ballad of Brave Lord Willoughby (c. 1588).*

THE gallant deeds of the navy in preventing the threatened invasion of England by the great Spanish Armada robbed the land forces of their hope of glory, but it should never be forgotten that, even if the navy had been defeated, a territorial army of a hundred thousand men, well officered and equipped, was ready and anxious to resist the invaders, and we know that the experienced Prince of Parma himself was “very far from confident of the ultimate result.” It is true that the army consisted entirely of volunteers and militiamen, for “the hundred beef-eaters at Court constituted the only permanently existing force in the service of the Government,” but many of them had gained experience in Flanders, France, and Ireland, and for several years the militia had been carefully trained in the use of modern weapons. If the invasion had actually taken place, we might have had the names of the military commanders, Grenville and Raleigh, Gilbert and Fortescue, Courtenay and Dennis, Pollard and Monke, occupying a position in the roll of fame beside those of the famous sea kings of Devon—Drake and Hawkins. The first two, Grenville and Raleigh, had other opportunities of winning undying fame for themselves, but the rest had only the consolation that

“They also serve, who only stand and wait.”

Grenville and Raleigh, to whom was entrusted the general organization of the defence of the two western counties, were kinsmen and friends. Grenville, it will be remembered, was in command of the great expedition of seven ships to Virginia in

1585, which was undertaken at the sole cost of Raleigh, and effected the first English settlement in the United States. As the old chronicler tells us, "for the love he bore unto Sir Walter Raleigh, together with a disposition that he had to attempt honourable actions worthy of honour, he was willing to hazard himself in this voyage." In 1586 Grenville went again with three ships from Bideford, in 1587 Captain John White was sent out with three more ships, and in 1588 another expedition was being fitted out at Bideford when the ships were stopped by order of the Government in order to take their part in "Britain's Salamis." The two kinsmen were both members of the Council of War appointed "to consider the means fittest to be obtained for the defence of the Realm in order to withstand any invasion." As early as March 8th, 1587, Grenville had been appointed by her Majesty "to survey the maritime defences and review the trained bands in Devon and Cornwall," and a few days afterwards the Privy Council sent letters to the Earl of Bath, Lord-Lieutenant of Devon (who resided at Tawstock, near Barnstaple), and the Deputy-Lieutenants of Cornwall (Raleigh himself being Lord-Lieutenant of that County), informing them of the appointment, and stating more fully that Sir Richard was not only to "take a view of the places of descent" in the two counties, but also to "take a view of the trained bands, and of their armour and furniture, and to see them mustered and exercised in his presence, to the end he may be able to bring a true and sound report as of the choice of persons and the sufficiency of their armour, as also of the profit they have made by the exercise of training in the use of the several weapons they are appointed unto, and of such defects as he shall find in persons, furniture or skill, that order may be taken for repairing of the same." On Dec. 7th, 1587, the Privy Council sent a letter to Sir Walter Raleigh "for the government of Cornwall, and also for other necessary services in Devon," and on Dec. 21st Raleigh replied that he had attended the Earl of Bath, and conferred with the Deputy-Lieutenants of Devon for the drawing together of 2000 foot and 200 horse, and he enclosed an estimate for the cost of training for 16 days.

Since the beginning of Elizabeth's reign the Lord-Lieutenant had replaced the Sheriff as the chief military authority in each county. His duty was "to give orders for the raising of beacons," to assess the number of men to be supplied from each hundred and parish, "to appoint captains for the horse and foot," "to consider the dangerous places on the coast, and make the inhabitants put up bulwarks of earth." From the time of Edward I. every parish in England had been bound to keep

ready for use a certain amount of armour, and a certain number of men properly trained to the use of this armour. William Harrison, writing only a few years before the date of the Armada, says: " Certes there is almost no village so poor in England (be it never so small) that hath not sufficient furniture in a readiness to set forth three or four soldiers, as one archer, one gunner, one pike, and a billman at the least."\* The armour was usually kept in the church, and was hence frequently known as " The Church Armour." Every year it had to be taken to the training; and twice a year it had to be viewed by the Constable of the Hundred, and its condition reported to the justices.

I am not aware that there is any map or record of the precise arrangement of beacons for the County of Devon, as there is for Kent, but in the Cottonian Library is preserved " A plott of all the Coast of Cornwall and Devonshire, as they were to be fortified in 1588 against the Landing of any Enemy." According to this map the whole of the south coast was to be provided at frequent intervals with fortifications and troops, but nothing is shown on the north coast between Boscastle and Croyde Bay. There are representations of a continuous fortification from Croyde Bay to Ilfracombe, a small one on Hillsborough, and one on each side of the valleys at Combmartin and Lynmouth. These were apparently to be defended by eight companies of soldiers. Presumably, the unfortified portion of the coast was considered to be sufficiently defended by its own cliffs, although in 1558 the militia of North Devon, under the command of Sir John Chichester, were appointed to defend Hartland, Clovelly, Woolacombe Sands, Ilfracombe, and Combmartin, and " all the creeks and landing-places."

According to the muster rolls made in April, 1588, the land forces of Devon were divided into three Divisions—East, North, and South—and these were again subdivided into companies—the East Division into two, and the North and South into three each. Each Division had about 1216 trained men, 70 horsemen, and 850 untrained men, while the total number of " able men " in the county was 10,000. In Cornwall there were five companies, containing altogether 1500 trained men, 100 horsemen, and 2100 untrained men, out of a total of 7760 " able men." The general command of the Devonshire forces was apparently given to Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham, the Captain of

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\* The following comment on the above speaks for itself: " At a meeting of the Devon Territorial Committee, Earl Fortescue presiding, . . . a return was made of 227 parishes or townships in Devonshire in which not a single Territorial had been raised."—*North Devon Journal*, March 25th, 1909.

the first company of the East Division, while the commander of the Cornish forces was, of course, Sir Richard Grenville himself, who also had a separate company under his charge. The Captains of the North Division were Hugh Fortescue of Filleigh (ancestor of the present Earl Fortescue), Hugh Pollard of King's Nympton (Sheriff of the County), and Anthony Monke of Potheridge (grandfather of the famous Duke of Albemarle); and the captains of the South Division were Sir John Gilbert of Greenway, Richard Champernon of Modbury, and Thomas Fulford of Fulford. With regard to the last two mentioned, it seems probable that they were replaced respectively by Sir Edward Seymour of Torre Abbey, and George Cary of Cockington. This is the George Cary of Prince's "Worthies of Devon," who was afterwards knighted and became in succession Treasurer and Lord Deputy of Ireland. It is interesting to note that Sir John Gilbert's lieutenant was his brother Adrian, who had attempted to re-open the old silver mines at Combmartin. The lieutenants of the North Division were William Stowford, Arthur Gifford, and William Yeo, all members of old county families. The horsemen of the three Divisions were commanded respectively by Roger Courtenay, Lewis Pollard (brother of Hugh), and Gawen Champernon of Dartington.

The companies of the North Division were approximately of equal strength, so we will confine our attention to Captain Hugh Fortescue's. He had altogether 409 trained men, of whom 157 were armed with firearms—134 callivers and 23 muskets—112 with pikes, 90 with bows, and 50 with bills, the remaining 40 being pioneers. There were 134 "horses for carriages," and 45 "naggess for shotte." The former entry apparently refers to baggage horses, and the latter to horses for mounting some of the calliver-men and musketeers, who are grouped together under the name "shotte." These mounted men might be regarded as mounted infantry, for their weapons could not be used on horseback. The horsemen consisted of 50 "light horse," armed with lances, and 17 "petronelles," armed with small carbines which were fired with the stock against the breast. Each company had about 337 lb. of powder, "match," and bullets. The untrained men for the whole North Division numbered 851, of whom 240 were calliver-men, 69 pikemen, 92 bowmen, 450 bill-men, and 120 pioneers, and they had 400 horses and 133 "naggess." At Barnstaple were stored 1200 lb. of powder and 250 lb. of "match"; at Torrington, 600 lb. and 150 lb.; at Bideford, 300 lb. and 60 lb.; and at South Molton, 400 lb. and 100 lb.

We see that there were four distinct types of foot soldiers,

in addition to the pioneers. The musketeer or calliver-man wore a doublet or jacket of soft leather, and, if he could get it, a helmet known as a morion, which was an open iron cap turned up at the edges and peaked in front. The musket was a match-lock, fired by the lighted end of a twisted "match" or cord, prepared with saltpetre, and brought down on the priming by a lever. It was a heavy, clumsy weapon, and, when being fired, was supported upon a forked "rest" stuck into the ground. The musketeer either carried a powder flask, or wore a bandolier or shoulder-belt, on which hung a row of little wooden cases containing each a charge of powder; and at his right side he carried a bag of bullets and a "touch-box," containing lighted tinder. He was also provided with a dagger. The calliver was a lighter form of musket, and was fired from the shoulder without the support of a "rest." The pikeman wore more complete body armour, known as a corselet, comprising breast and back plates with a gorget or collar around the neck and tassels or pieces for protecting the thighs, and a morion for the head. His weapon, the pike, was a plain ash staff from 12 to 18 feet in length (whence the proverb, "Plain as a pike staff"), with a narrow spear-head of iron or steel. He was also armed with a short straight sword. The billman was armed with a sort of halberd, similar to that still carried by the beef-eaters at the Tower of London, consisting of a staff with a blade, hooked like a woodman's bill-hook, and with a spike both at the back and at the top. The bowman or archer needs no description. He was, of course, armed with that famous weapon of the English yeoman, the long-bow, by which the battles of Cressy and Agincourt had been won. These bows were made of yew, and were over six feet in length, and so great was the skill and strength of the archers that the ordinary range was 300 yards. But the days of both the long-bow and the bill were already numbered. The former had long been giving way to the musket and calliver, and the latter was vastly inferior to the pike. On Nov. 28th, 1595, in accordance with an order of the Privy Council, "the Earl of Bath, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Carey [of Clovelly], and Mr. Abbot [of Hartland Abbey], justices, sat at the Guildhall [Barnstaple], where they had called all the constables of the North division to give notice to those that were set to arms to be in readiness, and that the bills should be changed into pikes, and the bows and arrows into muskets and callivers." The pioneers were apparently provided with bills and swords in addition to their spades and pickaxes. "When drawn up in battle order, the billmen took post in the centre, to guard the standard of the company, the pikes stood on each side of them,



then came the bowmen in two halves, flanking the pikemen, and finally the men with callivers or muskets formed up at the two extremes of the line."

We must imagine, then, the different companies waiting for the lighting of the beacons which should signal the approach of the enemy. Five thousand men of Devon and Cornwall were stationed at Plymouth, forming part of the general army for defending the south coast, besides the force of the Stannaries, which Raleigh himself commanded as Lord Warden, and which was composed of the miners, who were not liable to serve in the militia. Portland also was under Raleigh's charge, but this was armed both by fortification and with troops from Dorset and Wiltshire under the command of Raleigh's brother, Carew Raleigh. Two thousand of the Devon troops were detached to form part of the army for guarding the Queen's person, under the command of another Devonian, Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, while the rest of the forces of Devon and Cornwall remained in these counties "for the guard of the coasts." According to his biographers, Raleigh himself, seeing that all danger of an invasion of Devonshire was past, joined the fleet off Portland and took part in the subsequent fighting against the Armada, although his name does not appear in any official account, and he could only have acted as a volunteer. His kinsman, Grenville, was at Stowe on the day of the first fight off Plymouth (21st July—old style), as we see from the following interesting entries in the "Records of Blanchminster's Charity," at Stratton:—

to Harry Juell the 21st of July to runne to Stow with a letter in post  
hast for her majesties service iiijd.

to Richard Juell of Lunston (and 5 others) for there horses to go in post  
to Launceston for Sr. Richard Greinvile to ride to Plimouth when the  
Spaniards were Come before Plimouth, 8d. for every horse iiij s.

Hakluyt has been credited with the statement that Grenville was "personally commanded not to depart out of Cornwall," but I have been unable to trace the reference. At any rate, he must have arrived at Plymouth too late to join the fleet, if he had any such intention, but the object of his journey was more probably to take command of the land forces which were, as we have seen, stationed at that port. At any rate, we may be sure that he, as well as all the other commanders, would, in his own dying words, have done their duty, as they were bound to do, and, if they had had the opportunity, would have fought for their country, Queen, religion, and honour, and left behind them the everlasting fame of valiant and true soldiers.

## II.—A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

Valour of England gaunt and whitening,  
 Far in a South-land brought to bay,  
 Locked in a death-grip all day tight'ning,  
 Waited the end in twilight gray.  
 Battle and storm and the sea-dog's way!  
 Drake from his long rest turn'd again,  
 "Victory lit thy steel with lightning,  
 Devon, O Devon, in wind and rain!"

*Henry Newbolt.*

It is a far cry from Gravelines to Waggon Hill—over 300 years—but, as the above quotation indicates so eloquently, the character of the Devonshire men has not changed in the long interval. Now, as then, they were distinguished by their coolness, their determination, their doggedness, "the sea-dog's way." Now, as then, they were favoured by the elements. Now, as then, they were regarded with special favour by their Queen.

The Devonshire Regiment, under its present name, dates only from 1881, when the 1st and 2nd battalions of the 11th or North Devon Regiment, and the 1st and 2nd Devon Militia, were formed into a new "territorial" regiment, which included also five volunteer battalions. But the 11th has always been "territorial," from the time that it was first raised in 1685 by the Duke of Beaufort among the loyal men of Devon, Somerset, and Dorset. Its first service was in Ireland, where it fought with credit under the personal command of William III. at the battle of the Boyne. In 1703 it was sent abroad to take part in the campaigns of the famous Duke of Marlborough, himself a Devonshire man, and it was engaged in the capture of various fortresses and towns held by the French. It suffered severely with other regiments in the fierce battle of Almanza, 1707. In 1715 it returned to Scotland, and fought at the battle of Dunblane, which practically ended the rebellion of that year, and in 1719, at Glenshiel, it defeated and captured a body of 400 Spaniards who had invaded Scotland on behalf of the Pretender.

The word "Dettingen" on the colours of the regiment records a victory, important in its results, and memorable as being the last battle in which a British monarch was personally engaged. This was in 1743, and two years later the regiment shared in the defeat at Fontenoy. The following year, at Roncoux, it was ordered with another regiment to hold a hollow way against a French force six times as great as their own; they were successful in spite of numerous attacks, and their thinned ranks bore

eloquent testimony to the noble way in which they had carried out their orders. We next find the regiment campaigning in Germany, 1760-3; and in 1793 it was engaged in the Toulon expedition.

During the Peninsular War, 1809-14, under the great Duke of Wellington, it won great distinction, and had the following honours added to its flag: "Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula." In all these victories the 11th played a gallant part; but, perhaps the greatest gallantry was displayed at Salamanca, where it advanced with the 61st at a critical moment, when the fate of the battle was trembling in the balance, and, fighting desperately against artillery, cavalry, and infantry, forced the French to give way. So fierce was the struggle that only 4 officers and 67 men could be mustered at the close of the action, to hear words of praise seldom addressed to an individual regiment.

"One exploit of the regiment towards the close of the war deserves special mention. On the night of 16 Jan., 1814, the British army was lying in front of Bayonne, one of the advanced picquets being composed of 2 officers and 40 men of the Devonshire regiment. In the front of this picquet was a barrack in which was stationed a French out-post, the men of which had piled their arms outside, trusting to the watchfulness of the sentries they had posted. The Captain of the Devonshire regiment resolved to attempt to surprise them, and accordingly sent forward a small party, who cautiously approached the French sentries and effectually quieted them, when the remainder of the picquet dashed forward and secured the arms of the French. After a short resistance the French surrendered, and upwards of 200 prisoners were triumphantly marched into the British lines by the 40 Devonshire men. At the battle of Toulouse, as at Salamanca, the Devonshire Regiment was called upon at a critical moment of the fight, when things were looking black for the British, and again it responded nobly. With the two other corps of their brigade they charged with a terrible shout, and after a short but desperate strife the French turned and fled, and the victory was secured. This was the second time during the war that the regiment had the distinguished honour of sharing the supreme effort which turned the tide of victory, when everything was in confusion in the other parts of the field."

After the Peninsular War the Devonshire Regiment had little fighting to do for more than half a century, but in 1851, when it was serving in Australia, the men proved the truth of their motto, "*Semper Fidelis*," in such a remarkable manner

that the incident is worth recording. It was the time of the gold craze, and it became necessary to send a detachment of troops to keep order at the diggings; but it was prophesied on all sides that the temptations to desert were so great that the detachment would soon vanish. However, the Devons soon showed the stuff of which they were made; they re-established order, and marched back without the loss of a single man.

The next war service was in Afghanistan in 1878-9, where the hardships and privations the regiment sustained in this bleak and rocky country were rewarded by the addition of "Afghanistan" to their colours. From 1890 to 1892 the regiment was in Burma, engaged in dispersing and capturing the numerous bands of Dacoits that over-ran the country on the disbandment of the Burmese army. In 1895 a detachment was sent to the North-West Frontier of India, and in 1896 a detachment was furnished to accompany the expedition to the West Coast of Africa. For the service in Burma, and for that in India a medal with clasp was awarded, and for that in Africa a bronze star. In 1897 the regiment formed part of the celebrated Tirah Field Force, which was engaged in one of the most arduous campaigns ever undertaken by Indian troops against the warlike tribes of the North-West Frontier of India, and was rewarded with the distinction of "Tirah" on its colours.

Both battalions were engaged in the Boer War, and went through it with a reputation for gallantry second to none. The 1st battalion had been summoned from India, and, when war was actually declared, it was stationed at Ladysmith. Its first engagement with the enemy was at Elandslaagte on 21 Oct., 1899. The Boers had taken up a position on a ridge which rose some 800 feet above the plain, and our troops had to climb this height in the face of a very heavy fire. At the moment of the final advance a torrent of rain lashed into the faces of the men, and "amid the hissing of the rain there came the fuller, more menacing whine of the Mauser bullets, and the ridge rattled from end to end with the rifle fire. Men fell fast, but their comrades pressed hotly on. The line of advance was dotted with khaki-clad figures, some still in death, some writhing in their agony." The cool and steady advance of the Devons was much admired, and the gallantry of the troops was rewarded by the complete defeat of the Boers, who lost 450 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, including their leader, Koch.

On 24 Oct. the Devons were again in action at Rietfontein to prevent the Boers from interfering with the march of General Yule's force from Dundee to Ladysmith, and on 30 Oct. they took part in the battle of Ladysmith. Following this, the siege

of that town began, and here for four calendar months the Devons and their comrades resisted every effort of the immensely superior Boer force, suffering much from the scarcity of supplies and the harassing and often deadly shell fire. Horse-flesh was boiled down to make "chevril," eggs cost 4s. each, vegetable marrows 28s., a pot of jam 32s. 6d., tobacco 11s. per oz., and whisky £12 per bottle! One day the Devons had 9 officers killed and wounded by one shell alone.

On 6 Jan., 1900, the Boers made their most determined attack on the defences of Ladysmith—"An onfall so gallantly made and gallantly met that it deserves to rank among the classic fights of British military history." Eighteen heavy guns were trained upon the ridge, 3 miles long, one end of which was called Cæsar's Camp and the other Waggon Hill. At both ends the night attack came as a complete surprise. The outposts were shot or driven in, and the stormers were on the ridge almost as soon as their presence was detected. The line of rocks blazed with the flash of their guns. For hours desperate, and often hand-to-hand, fighting ensued. At four o'clock a huge bank of clouds which had towered upwards unheeded by the struggling men burst suddenly into a terrific thunderstorm, with vivid lightnings and lashing rain and hail. "Up the greasy hillside, foul with mud and with blood, came the Boer reserves, and up the northern slope came our own reserve, the Devon Regiment, fit representatives of that virile county." For 130 yards they had to advance over perfectly flat open ground, fired into at short range from right, left, and front. The fire of the Boers was "like the crackle of a piece of gorse in a blazing fire." All the officers, except the Colonel, were put out of action, and the companies were led by non-commissioned officers. Captain Lafone was wounded and died, Lieuts. Walker and Field were both shot through the head, while Lieut. Masterton, who had volunteered to return across the 130 yards of blazing fire in order to deliver an essential message to the Imperial Light Horse, was severely wounded in both thighs, but crawled on and succeeded in his task before he fell exhausted in the trench, for which brave action he received the V.C. The Devons continued to advance, and swept the Boers before them. The cheers of victory heartened the weary men at Cæsar's Camp to a similar effort, and that position was also cleared. "Wet, cold, weary, and without food for twenty-six hours, the bedraggled Tommies stood yelling and waving, amid the litter of dead and dying." Queen Victoria cabled: "Greatly admire conduct of Devonshire regiment." It was a near thing. Had the ridge fallen, the town must have followed, and history, perhaps, have been

changed. After this defeat, the Boers did not again venture on an attack, but restricted themselves to the daily bombardment.

Meanwhile, the 2nd battalion had arrived in Natal, and with the gallant army under Sir Redvers Buller had been making heroic efforts to get through to the relief of their beleaguered comrades in Ladysmith. It took part in the battle of Colenso on 15 Dec., 1899, and two companies under Colonel Bullock made a vain attempt to save the guns which caused such a terrible loss of life, including that of Lord Roberts' only son, and were finally abandoned to the enemy. Undaunted by this reverse, the Devons shared in the Spion Kop and Vaalkranz operations, and took a leading part in the capture of the hill of Monte Christo on 18 Feb., 1900, which was the first step in the final operations that opened the way to Ladysmith, as it forced the Boers to abandon their position at Colenso.

On 27 Feb. the battle of Pieter's Hill was fought, and the Boers with a loss of some 500 men fled northwards, and the relief of Ladysmith was practically accomplished. On 3 March the relieving force marched through the shell-swept streets between the lines of the emaciated garrison, and the two battalions of Devons met under conditions which can be more easily imagined than described—one exhausted by hunger and privation, the other exhausted by fighting and marching. "The relief of Ladysmith," says Sir Conan Doyle, "stirred the people of the Empire as nothing, save perhaps the subsequent relief of Mafeking, has done during our generation."

Subsequently, the Devons took part in Buller's operations at Laing's Nek and Belfast, and distinguished themselves by the capture of the Mauchberg, a formidable ridge near Lydenburg. Some 300 of them also, under Colonel Bullock, gallantly defended themselves at Honing Spruit for seven hours against a furious attack by De Wet with 700 riflemen and 3 guns.

Sir Conan Doyle speaks of the Devons as "quiet, business-like, and reliable," and Lieut-General W. Kitchener, their commander for many months, says: "I cannot call to mind any single occasion on which the Devons were ever flurried or even hurried. Their imperturbability of temper, even under the most trying conditions, could not be surpassed. They were essentially a 'self-help' corps, and a Devon man was always clean. A more determined crew I never wish to see, and a better regiment to back his orders a General can never hope to have."

### III.—THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION.

#### (A).—THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

*Badge and Motto.*—The Castle of Exeter. "*Semper fidelis.*"

*Battle Honours.*—"Dettingen," "Salamanca," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Afghanistan, 1879-80," "Tirah," "South Africa, 1899-1902," "Defence of Ladysmith," "Relief of Ladysmith."

*Uniform.*—Scarlet, Lincoln green facings.

*Col.*—Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir S. Mostyn, K.C.B.

#### REGULAR AND SPECIAL RESERVE BATTALIONS.

##### 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS (11TH FOOT).

*Lt.-Cols.*—W. T. Bartlett; G. M. Gloster.

*Majors.*—J. O. Travers, D.S.O.; E. G. Williams; L. J. Bols, D.S.O.; H. S. L. Ravenshaw; J. F. Radcliffe; C. S. Warwick; J. P. Law.

*Captains.*—E. C. Wren; C. C. M. Maynard, D.S.O., *bt. maj.*; E. M. Morris, *bt. maj.*; J. E. I. Masterson, *V.C.*, *bt. maj.*; E. D. Young; W. M. Goodwyn; N. Luxmoore; J. D. Ingles; N. Z. Emerson, D.S.O.; T. C. B. Holland; A. J. E. Sunderland; H. B. W. Gardiner; E. J. F. Vaughan; G. H. I. Graham; C. A. Lafone; T. B. Harris; G. N. T. Smyth-Osbourne; E. Hewlett; G. I. Watts; D. H. Blunt; H. R. Gunning; S. T. Hayley; H. I. Storey; B. H. Besly; G. F. Green; W. E. Scafe; J. F. A. Kane; R. J. Milne; C. J. Spencer.

*Adjutants.*—D. H. Blunt, *capt.*; E. D. Young, *capt.*

*Quarter-Masters.*—C. Birch, *hon. maj.*; E. Mumford, *hon. capt.*; G. E. Mitchell, *hon. lt.*

*Headquarters.*—Exeter. *Stations.*—Tidworth and Malta.

##### 3RD BATTALION (1ST DEVON MILITIA).

##### (SPECIAL RESERVE BATTALION.)

*Hon. Col.*—F. H. Mountstevens, C.M.G.

*Lt.-Col.*—D. F. Boles.

*Majors.*—E. G. Williams; C. H. Chichester.

*Captains.*—B. V. Mitford; W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O.; R. F. W. Hill; T. B. Harris; E. Hewlett; C. Granville; G. I. Watts; A. B. Bramwell; H. A. Chichester; H. de L. Sprye.

*Adjutant.*—Capt. W. M. Goodwyn, Devon R.

*Quarter-Master.*—C. Birch, *hon. maj.*

*Headquarters.*—Exeter.

(For 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Battalions, see under "THE DEVON TERRITORIALS—INFANTRY.")

#### (B).—THE DEVON TERRITORIALS.

##### THE DEVON TERRITORIAL FORCE ASSOCIATION.

*President.*—Col. Earl Fortescue, A.D.C., T.D., R. N. Devon Yeo. (*Lord Lieutenant*).

*Military Members.*—Col. J. E. H. Balfour, D.S.O., R. N. Devon Yeo.; Maj. W. E. P. Bastard, Devon Fort. R.E.; Maj. A. S. Browne, D.L., late R.N. Devon Yeo.; Col. Lord Clifford, A.D.C., V.D.; Capt. M. C. Collier, Devon & Corn. Brig. Co., A.S. Corps; Lt.-Col. G. J. Ellicombe, 7 Bn. Devon R.; Lt.-Col. R. W. Fox, 5 Bn. Devon R.; Col. W. N.

Hoare, T.D., R.N. Devon Yeo. ; Lt.-Col. E. B. Jeune, Devon R.G.A. ; Col. C. Marwood Tucker, 4 Bn. Devon R. ; Col. A. F. Seldon, V.D., 6 Bn. Devon R. ; Lt.-Col. G. R. Fitz R. Talbot, 4 Wessex Brig., R.F.A. ; Col. J. R. Thomas, M.D., V.D., A.M.O., Wessex Div.

*Representative Members.*—Col. Earl Fortescue, A.D.C., T.D., R.N. Devon Yeo. (*President*) ; Col. E. S. Walcott, C.B., T.D., 6 Bn. Devon R. ; F. Ward, Esq. ; Col. J. P. Goldsmith, V.D. ; T. Glanfield, Esq. ; E. F. Anthony, Esq. ; E. E. Square, Esq.

*Secretary.*—Col. H. W. Smith-Rewse, C.V.O., 57, High Street, Exeter.

## YEOMANRY.

### ROYAL 1ST DEVON.

*Hon. Col.*—Sir J. Shelley, Bt., T.D.

*Lt.-Col.*—J. E. H. Balfour, D.S.O., *hon. col.*

*Majors.*—A. D. Acland, T.D., *hon. lt.-col.* ; R. Coleridge ; Hon. W. F. D. Smith ; M. R. A. Wyatt-Edgell ; J. G. B. Lethbridge ; R. H. St. Maur.

*Captains.*—H. Goodwyn ; Lord Vivian ; Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes.

*Adjutant.*—Capt. G. H. Watson, 3 D.G.

*Medical Officer.*—Lt. A. C. Bird, R.A.M.C.

*Chaplain.*—Rev. E. J. G. Dupuis, M.A.

*Battle Honours.*—"South Africa, 1900-01."

*Headquarters.*—Exeter.

*Uniform.*—Scarlet, blue facings, scarlet and white plume, scarlet busby-bag.

### ROYAL NORTH DEVON (HUSSARS).

*Hon. Col.*—Col. Earl Fortescue, A.D.C., T.D.

*Lt.-Col.*—W. N. Hoare, T.D., *hon. col.*

*Majors.*—R. A. Sanders ; J. Bayly ; G. H. St. Hill ; Capt. Sir B. R. S. Wrey, Bt., *hon. lt.-col.* ; M. J. Greig.

*Captains.*—E. J. A. Clarke ; J. H. M. Kirkwood ; A. C. Thynne, D.S.O. ; N. Deakin.

*Adjutant.*—Capt. C. L. Wood, 18 Hrs.

*Quarter-Master.*—C. E. Everett, *hon. lt.*

*Medical Officers.*—Maj. J. R. Harper, R.A.M.C. ; Lt. S. R. Gibbs, R.A.M.C.

*Chaplain.*—Rev. A. B. S. Wrey, M.A.

*Battle Honours.*—"South Africa, 1900-01."

*Headquarters.*—Barnstaple.

*Uniform.*—Blue, scarlet facings and busby-bag, scarlet and white plume.

## ROYAL ARTILLERY.

### 4TH WESSEX BRIGADE, ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

*Hon. Col.*—Col. C. H. Spragge, C.B.

*Lt.-Col.*—G. R. Fitz R. Talbot.

*Adjutant.*—Capt. E. W. M. Cuninghame, R. Art.

*Medical Officer.*—Maj. J. H. Harris, R.A.M.C.

*Chaplain.*—Rev. Hon. H. H. Courtenay.

*Headquarters.*—Exeter.

1ST DEVONSHIRE BATTERY, Exeter. *Maj.*—M. H. D. Parsons ;  
*Capt.* E. H. B. Norris.

2ND DEVONSHIRE BATTERY, Paignton. *Maj.*—J. N. Jephson.

3RD DEVONSHIRE BATTERY, Tavistock. *Maj.*—E. R. Phillips.

4TH WESSEX AMMUNITION COLUMN, Exeter. *Capt.*—E. J. Harbottle.



DEVONSHIRE ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

(2 Heavy Batteries and 4 Companies).

*Hon. Col.*—Col. Lord St. Levan, C.V.O., C.B.

*Lt.-Col.*—E. B. Jeune.

*Majors.*—A. Bellamy ; C. W. Blundell.

*Captains.*—J. C. Wing ; H. E. P. Moon, T. D. ; W. Field ; T. Vosper ;

A. O. Ellis ; A. J. P. Scaife.

*Adjutant.*—Lt. R. Arnott, R. Art.

*Medical Officers.*—Surg.-Maj. J. P. S. Ward ; Surg.-Lt. G. D. Kettlewell.

*Chaplains.*—Rev. S. G. Ponsonby, M.A., V.D. ; Rev. J. A. Sidgwick, M.A.

*Headquarters.*—Devonport. Batteries—Ilfracombe and Devonport ; Companies—Devonport and Plymouth.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

DEVONSHIRE FORTRESS ENGINEERS.

*Hon. Col.*—Gen. Sir R. Harrison, G.C.B., C.M.G., *Col. Comdt. R. Eng.*

*Major.*—W. E. P. Bastard.

*Adjutant.*—Lt. C. E. Evans, R. Eng.

*Chaplain.*—Rev. B. R. Airy, M.A.

*Headquarters.*—Plymouth.

WORKS COS., Exeter. *Cpts.*—W. H. Goodman ; J. H. Commin ; H. A. Garrett. *Quarter-Master.*—C. H. Clode, *hon. lt.*

ELECTRIC LIGHTS COS., Plymouth. *Cpts.*—G. Hooper ; S. E. Moon.

WESSEX DIVISIONAL TELEGRAPH CO., Exeter. *Capt.*—E. H. Varwell.

INFANTRY.

4TH BATTALION, DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

*Hon.-Col.*—Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt., C.B., V.D.

*Lt.-Col.*—C. Marwood Tucker.

*Majors.*—H. L. Acland Troyte ; A. Anstey.

*Captains.*—E. C. Nicholletts, V.D., *hon. maj.* ; F. R. S. Cosens ; C. P. Tremlett ; H. Townsend ; L. Pollard ; F. J. Harvey ; W. G. Forward ; W. H. Percy-Hardman ; R. Y. Anderson-Morshead.

*Adjutant.*—Lt. J. R. Cartwright, Devon R.

*Quarter-Master.*—C. H. Deeks, *hon. capt.*

*Medical Officer.*—Capt. O. Eaton, R.A.M.C.

*Chaplains.*—Rev. R. Turner, M.A. ; Rev. R. H. Couchman.

*Battle Honours.*—"South Africa, 1900-01."

*Headquarters.*—Exeter.

*Uniform.*—Green, black facings.

5TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S) BATTALION.

*Hon. Col.*—Col. Rt. Hon. Earl of Mount Edgumbe, G.C.V.O., V.D.

*Lt.-Col.*—R. W. Fox.

*Majors.*—F. K. Windeatt ; J. Griffin, V.D., *hon. lt.-col.* ; E. B. Hawker.

*Captains.*—F. A. Clark ; W. J. T. Carder ; W. E. M. Corbett ; F. J. Davis ; H. S. Phillips ; J. Windeatt ; J. B. Wood ; G. D. Vicary ; R. B. Berry ; J. D. Sparrow ; E. Roseveare ; E. M. Leest ; H. R. C. Butler.

*Adjutant.*—Lt. R. B. Featherstone, Devon R., Capt.

*Quarter-Master.*—E. W. Greenslade, *hon. capt.*

*Medical Officers.*—Surg.-Maj. E. P. A. Mariette, M.B. ; Capt. W. Fitzpatrick, R.A.M.C.

*Chaplain.*—Rev. E. G. Cocks.

*Battle Honours.*—"South Africa, 1900-01."

*Headquarters.*—Plymouth.

*Uniform.*—Scarlet, Lincoln green facings.

#### 6TH BATTALION.

*Hon. Col.*—Col. E. S. Walcott, C.B., T.D.

*Lt.-Col.*—A. F. Seldon, V.D., *hon. col.*

*Major.*—W. H. Speke.

*Captains.*—J. Tucker ; N. S. Manning ; G. W. F. Brown ; B. B. Newcombe, *hon. maj.* ; O. P. Boord ; J. G. Macindoe ; G. G. Pearse.

*Adjutant.*—Lt. P. R. Worrall, Devon R.

*Quarter-Master.*—C. Lock, *hon. capt.*

*Medical Officers.*—Capt. F. W. Kendle, R.A.M.C. ; Lt. W. A. Valentine, R.A.M.C.

*Chaplain.*—Rev. E. C. Atherton, M.A.

*Battle Honours.*—"South Africa, 1900-01."

*Headquarters.*—Barnstaple.

*Uniform.*—Scarlet, Lincoln green facings.

#### 7TH (CYCLIST) BATTALION.

*Lt.-Col.*—Lt.-Col. G. J. Ellicombe.

*Major.*—Maj. G. W. G. Sanders.

*Captains.*—H. S. Hibberd ; G. H. Martin ; C. H. Bird ; A. Goodridge ; W. F. Ball.

*Adjutant.*—Capt. C. J. Spencer, Devon R.

*Quarter-Master.*—A. J. Godwyn, *hon. lt.*

*Medical Officers.*—Lt. T. H. Ward, M.D., R.A.M.C. ; Lt. L. H. Moiser, M.B., R.A.M.C.

*Chaplain.*—Rev. H. F. Tracey.

*Headquarters.*—Exeter.

*Uniform.*—Scarlet, Lincoln green facings.

#### ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

##### DEVON AND CORNWALL BRIGADE CO.

*Captains.*—M. C. Collier ; H. G. Shorto.

*Headquarters.*—Plymouth.

#### ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

##### WESSEX FIELD AMBULANCES.

*Hon. Col.*—Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.

##### 1ST WESSEX.

*Lt.-Col.*—R. Pickard, M.D.

*Captains.*—A. W. F. Sayres ; L. R. Tosswill.

*Transport Officer.*—E. F. Squire, *hon. lt.*

*Quarter-Master.*—J. H. Maunder, *hon. lt.*

*Chaplain.*—Rev. J. H. Prince.

*Headquarters.*—Exeter.

##### 2ND WESSEX.

*Lt.-Col.*—A. B. Soltan, M.D.

*Captain.*—F. C. Whitmore.

*Transport Officer.*—F. J. Miller, *hon. lt.*

*Quarter-Master.*—G. S. Garland, *hon. lt.*

4TH SOUTHERN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

*Lt.-Col.*—C. E. R. Rendle, F.R.C.S., V.D.

*Major.*—H. W. Webber, F.R.C.S.

*Quarter-Master.*—W. H. Scrase, *hon. lt.*

*Headquarters.*—Plymouth.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

ALL HALLOWS' SCHOOL, Honiton. *Lt.*—H. G. Tyler.

BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL, Tiverton. *Capt.*—E. G. Pierce.

BUCKLAND SCHOOL (DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL), West Buckland.

*Capt.*—Rev. E. C. Harries.

EXETER SCHOOL. *Lt.*—A. C. Maples.

KELLY COLLEGE, Tavistock. *Capt.*—A. O. V. Penny.

PLYMOUTH COLLEGE. *Capt.*—C. W. Dodson.

## Devonian Epitaphs.

Selected by C. R. S. PHILP.

AT CREDITON :—

ON EADULPH, BISHOP OF DEVON (*d.* 932).

Christ! bear me witness, that this stone is not

Put here t'adorn a body, that must rot;

But keep a name, that it mayn't be forgot.

Whoso doth pass, stay, read, bewail, I am

What thou must be; was what thou art the same;

Then pray for me, ere you go whence you came.

IN TIVERTON CHURCH :—

On the tomb of EDWARD COURTENAY, third Earl of Devon, commonly called "The blind and good Earl." He died in 1419, and his countess was Maud, daughter of Lord Camoys.

Hoe! hoe! who lies here?

I, the goode Erle of Devonshire;

With Maud, my wife, to mee full dere,

We lyved togeather fyfty-fyve yere.

What wee gave, wee have;

What wee spent, wee had;

What wee left, wee loste.

AT TAVISTOCK :—

ON QUEEN ELIZABETH.

If ever royal virtues ever crown'd a crown,

If ever mildness shin'd in majesty,

If ever honour honoured true renown,

If ever courage dwelt with clemency,

If ever princess put all princes down

For temperance, prowess, prudence, equity,

This! this was she, that in despite of death

Lives still adored, ador'd Elizabeth.

ON SIR FRANCIS DRAKE (*d.* 1596).

Though Rome's religion should in time return,  
Drake, none thy body will ungrave again;  
There is no fear posterity should burn  
Those bones, which free from fire in sea remain.

These lines were upon his corpse when cast out of the ship in which he died, into the sea.

In the "English Hero," as quoted in Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, the following lines are given as the Épitaph of Sir Francis Drake :—

Where Drake first found, there last he lost his name,  
And for a tomb, left nothing but his Fame :  
His Body's buried under some great wave ;  
The Sea, that was his glory, is his Grave.  
On whom an Epitaph none can truly make,  
For who can say, Here lies Sir Francis Drake ?

ON SIR WALTER RALEIGH (*beheaded* 1618).  
(BY HIMSELF.)

Even such is time, which takes in trust  
Our youth and joyes, and all we have,  
And payes us but with age and dust,  
Which in the darke and silent grave,  
When we have wandered all our wayes,  
Shuts up the story of our dayes :  
And from which earth, and grave, and dust,  
The Lord shall raise me up, I trust.

AT EXETER :—

ON THE REV. WILLIAM COTTON, D.D.,  
BISHOP OF EXETER (*d.* 1621).

Whom th' queen from Paul to Peter did remove ;  
Him God with Paul and Peter plac'd above.

AT KENTISBEARE :—

ON THE REV. GEORGE SCOTT (*d.* 1830).

To youth, to age, alike, this Tablet pale  
Tells the brief moral of its tragic tale.  
Art thou a parent ? Reverence this bier,  
The parent's fondest hopes lie buried here.  
Art thou a youth, prepared in life to start,  
With opening talents and a generous heart,  
Fair hopes and flattering prospects all thine own ?  
Lo ! here their end—a monumental stone.  
But let submission tame each sorrowing thought,  
Heaven crown'd its champion ere the fight was fought.

AT EXETER :—

ON SIR JOHN DODDERIDGE (*d.* 1628).

Learning adieu, for Dodderidge is gone  
To fix his earthly to an heavenly throne.  
Rich urn of learned dust ! scarce can be found  
More worthy inshrin'd, within six foot of ground.

IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL :—

TO JOSHUA REYNOLDS

Prince of the Painters of his age,  
and in the splendour and harmony of his colouring,  
bringing forth in turn the varieties of light and shade,  
scarcely second to any of the ancient Masters :  
who, while invested with the highest glories of his art,  
became yet more honourable by suavity of manners,  
and urbanity of life ;  
who found his art languishing and decaying over the earth,  
and revived it by the force of his admirable example,  
illustrated it by rules exquisitely framed,  
and delivered it to the hands of posterity corrected and  
polished.

The friends and guardians of his fame  
placed this statue, in the year of salvation, 1813.

He was born July 16th, 1723.

Died February 23rd, 1792.

AT KING'S TEIGNTON :—

ON RICHARD ADLAM (*d.* 1670).

Richardus Adlam hujus ecclesiae  
Vicarius, obit Feb 10th, 1670. *Apostrophe ad Mortem*  
Damn'd tyrant ! can't profaner blood suffice ?  
Must priests that offer be the sacrifice ?  
Go tell the genii that in Hades lye,  
Thy triumphs o'er this sacred Calvary,  
Till some just Nemesis avenge our cause,  
And force this kill-priest to revere good laws.

AT ASHBURTON CHURCH :—

ON ELIZABETH IRELAND (*d.* 1779).

Here I lie, at the chancel door,  
Here I lie because I'm poor ;  
The farther in, the more you pay ;  
Here lie I as warm as they.

AT TAWTON CHURCH :—

ON ROSE DART (*d.* 1652).

A Rose springing Branch no sooner bloom'd,  
By Death's impartial Dart lyes here intombed.  
Tho' wither'd be the Bud, the stock relies  
On Christ, both sure by Faith and Hope to rise.

IN BARNSTAPLE CHURCH :—

ON GRACE MEDFORD (*d.* 1627).

Scarce seven years old this Grace in glory ends,  
Nature condemns but Grace the change commends ;  
For Gracious Children tho' they die at seven,  
Are heirs apparent to the Court of Heaven.  
Then grudge not nature at so short a Race,  
Tho' short yet sweet, for surely 'twas God's Grace.

## IN ALPHINGTON CHURCHYARD :—

On one STONE who is said to have lived 120 years.

Grand Salem's curse shall never light on thee ;  
For here a stone upon a stone I see.

## AT HIGHGATE :—

ON SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE (*d.* 1834, AGED 61).

(BY HIMSELF.)

Stop, Christian passer-by ; stop, child of God,  
And read, with gentle breast. Beneath this sod  
A poet lies, or that which once seemed he ;  
O, lift a prayer in thought for S. T. C. !  
That he who many a year with toil of breath,  
Found death in life,—may here find life in death ;  
Mercy for praise,—to be forgiven, for fame :  
He asked, and hoped through Christ. Do thou the same.

## IN BARNSTAPLE CHURCH :—

ON JOHN BOYSE (*d.* 1684, AGED 5).

Blest was the prophet in his heavenly shade  
But oh ! how soon did his umbrella fade.  
Like our frail Bodies wch being born of Clay  
Spring in a Night and wither in a Day.

## AT ST. ANDREW'S, PLYMOUTH :—

Here lies the body of James Vernon, Esq., only  
*surviving* son of Admiral Vernon : died 23rd July, 1753.

IN DARTMOUTH CHURCHYARD (*d.* 1714) :—

THOMAS GOLDSMITH,

Commander of the Snap-dragon, a privateer, in the  
reign of Queen Anne. In which vessel he turned  
pyrate, and amassed much riches.

Men that are virtuous fear the Lord,  
And the devil's by his friends adored ;  
And as they merit, get a place  
Amidst the blest, or hellish race ;  
Pray then, ye learned clergy, show  
Where can this brute, Tom Goldsmith, go ;  
Whose life was one continued evil,  
Striving to cheat God, man, and devil.

## IN WEST ALLINGTON CHURCHYARD :—

An avaricious minister receives reprobation in the following, at West Allington Churchyard, Devonshire, in which county it is the custom to pay a fee to the clergyman when a corpse is carried into the church. The youth died of virulent small-pox :—

“ Here lyeth the body of Daniel Jeffery, the son of Michael Jeffery, and Joan his wife. He was buried the 2<sup>d</sup> day of September, 1746, and in ye 18<sup>th</sup> yeare of his age. This youth, When in his sickness lay, did for the Minister send that he would come and with him pray, But he would not attend. But When this young man Buried was the Minister did him admit he should be carried into Church that he might money get. By this you See what man will dwo to geet money if he can Who did Refuse to come and pray By the Foresaid young man.”

IN MARY TAVY CHURCHYARD (*d.* 1721):—

THOMAS HAWKINS.

Here buried some Years before  
His two Wives and Five Children more,  
One Thomas nam'd whose fate was Such  
To lose his Life by Wrestling much  
Which may a Warning be to all  
How they into Such Pastimes fall.  
Elizabeth and William and  
Hannah, and yet Pray understand  
A second nam'd Elizabeth  
All these were taken off by Death  
For which Prepare You Readers all  
We must away When God doth Call.

IN LIDFORD CHURCHYARD:—

Here lies in Horizontal position  
The outside *case of*  
George Routleigh, Watchmaker,  
Whose abilities in that line were an honour  
To his profession:  
Integrity was the *main-spring*,  
and Prudence the *Regulator*  
Of all the *actions* of his life:  
Humane, generous, and liberal,  
His *hand* never *stopped*  
Till he had relieved distress;  
So nicely *regulated* were all his *movements*  
That he never *went wrong*  
Except when *set-a-going*  
By People  
Who did not know  
*His Key*:  
Even then, he was easily  
Set *right* again:  
He had the art of disposing of his *Time*  
So well  
That his *Hours* glided away  
In one continual *round*  
of Pleasure and Delight,  
Till an unlucky *Moment* put a *period* to  
His existence;  
He departed this Life  
November 14, 1802  
*Wound up*,  
In hopes of being taken in *Hand*  
By his *Maker*,  
And of being  
Thoroughly *cleaned, repaired, and set-a-going*  
In the World to come.

# London and Devonian Proverbs.

From Bohn's "Handbook of Proverbs."

## LONDON.

*A London jury; hang half and save half.*

Some affirm this of an Essex, others of a Middlesex, jury; and my charity believes it equally true, that is, equally untrue, of all three. It would fain suggest to credulous people as if Londoners, frequently impannelled on juries, and loaded with multiplicity of matters, aim more at dispatch than justice, and to make quick riddance (though no haste to hang true men), acquit half, and condemn half. Thus they divide themselves in *æquilibrio* between justice and mercy, though it were meet the latter should have the more advantage, etc.

The falseness of this suggestion will appear to such who, by perusing history, do discover the London jurors most conscientious in proceeding *secundum allegata et probata*; always inclining to the merciful side in saving life, when they can find any cause or colour for the same.

*London lick-penny.*

The countryman coming up hither, by his own experience, will easily expound the meaning thereof.

## DEVONIAN.

*First hang and draw,  
Then hear the cause by Lidford Law.*

Lidford is a little and poor (but ancient) corporation in this county, with very large privileges, where a court of Stannaries was formerly kept. This libellous proverb would suggest unto us, as if the townsmen thereof (generally mean persons) were unable to manage their own liberties with necessary discretion, administering preposterous and preproperous justice. In Westcott's *History of Devonshire*, the curious may read some droll verses written on this town.

*A Plymouth cloak.*

That is, a cane or staff; whereof this is the occasion. Many a man of good extraction, coming home from far voyages, may chance to land here, and, being out of sorts, is unable, for the present time and place, to recruit himself with clothes. Here (if not friendly provided) they make the next wood their draper's shop, where a staff cut out serves them for a covering. For we use, when we walk in *cuerpo*, to carry a staff in our hands, but none when in a cloak. When this proverb was introduced, great coats were not worn.



*A London Cockney.*

This nickname is more than four hundred years old ; for when Hugh Bigot added artificial fortifications to his naturally strong castle of Bungay, in Suffolk, he gave out this rhyme, therein vaunting it for impregnable :

Were I in my castle of Bungay,  
Upon the river of Waveney,  
I would ne care for the King of  
Cockney.

Meaning thereby King Henry II., then quietly possessed of London, whilst some others places did resist him ; though afterwards he so humbled this Hugh, that he was fain with large sums of money, and pledges for his loyalty, to redeem this his castle from being razed to the ground. I meet with a double sense of this word Cockney : (1) One coax'd and cocquer'd, made a wanton or nestle-cock, deliberately bred and brought up, so as when grown up, to be able to endure no hardship. (2) One utterly ignorant of country affairs, of husbandry, and housewifery, as there practised. The original thereof, and the tale of the citizen's son, who knew not the language of a cock, but called it neighing, is commonly known.

*To Devonshire or Denshire land.*

That is to pare off the surface or top turf thereof, and to lay it up in heaps and burn it ; which ashes are a marvellous improvement to battle barren land, by reason of the fixed salt which they contain. This course they take with their barren, spongy, heathy land in many counties of England, and call it Denshiring. Land so used will bear two or three good crops of corn, and then must be thrown down again.

# The Early History of Devon as told in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

*With Notes from other Sources Selected by*

R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

## FIRST PERIOD—THE ANGLO-SAXON CONQUEST.

- [545. Constantine, King of Domnonia, reproved by Gildas for murder and adultery.]
577. In this year Cuthwine and Ceawlin [his father, King of Wessex, 560–591] fought against the Britons, and they slew three kings, Commail, Condidan, and Farinmail, at the place which is called Deorham [Dyrham in Gloucestershire], and took three cities from them, Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath. [This important battle finally separated North Wales, or Wales proper, from West Wales or Domnonia. One of the three British kings was probably a successor of Constantine.]
- [601. The King of Domnonia granted the land called Ineswytrin, in Somerset, to the old church of Glastonbury.—BIRCH, *Cartularium Saxonicum*, Nos. 835, 836.]
- [603. At a conference at Aust, in Gloucestershire, between Augustine and seven bishops of the Britons and many learned men, Augustine threatens the Britons that, "if they would not preach the way of life to the English nation, they were likely to find death from the English sword."—BEDE.]
682. In this year Centwine [King of Wessex, 676–685] drove the Brito-Welsh as far as the sea [presumably the Bristol Channel].
- [687. Winfrith, afterwards St. Boniface, the apostle of the Germans, who was born at Crediton in 680, was sent to school at the age of seven to the Saxon monastery at Exeter, under Abbot Wolfhard.]
- [693. The code of laws of Ine, King of Wessex, 688–726, provides for Welsh subjects and even Welsh royal officials.]
- [705. Aldhelm, Abbot of Malmesbury, and in this year made first bishop of Sherborne, wrote a letter "to the most glorious lord of the western kingdom, King Gerontius (Geraint), and to all the priests of God scattered throughout Domnonia," in which he complains that the Welsh priests will not associate with the English.]
710. In this year Ine, and Nunna his kinsman, fought against Geraint, King of the Welsh [i.e., West Welsh].

- [This battle is supposed to have been fought on the Blackdown Hills, near Taunton.]
722. In this year queen Æthelburh destroyed Taunton, which Ine [her husband] had previously built.  
[It is supposed that Taunton had been taken by the enemy, and was recaptured and destroyed by Æthelburh on her husband's behalf.]
733. In this year Æthelbald [King of Mercia, 716-757] captured Somerton [in Somerset].
- [739. 10 April. Æthelheard, King of Wessex, 726-740, grants to Forthhere, Bishop of Sherborne, land at Creedy, in Devon, for building a monastery.—BIRCH, *Cart. Sax.*, No. 1331.]
755. Cynewulf [King of Wessex, 757-786] fought very many battles against the Brito-Welsh, and about thirty-one winters after he had the kingdom, he would expel an atheling who was named Cynehard. This Cynehard was brother of Sigebert [King of Wessex, 756-757]. [After murdering Cynewulf, Cynehard was himself slain by the king's thanes, and was buried at Axminster in 786.]
813. In this year King Egbert [King of Wessex and of All England, 802-839] harried in West Wales from eastward to westward.
823. In this year there was a fight of the Welsh and Devonians at "Gafulford" [usually identified with Camelford].  
[The real date of this battle was apparently August, 825, according to grants of land made by Egbert at "Creodan treow" (probably Crediton).—BIRCH, *Cart. Sax.*, Nos. 389, 390.]

## SECOND PERIOD—THE VIKING RAIDS.

835. In this year a great naval force [of Danes] came to the West Welsh, and they combined together, and warred against Egbert, King of the West Saxons. When he heard that, he went thither with an army, and fought against them at Hingston Down [near Plymouth], and there put to flight both the Welsh and the Danes.
851. In this year the aldorman Ceorl, with the men of Devonshire, fought against the Danes at "Wicganbeorg" [apparently Wigborough, near South Petherton, and not Wembury], and there made great slaughter, and gained the victory.
876. In this year the army [of the Danes] stole away to Wareham [in Dorset], a fortress of the West Saxons; and after that the King [Alfred, 871-900] made peace with the army; and they gave to the king as hostages those who were most honourable in the army, and they then swore oaths to him

on the holy ring, which they before would not do to any nation, that they would speedily depart from his kingdom ; and notwithstanding this, the mounted body stole away from the army by night to Exeter.

877. In this year the army came to Exeter from Wareham ; and the naval force sailed west about ; and then a great storm met them at sea, and there perished a hundred and twenty ships at Swanage. And King Alfred, with his force, rode after the mounted army as far as Exeter, but could not overtake them before they were in the fastness, where they could not be come at. And they there gave him as many hostages as he would have, and swore great oaths, and then held good peace. And then, in the autumn, the army went into the Mercians' land, and divided some of it, and gave some to Ceolwulf [King of Mercia].

878. In this year, at midwinter, after Twelfth night, the army stole itself away to Chippenham, and harried the West Saxons' land, and settled there, and drove away many of the people over sea, and of the remainder the greater portion they harried, and the people submitted to them, save King Alfred, and he, with a little band, withdrew to the woods and moor-fastnesses. And in the same winter [Hubba], the brother of Ingwar and of Halfden, was in Wessex, in Devonshire, with twenty-three ships, and he was there slain, and with him eight hundred and forty men of his force. And there was the standard taken which they call the Raven.

[Asser's account of this battle is as follows : " In the same year the brother of Ingwar and Halfden, with twenty-three ships, after much slaughter of the Christians, came from the country of Demetia (South Wales), where he had wintered, and sailed to Devon, where, with twelve hundred others, he met with a miserable death, being slain while committing his misdeeds, by the King's servants (under Odda, aldormen of Devon), before the castle of " Cynuit " (perhaps Kenwith, near Bideford), into which many of the king's servants, with their followers, had fled for safety. The pagans, seeing that the castle was altogether unprepared and unfortified, except that it had walls in our own fashion (*i.e.*, merely a stockade and ditch), determined not to assault it, because it was impregnable and secure on all sides, except on the eastern, as we ourselves have seen, but they began to blockade it, thinking that those who were inside would soon surrender, either from famine or want of water, for the castle had no spring near it. But the result did not fall out as they expected, for the Christians, before they began to suffer from want, inspired by Heaven,

judging it much better to gain victory or death, attacked the pagans suddenly in the morning, and from the first cut them down in great numbers, slaying also their king, so that few escaped to their ships; and there gained a very large booty, and amongst other things the standard called Raven; for they say that the three sisters of Ingwar and Hubba, daughters of Lodobroc, wove that flag and got it ready in one day. They say, moreover, that in every battle, wherever that flag went before them, if they were to gain the victory a live crow would appear flying on the middle of the flag; but if they were doomed to be defeated, it would hang down motionless, and this was often proved to be so.”]

And the Easter after, Alfred, with a little band, wrought a fortress at Athelney, and from that work warred on the army, with that portion of the men of Somerset that was nearest. Then in the seventh week after Easter he rode . . . to Ethandun, and there fought against all the army, and put it to flight, and rode after it as far as their fort; and there he sat fourteen nights. And then the army gave him important hostages and many oaths that they would leave his kingdom, and also they promised him that their King [Guthrum] would receive baptism; and that they accordingly fulfilled.

891. In this year three Scots came to King Alfred in a boat without any oars [*query* a sailing boat] from Ireland, whence they had stolen away, because they desired, for love of God, to be in a state of pilgrimage, they recked not where. The boat in which they came was wrought of two hides and a half, and they took with them food sufficient for seven nights; and on the seventh night they came to land in Cornwall, and then went straightways to King Alfred. Thus were they named: Dubslane, Macbeth, and Mælinmun.

894. In this year those who dwell with the Northumbrians and with the East Angles gathered some hundred ships and went south about; and some forty ships north about, and besieged a work in Devonshire by the north sea; and those who went south about besieged Exeter. When the King heard that, he turned west towards Exeter with all the force, save a very powerful body of the people eastwards, . . . and when he had arrived there, they went to their ships.

897. On a certain time in this year, there came six ships to the Isle of Wight, and did there much evil, both in Devon and elsewhere on the sea-shore.

901. In this year died Aethelred, who was aldorman of Devon, four weeks before King Alfred.

[Aethelred had married Aethelflaed, Alfred's eldest daughter. The correct date of Alfred's death seems to be 26 Oct., 900. By his will he bequeathed to his elder son, Edward, the land at Stratton in Triggshire, Cornwall ("Strætneat on Triconsire"), and Hartland in Devon ("Heortingtunes"), together with other lands in Somerset and elsewhere, and to his younger son, Aethelweard, lands at the following places in Devon, besides others elsewhere: Axmouth, Branscombe, Cullompton, Tiverton, Milborne (in Silverton), Exminster, Lustleigh ("Sutheswyrthe"), and Lew Trenchard ("Liewtune")—"that is, all that I have among the Welsh race, excepting Triggshire."]

[904. King Edward grants to Asser, Bishop of Sherborne, lands at Wellington, West Buckland, and Bishop's Lydeard, in Somerset, in exchange for the monastery of Plymton, in Devon.—BIRCH, *Cart. Sax.*, No. 610.]

[905. In this year, or thereabouts, the see of Crediton was founded; and three manors in Cornwall (Pawton, Callington, and Lawhitton), were, by a Canterbury Synod, given to Eadulf, the first bishop, in order that from thence he might annually visit the Cornish race, for the purpose of extirpating their errors.]

915. In this year there came a great naval force over hither from the south, from Brittany, and went west about until they arrived in the mouth of the Severn; and they harried on the *North Welsh* [*i.e.*, the people of Wales] everywhere by the sea, where it pleased them. . . . And the King [Edward] had contrived so that his force sat opposite to them on the south side of the mouth of the Severn, west from the Welsh (shore) [*i.e.* Cornwall], as far as the mouth of the Avon east, so that they durst not anywhere attack the land on that side. Then, nevertheless, they stole away by night on two occasions; once to the east of Watchet, and the other time to Porlock. But they were beaten on both occasions, so that few of them got away, save those only who swam out to the ships; and these settled out on the island of Flat Holme [some versions give Steep Holme] until such time as they were quite destitute of food; and many men died of hunger, because they could not obtain any food. They then went to Wales, and then out to Ireland.

926. In this year King Athelstan [924-940] assumed the kingdom of the Northumbrians; and he subjugated all the kings who were in this island: first, Howel King of the West Welsh, and Constantine King of the Scots, and Owen King of Gwent, and Ealdred son of Ealdulf of Bamborough; and

they confirmed the peace with pledge and with oaths, in the place which is called Eamot, on July 12th, and renounced every kind of idolatry ; and after that they departed in peace. [William of Malmesbury says : " He compelled the rulers of the northern Welsh, that is, of the North Britons, [the people of Wales] to meet him at the city of Hereford, and after some opposition to surrender to his power. . . . Departing thence, he turned towards the Western Britons, who are called the Cornwallish. Fiercely attacking, he obliged them to retreat from Exeter, which, till that time, they had inhabited with equal privileges with the English, fixing the boundary of their province on the other side of the river Tamar, as he had appointed the river Wye to the North Britons. This city then, which he had cleansed by purging it of its contaminated race, he fortified with towers and surrounded with a wall of squared stone." Howel apparently became sub-king or viceroy, for he signs Athelstan's charters from 928 to 937 as " regulus " or " sub-regulus." The witenagemot was held at Exeter in 928, and in 930 Athelstan granted land at Sandford to Bishop Eadulf and the family at Crediton.]

[936. The British Bishop Conan recognized by King Athelstan, and nominated by him to the Cornish see at Bodmin, 5 Dec.]

937. In this year King Athelstan and Edmund, his brother, led a force to " Brunanburh," and there fought against Olaf, and, Christ aiding, had the victory ; and they there slew five kings and seven earls.

[The site of this battle has not been identified with certainty, but local tradition fixes it at Axminster, and records that Athelstan gave the church as a perpetual endowment for seven priests to celebrate the obits of the seven earls (nothing is said of the five kings) who were slain and were buried in the church.]

[937. Athelstan grants land at Topsham to St. Peter's Church, Exeter.—BIRCH, *Cart. Sax.*, No. 721.]

[938. Athelstan grants land at Stoke Canon to the " Church of the Monastery of St. Mary at Exeter," at Culmstock and Monkton to " Saints Mary and Peter at the monastery called Exeter," and at Newton St. Petrock to " the Monastery of St. Petroc " at Bodmin.—BIRCH, *Cart. Sax.*, Nos. 721, 723, 724, 725, 726. ]

962. In this year died Aelfgar, the king's kinsman, in Devon.

965. In this year King Edgar took Ælfthryth [Elfrida] for his queen ; she was the daughter of the aldorman Ordgar.

[The stories of her wooing by Aethelwold, and the murder of her step-son, King Edward, are well known.]

977. In this year was the great mote at Kyrtlington, after Easter ; and there died Bishop Sideman, by sudden death, on April 30th. He was bishop of Devonshire, and he desired that his body's resting-place might be at Crediton, at his episcopal see. Then commanded King Edward and Archbishop Dunstan that he should be conveyed to St. Mary's monastery that is at Abingdon ; and so it was done.
981. In this year was " St. Petroces stow " [probably Bodmin, not Padstow] ravaged ; and in the same year great harm was done everywhere by the sea-coast, both in Devonshire and in Wales.
988. In this year Watchet was ravaged, and Goda, the Devon shire thane, slain, and with him great slaughter made.
997. In this year the army went about Devonshire into the mouth of the Severn, and harried there, as well in Cornwall as in North Wales and in Devonshire ; and then landed at Watchet, and there wrought great evil by burning and by man-slaying ; and after that they returned round the Land's End, on to the south side, and wended into the mouth of the Tamar, and then went up until they came to Lidford, and burnt and slew everything they found ; and they burnt Ordulf's monastery at Tavistock, and brought unspeakable booty with them to their ships.
- [Lidford was one of the four boroughs and mint towns in Devonshire, the three others being Exeter, Barnstaple, and Totnes. At the time of the Domesday Survey there were twenty-eight burgesses within the borough and forty-one without. Ordulf was the son of Ordgar, and thus uncle of the King, Aethelred II, 978-1016. He was famed for his gigantic size and enormous strength. The monastery was begun by Ordgar in 961, and completed by Ordulf.]
1001. In this year there was much strife in the land of English through the naval force, and everywhere they harried and burned, so that at a certain time they went forward until they came to Alton, and then came against them the men of Hampshire and fought against them. And then they went thence west until they came to Devonshire, and there came Pallig to meet them, with the ships that he could gather ; because he had fled from King Aethelred, against all the plighted troth that he had given him ; and the king had also well gifted him with lands, and with gold and silver. And then burnt Teignton, and also many other goodly vills which we cannot name ; and afterwards peace was made there with them. And then they went thence to the mouth of the Exe, so that they went up at a certain time until they came to Pinhoe ; and there



were Cola, the King's high reeve, and Eadsige, the King's reeve, opposed to them with the force which they could gather ; and they were there put to flight, and many were there slain, and the Danish had possession of the place of slaughter. And on the morning after, they burnt the vills at Pinhoe and at Clyst, and also many goodly vills which we cannot name ; and then went again east until they came to the Isle of Wight ; and soon after this they were treated with and made peace.

1003. In this year Exeter was taken by storm, through the French count Hugo, whom the lady [Aelfgifu Emma, daughter of Richard, Duke of Normandy, queen of Aethelred II] had appointed her reeve ; and the army then totally ruined the town, and took great booty there.

1013. And thither [to Bath] came the aldorman Aethelmær [of Devon], and the western thanes with him, and they all submitted to Swegen and gave him hostages.

1017. In this year was slain Brihtric, son of Aelfheah, in Devonshire.

### THIRD PERIOD—THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

1047. In this year died Lyfing, the eloquent bishop, on March 23rd ; and he had three bishoprics, one in Devonshire, and one in Cornwall, and one in Worcester. Then Leofric [the King's priest] succeeded to Devonshire and to Cornwall, and Bishop Aldred to Worcester.

1049. While earl Godwine and earl Beorn lay at Pevensey with their ships, there came earl Swegen with guile and prayed earl Beorn [who was his uncle's son] that he would be his companion to the king at Sandwich, saying that he would swear oaths to him, and be faithful to him. Then Beorn fancied that, on account of their kinship, he would not deceive him. He then took three companions with him and they rode to Bosham, as if they would go to Sandwich, where Swegen's ships lay. And they immediately bound him and led him to a ship, and then went to Dartmouth [some versions have Exmouth], and there he caused him to be slain and deeply buried. But his kinsman Harold fetched him thence, and conveyed him to Winchester, and there buried him by King Cnut, his uncle.

[1050. Leofric, after governing the Sees at Crediton and St. German's for four years, was installed 1st Bishop of Exeter by King Edward the Confessor and Edith his queen.]

1051. Then Odda was placed as earl over Devon, and over Somerset, and over Dorset, and over Wales [*i.e.* Cornwall].

1052. In this year earl Harold came from Ireland with [nine] ships to the mouth of the Severn [and landed at Porlock], near

to the boundary of Somerset and Devon, and there ravaged greatly ; and the country people gathered against him, both from Somerset and from Devon, and he put them to flight, and slew there more than thirty good thanes, besides other people, and immediately after he went round the Land's End. [It was perhaps at this time that the nine manors in the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge were " laid waste by Irishmen," as recorded in Domesday Book.]

1053. In this year died Aelfric, Odda's brother, at Deerhurst ; and his body rests at Pershore.

1056. In this year died earl Odda, and his body lies at Pershore ; he was ordained monk before his end, a good man and pure, and very noble ; and he died on Aug. 31st.

1067. In this year the King [William the Conqueror] set a heavy tax on the poor people ; and, nevertheless, caused to be harried all the land that they passed over. And then he went to Devonshire, and besieged the town of Exeter for eighteen days, and there many of his army perished ; but he promised them well, and performed ill. And they surrendered the town because the thanes had deceived them. And in this year Gytha, Harold's mother, went out and the wives of many good men with her, to Flat Holme, and there abode some while ; and so went thence over sea to St. Omer's. And in the same time came one of Harold's sons from Ireland, with a great naval force, into the mouth of the Avon unawares, and immediately harried over all that part.

[*Domesday Book*, 1086, records that 48 houses in Exeter had been laid in ruins since King William had England. According to Professor Freeman this was to make room for the castle, but we find that in Lidford also 40 houses had been laid in ruins, and in Barnstaple 23. The fourth borough, Totnes, was then in possession of Juhel, and does not seem to have suffered in this way.]

1068. After this came Harold's sons from Ireland, at Midsummer, with sixty-four ships, into the mouth of the Taw, and unwarily landed there ; and earl Brian [son of Eudes, count of Brittany] came against them unawares with no small force, and fought against them, and slew there all the best men that were in the fleet ; and the others in a small body fled to the ships. And Harold's sons went back again to Ireland.

1135. In this King's time [Stephen's] all was strife, and evil, and rapine ; for against him soon rose the powerful men who were traitors. The first of all was Baldwin de Redvers, who held Exeter against him ; and the King besieged it, and then Baldwin capitulated.

## Some Recent Devonshire Literature.\*

(Compiled by H. TAPLEY-SOPER, City Librarian, Exeter).

- Bearne's Exeter Year Book. 1910. (Bearne Bros., 1/-).
- Browne, C. G. "Chat about Lymptone Church and Parish."  
(Issued by the Rector of Lymptone in aid of the Church Funds, 6d.)
- Browne, G. F., "Boniface of Crediton, and His Companions."  
(S.P.C.K., 6/-.)
- Chanter, J. F. "Life and Times of Martin Blake, B.D."  
(Lane, 10/6 net.)
- Chick, Elijah. "Tucker's Hall, Exeter." (*Flying Post* Office, Exeter.)
- Collins, J. H. "Observations on the West of England Mining District," 1910. (Published by the author, 21/-.)
- Cox, J. Mercer. "Plympton St. Mary: the Priory, the Church and the Parish." (Roughton, Plympton.)
- Davey's Devon Herd Book. Vol. 33. 1910. (Pollard & Co., 3/-.)
- Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries. Vol. 6. Parts 1, 2, 3, 4.  
(Commin, Exeter, 6/6 per annum.)
- Devon and Cornwall Record Society Transactions. Parts 10 and 11. (One guinea per annum.)
- Devonshire Association Transactions for 1910. (Brendon, Plymouth, 10/6.)
- Exeter Cathedral Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths.  
Trans. and Ed. by W. U. Reynell-Upham and H. Tapley-Soper.  
(Devon and Cornwall Record Society.)
- Exeter Diocesan Finance Year Book. 1910. (Townsend, 1/-.)
- "Franklin, George. Memoir of an Exeter Philanthropist."  
(Privately printed.)
- Harper, C. G. "North Cornish Coast." (Chapman & Hall, 7/6 net.)
- Harper, C. G. "South Cornish Coast." (Chapman & Hall, 7/6 net.)
- Heath, Sidney. "South Devon and Dorset Coast." (Fisher Unwin, 6/-.)
- Home, Beatrice and Gordon. "North Devon, with West Somerset." (Homeland Pocket Books, 2/6 net.)
- King, Arthur Steele. "Branscombe: Its Church and Parish."  
(Southwood & Co., 1/-.) Issued in aid of the Church Restoration Fund.)

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\* Publishers are invited to send to the compiler of this list, copies of new books for notice in future issues of the Year Book.

- Knight, F. A. and L. M. (Knight) Dutton. "Devonshire." (Cambridge County Geographies. Cam. Univ. Press, 1/6 net.)
- Moorman, F. W. "Robert Herrick." (Lane, 16/-.)
- Prideaux, E. K. and G. R. Holt-Shafto. "Bosses and Corbels of Exeter Cathedral." (Commin, 7/6 net.)
- Salmon, A. L. "Cornwall Coast." (Fisher Unwin, 6/- net.)
- Smith, C. Felton. "Records of the Church and Parish of Crediton." (Barnes, Crediton, 6d.)
- Stawell, G. D. "Quantock Family, A: The Stawells of Cothelstone and their Descendants, the Barons Stawell of Somerton, and the Stawells of Devonshire and the County Cork." (Barnicott & Pearce, 42/- net.)
- Stawell, Mrs. Rodolph. "Motor Tours in the West Country." (Hodder & Stoughton, 6/- net.)
- Watkin, Hugh H. "Torre Abbey." (Colonel Carey, Torre Abbey, Torquay, issued in aid of the funds of the Torquay Hospital, 1/-.)

#### PERIODICALS, ETC.

Publications of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society.

Works now in progress:—

- The Feet of Fines for Devon and Cornwall. Hooker's "History of Exeter." The Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths of Exeter Cathedral and the Parishes of St. Pancras, Exeter; Branscombe; Falmouth; Truro; and Ottery St. Mary. (Annual Subscription, one guinea. H. Tapley-Soper, Hon. Secretary, Exeter.)
- "Transactions of the Devonshire Association." (Annual Subscription, 10/6.)
- "Devon Notes and Queries" (Quarterly). (Annual Subscription, 6/6. J. G. Commin, Exeter.)
- "Transactions of the Plymouth Institution and Natural History Society." (Annual Subscription, one guinea.)

The following colleges and schools publish Magazines at irregular intervals:—

*Exeter*: The University College; Exeter School; Hele's School; Mint School.

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*Plymouth*: Plymouth and Mannamead College.

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*Tiverton*: Blundell's School.

*West Buckland*: Devon County School.

## Devonshire Fiction.\*

(Compiled by H. TAPLEY-SOPER, City Librarian, Exeter.)

- Adye, F. "Queen of the Moor."  
Austen, J. "Sense and Sensibility."  
Baker, J. "By the Western Sea." (Lynton and District.)  
Barnes, James. "Drake and his Yeomen." (Juvenile.)  
Batcheler, M. "Six Devonshire Dumplings."  
Blackmore, R. D. "Christowell." "Clara Vaughan." "Lorna Doone" (1685). "Maid of Sker" (George III.). "Perlycross." "Tales from the Telling House."  
Bowdler, H. M. "Pen Tamar; or the History of an Old Maid."  
Braddon, M. E. "The World, the Flesh, and the Devil."  
Bray, Mrs. † "Hartland Forest: a Legend of North Devon."  
Brown, Oliver Madox. "Dwale Bluth." "Yeth-hounds: a Legend of Dartmoor."  
Carr, M. E. "George Goring's Daughters" (Dartmoor.)  
Chanter, G. "Witch of Withyford."  
Chesson, Thos. W. H. "Bell and the Arrow."  
Clarke, Mrs. Henry. "Lad of Devon" (Juvenile).  
Corelli, Marie. "Mighty Atom" (Clovelly). "Treasure of Heaven."  
Corbett, Julian. "For God and Gold" (Juvenile).  
Dawson, W. J. "Story of Hannah."  
De la Pasture, Mrs. H. "Man from America." "Peter's Mother."  
De Lisle, J. "Ghost of an Englishwoman."  
Dickens, Charles. "David Copperfield" (Exeter, Dartmoor, Plymouth).  
Doyle, Sir A. Conan. "Hound of the Baskervilles" (Dartmoor.)  
Drake, Maurice. "Lethbridge of the Moor."  
Eden, C. H. "At Sea with Drake" (Juvenile).  
Fenn, George M. "Cutlass and Cudgel" (Juvenile). "Devon Boys" (Juvenile). "Quicksilver" (Juvenile).  
Fisher, A. O. "Withyford."  
Ford, G. "Larramys." "Postle Farm"  
Fortescue, J. W. "Drummer's Coat" (Juvenile).  
Francillon, R. E. "Ropes of Sand."

\* The compiler will be pleased to receive notes from readers of any novels omitted from this list, which have their scenes laid in Devonshire or which in any way refer to the County.

† The majority of Mrs. Bray's novels contain local references, but unfortunately they are all "out of print."

Francis, M. E. "Manor Farm."

Garvice, Charles.\* "In Wolf's Clothing" (West Devon, Porlock Way, Lundy Island). "Modern Juliet" (Bradworthy Moorland district). "Once in a Life" (Barnstaple and Estuary of the Tor district). "Queen Kate" (Mid-Devon). "Rugged Path" (Bude district).

Gerard, M. "Lieutenant of the King" (Pitt & Bonaparte).

Gissing, G. "Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft" (Exeter).

Gould, S. Baring-. "Court Royal" (Victoria, Kingsbridge). "Dartmoor Idylls." "Eve" (George IV., Morwell on the Tamar). "Furze Bloom" (Dartmoor). "Gaverocks." "Guavas the Tinner" (Elizabeth, Dartmoor). "John Herring" (George IV., Near South Zeal). "Kitty Alone" (Early Victorian. Monks of the Teign. Bishops Teignton). "Margery of Quethir" (Modern, Brentor). "Red Spider." "Royal Georgie" (George IV., Widecombe). "Urith" (James II., Peter Tavy and Lydford). "Winefred" (George III., Smuggling, Axmouth and Seaton).

Grogan, W. E. "Dregs of Wrath" (Courtenay family at the Court of Charles II.).

Hare, C. "Down the Village Street."

Harper, Charles G. "Love in the Harbour." (Teignmouth).

Harris, W. Gregory. "Down along o' We" (West Country Sketches, Stories, and Verses). "Sketches of the West Countree."

Hatton, Joseph. "White King of Manoa."

Hawker, Bessie. "Overlooked."

Henty, G. A. "Under Drake's Flag" (Juvenile).

Hewett, Mrs. "Nummits and Crummits" (Dialect). "Peasant Speech of Devon" (Dialect).

Hitchens, J. "Which Side gave in, and Other Stories."

Hocking, Joseph. "Follow One Gleam" (Cromwellian period). "Man who Rose Again" (Modern.)

Hocking, Silas K. "Who shall Serve?" (Modern, the district between Newton Abbot and Plymtree).

"Homely, Josias" (John Bradford). "Tales of the Moor."

Hooper, J. "Minister's Conversion."

Jane, F. T. "Ever." "Lordship, the Passen, and We."

Kingsley, C. "Two Years Ago" (Clovelly). "Westward Ho!" (Elizabeth).

Kingsley, Henry. "Geoffrey Hamlyn."

Kipling, Rudyard. "Stalky & Co" (Juvenile, Westward Ho!).

Leighton, Robert. "Haunted Ship" (Juvenile).

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\* To enumerate all Mr. Garvice's novels would take more space than we have at our disposal. We can almost say that nearly all his novels have a Devonshire background.

- Lovett, Richard. "Drake and the Dons" (Juvenile).  
"Malet, Lucas." (Mrs. M. St. Leger Harrison). "Wages of Sin" (Clovelly).  
Mallock, W. H. "Heart of Life."  
"Manton, W." (William Cotton). "Bank Manager, and How he was Duped)."  
Meade, L. T. "Palace Beautiful" (Juvenile).  
Melville, G. J. Whyte-. "Katerfelto" (George III., Exmoor).  
Mockler, Geraldine. "Girls of St. Bede's" (Juvenile).  
Mortimer, G. "Tales from the Western Moors."  
Mules, P. H. "George Doggett: a Story of a Devonshire Manor Thirty Years Ago."  
Niven, F. "Island Providence."  
Norway, A. H. "Parson Peter" (18th Century).  
O'Neill, H. C. "Devonshire Idylls." "Told in the Dimples."  
Parr, Mrs. "Dorothy Fox."  
Parr, L. "Loyalty George" (Coast. 18th Century).  
Parr, Olive K. "Voice of the River" (Juvenile).  
Peard, F. M. "Prentice Hugh."  
Phillpotts, Eden. "Affair at the Inn." "American Prisoner." "Children of the Mist." "Down Dartmoor Way." "Farm of the Dagger." "Fun of the Fair." "Good Red Earth." "Haven." "Knock at a Venture." "Mother." "My Devon Year." "Portreeve." "River." "Secret Woman." "Some Every-day Folks." "Sons of the Morning." "Striking Hours." "Thief of Virtue." "Three Brothers." "Virgin in Judgement." "Whirlwind." "Wild Fruit." (Poems, many in dialect.)  
Pinkerton, T. A. "French Prisoner" (Dartmoor).  
"Q" (Sir A. T. Quiller Couch). "Adventures of Harry Revel" (Smuggling).  
Reynolds, Stephen. "Alongshore." "Holy Mountain." "Poor Man's House."  
Rogers, Eva C. "Magic Mist and other Dartmoor Legends."  
Rugg, W. H. J. "Hope Wins: a Devonshire Tale."  
Sharland, E. Cruwys. "Ways and Means in a Devonshire Village" (Juvenile).  
Shorthouse, J. H. "Blanche, Lady Falaise."  
Sinjohn, J. "Man of Devon."  
Smart, H. "Without Love or Licence."  
Speight, T. W. "Galleon of Torbay."  
Stimson, F. J. "King Noanett: a Story of Devon Settlers in Old Virginia and Massachusetts Bay."  
Thackeray, William M. "Pendennis" (Exeter and Ottery St. Mary).

- Thomas, B. "House on the Scar."
- Thornton, W. H. and F. W. Hobbs. "Two Countrymen in Council, Arcadians both."
- Thynne, A. C. "Sir Bevill" (1595-1632).
- Towle, George M. "Drake, the Sea King of Devon" (Juvenile).
- Trevena, J. "Arminel of the West." "Bracken." "Dartmoor House that Jack Built." "Furze the Cruel." "Granite." "Heather." "Pixie in Petticoats." "Tales of Tenements." "Written in Rain."
- Trollope, Anthony. "He knew he was Right" (Exeter).
- Villings, H. "Paulette Dr. Esterne" (Artist).
- Watson, Helen H. "Andrew Goodfellow: a Tale of 1805 (Plymouth)." "Captain's Daughter" (Plymouth). "Love the Intruder" (Lancaster and the Borders of Dartmoor).
- Watson, H. B. Marriott. "Captain Fortune" (Civil War).
- Walling, R. A. J. "Flaunting Moll, and other Stories."
- Willcocks, M. P. "Man of Genius" (Hartland). "Way Up" (Exeter and district). "Widdicombe." "Wingless Victory." "Zack" (Gwendoline Keats). "On Trial." "Tales of Dunstable Weir." "White Cottage."

## Devonshire Learned and Scientific Societies.\*

(Compiled by H. TAPLEY-SOPER, City Librarian, Exeter.)

- Architectural Society of Plymouth. E. C. Adams, Secretary, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.
- Dartmouth Technical and Scientific Society. S. G. Hearn, Hon. Secretary.
- Devon and Exeter Architectural Society (in alliance with the Royal Institute of British Architects). Allan R. Pinn, A.R.I.B.A., Hon. Secretary, 5, Bedford Circus, Exeter, and C. Cheverton, Hon. Secretary Three Towns Branch, 64, Chapel Street, Devonport.
- Devon and Exeter Benevolent Medical Society: E. Down, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Hon. Secretary, Wingfield House, Stoke, Devonport.

\* The compiler requests that alterations of address, and appointment of new officers, should be notified.



- Devon and Exeter Medico-Chirurgical Society. R. V. Solly, M.D.; Secretary, 40, West Southernhay; Exeter.
- Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. Maxwell Adams, Hon. Secretary, c/o Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 9, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
- Devon and Cornwall Record Society. H. Tapley-Soper, F.R.Hist.S., Hon. Secretary and General Editor. Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library, Exeter.
- Devon and Exeter Law Association. T. W. Burch, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Palace Gate, Exeter.
- Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society. Rev. S. M. Nourse, Hon. Secretary, Shute Vicarage, Kilming-ton S.O.
- Exeter Camera Club. A. J. Tucker; Hon. Secretary, Barnfield House, Exeter.
- Exeter Law Library Society. R. Arthur Daw, Hon. Secretary, 8, The Close, Exeter.
- Exeter Literary Society. J. Isaac Pengelly, Hon. Secretary, Barnfield House, Exeter.
- Incorporated Law Society (Plymouth). R. B. Johns and B. H. Whiteford, joint Hon. Secretaries, 5, Princess Square, Plymouth.
- Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom Laboratory. Edgar J. Allen, D.Sc., Hon. Secretary, and Director of the Plymouth Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.
- Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society. Henry Penrose Prance and W. C. Wade, Hon. Secretaries, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.
- Plymouth Medical Society. H. W. Webber, Hon. Secretary. Dr. A. B. Soltau, Hon. Librarian, Athenæum Chambers, Athenæum Lane, Plymouth.
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- Torquay Medical Society. H. K. Lacey; M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Secretary, "Melita," Torquay.
- Torquay Natural History Society. Major E. V. Elwes, Hon. Secretary, Babbacombe Road, Torquay.
- University College Field Club and Natural History Society. Miss Aviolet, Hon. Secretary, University College, Exeter.

## Libraries in Devonshire.

### **Barnstaple.**

Athenæum Library ; 23,500 volumes (large local collection of books and manuscripts, including the Borough Records, the Oliver, Harding, and Incledon MSS., the Doddridge Library, and the Sharland Bequest). Thomas Wainwright, Secretary and Librarian.

### **Bideford.**

Bideford Public Library ; 5,900 volumes. E. B. L. Brayley, Librarian.

### **Clovelly.**

Village Library ; 500 volumes. Mrs. Hamlyn, Hon. Librarian.

### **Devonport.**

Free Public Library, Duke Street ; 24,443 volumes. William D. Rutter, Librarian.

### **Exeter.**

The Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library ; 45,000 volumes and manuscripts (large local collection, including the collections of the late James Davidson, Esq., of Axminster ; P. O. Hutchinson, Esq., of Sidmouth ; Edward Fisher, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., of Newton Abbot ; and J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., of Plympton). H. Tapley-Soper, F.L.A., F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

The Devon and Exeter Institution ; 40,000 volumes. J. Coombes, Librarian.

The Cathedral Library ; 8,000 volumes and many manuscripts. The Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, Librarian.

The City Muniment Room, The Guildhall (collection of manuscript Records). H. Lloyd Parry, B.A., B.Sc., Town Clerk.

The Exeter Law Library ; 4,000 volumes. H. Tapley-Soper, F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

The Medical Library, Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, East Southernhay.

### **Moretonhampstead.**

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### **Newton Abbot.**

Newton Abbot Public Library ; 7,171 volumes. Wm. Madern, F.L.A., Librarian.

**Plymouth.**

Plymouth Public Library ; 82,000 volumes (large local collection). W. H. K. Wright, F.L.A., F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

Plymouth Proprietary and Cottonian Library ; 42,000 volumes. J. L. C. Woodley, Librarian.

Plymouth Institute and Natural History Society ; 6,000 volumes.

**St. Giles-in-the-Wood, Torrington.**

St. Giles' Library ; 300 volumes. S. J. Daniels, Hon. Librarian.

**Tavistock.**

Tavistock Library, Abbey Buildings ; 15,000 volumes. John Quick, Librarian.

**Torquay.**

Torquay Public Library ; 8,000 volumes. Joseph Jones, F.L.A., Librarian.

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South Devon Library, 12, High Street ; 3,000 volumes. Samuel Veasey, Librarian.

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Yealmpton Institute Library ; 450 volumes.

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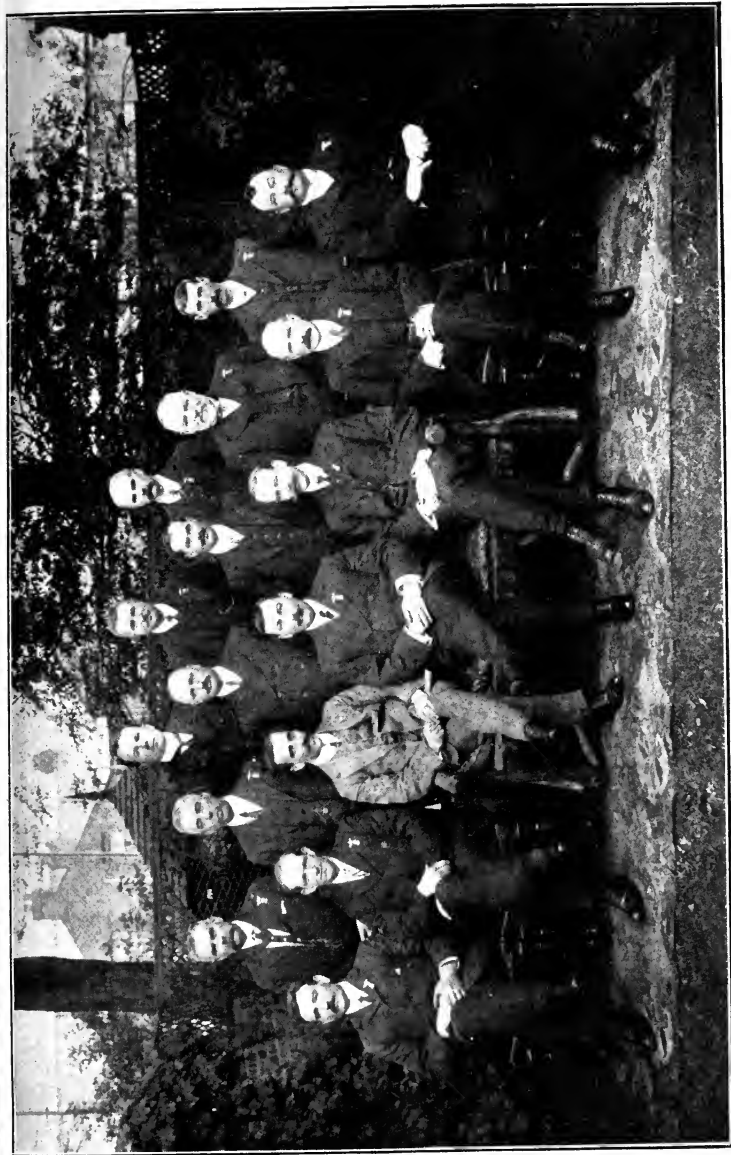
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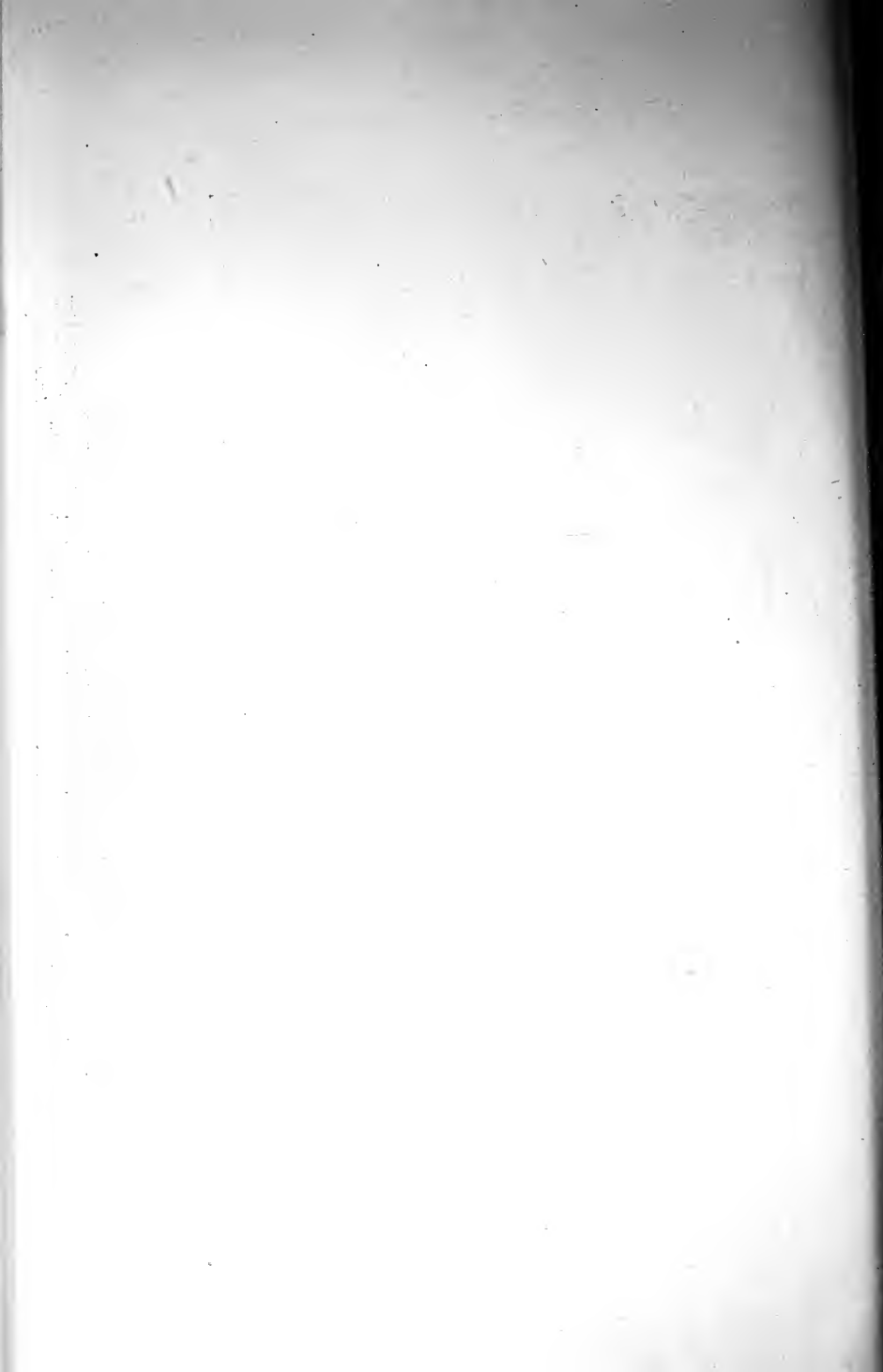
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*Members are earnestly requested to notify alterations of address, and place of association with Devonshire (in cases where this is omitted), to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN W. SHAWYER, 15, HEMINGTON AVENUE, FRIERN BARNET, N.*



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- |                             |                            |                               |                             |                              |   |
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*The Devonian Year Book, 1911.*

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*THE DEVONIAN  
YEAR BOOK 1912*

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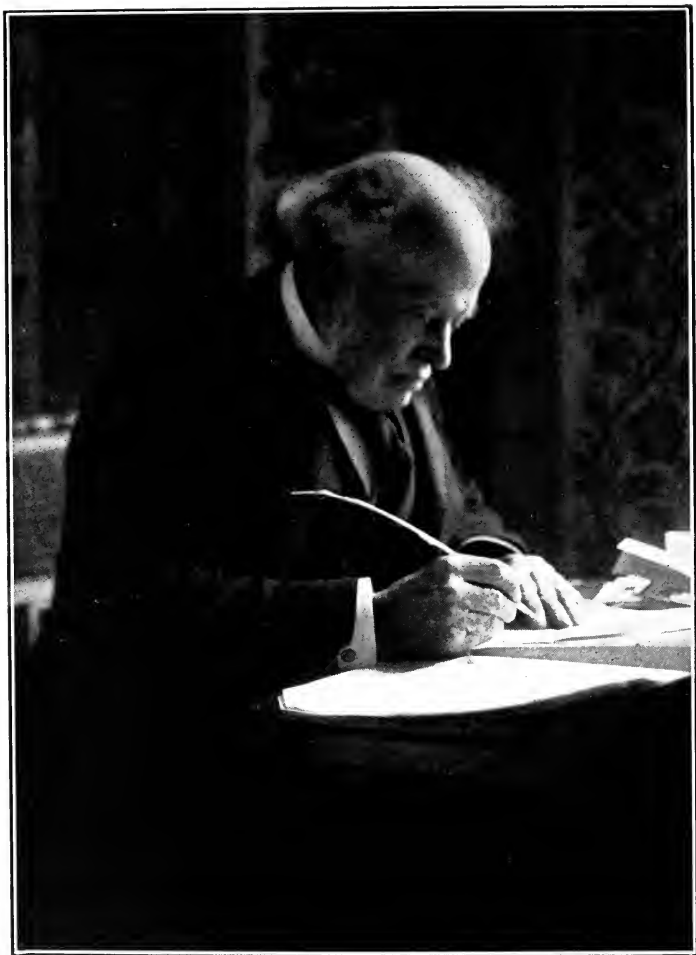


DEVONIAN YEAR BOOK

1912







THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HALSBURY, P.C.  
*(President of the London Devonian Association).*



THE  
Devonian Year Book

FOR THE YEAR

1912

(THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION)

Edited by  
R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

"Drake he was a Devon man,  
An' ruled the Devon seas."

*Henry Newbolt*

London: THE LONDON DEVONIAN ASSOCIATION  
(JOHN W. SHAWYER, Hon. Sec.)

30-32, Broad Street House, E.C.

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1911-12.

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**Year Book Sub-committee :**

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R. PEARSE CHOPE (*Hon. Secretary and Editor*).

## The Year's Work.

It is encouraging to be able to report steady progress during the year, and it is noticeable that the names of several distinguished Devonians appear in our membership list for the first time. A perusal of these pages, and of Colonel Clifford's admirable article in particular, will show that the Committee is alive not only to the ordinary functions of a county society but also to the great possibilities which lie before this Association, representing, as it does, in "the Hub of the Empire," a county so prolific of bygone worthies and so rich in historical traditions.

It is with deep regret that the Association has to record the loss incurred by the death of Lord Northcote, the President of the Association. Born in 1846, he was created a baronet in 1887 and a baron in 1900. He was also G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., and C.B. During his political career he acted as private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury, and to his own father, the Earl of Iddesleigh. He also became in succession Financial Secretary to the War Office, Surveyor-General of Ordnance, and a Charity Commissioner. He was M.P. for Exeter from 1880 to 1899, Governor of Bombay from 1899 to 1903, and Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia from 1903 to 1908. He took an active interest in Freemasonry, and had been Provincial Master of Devonshire Freemasons since 1896. In addition to the distinction which he earned during his life's work in the service of his country and of the empire, he also won a lasting place in the affections of all with whom he was associated, and particularly of his fellow county men both at home and abroad.

The Association is to be congratulated on having secured the veteran, the Right Honourable the Earl of Halsbury, as his successor, and, in view of the effort that is now being made to establish the Association as the rallying point for Devonians throughout the world, the choice could not have fallen on a more typical or more distinguished representative of the county.

We also record with regret the death of Mr. John Liscombe. Born at Sheepstor, he entered the service of the London and South Western Bank in 1868, and during his long and honourable connection with it, he held many responsible positions, including the managership of several of the larger branches of the Bank, ultimately becoming General Manager in 1907, which position he held until ill-health compelled his retirement in the early part of the present year.

The following additions were made to the list of Vice-Presidents of the Association :—The Rt. Hon. Lord Seaton, Canon W. P. Besley, M.A., J. H. M. Kirkwood, Esq., M.P., George Lambert, Esq.

M.P., R. J. Parr, Esq., Sir Wilfrid Peek, Bart., Eden Phillpotts, Esq., G. H. Radford, Esq., M.P., Sir John W. Spear, M.P., Sir William H. White, K.C.B.

It is interesting to note that one of our Vice-Presidents, the Rev. H. R. Gamble, M.A., Rector of Holy Trinity, Chelsea, has been appointed an honorary chaplain to His Majesty the King, and has been nominated as select preacher of Oxford University.

The Association is much indebted to Mr. R. Pearse Chope, to whose ability and untiring energy the excellence of the Year Book is mainly due. The present number will no doubt meet with the same general appreciation among Devonians throughout the world as the previous issues have done, but the question of the cost of the production is a serious one to the Association. The price of the current issue has been increased, and an effort has been made to increase the number of advertisements, but, unless some additional financial assistance is given, it will be impossible to maintain its present high standard.

Several of the London Societies representing local districts, towns, and schools in Devonshire, including the Barumites in London, the Devon County School Old Boys, the Exeter Club, the London Devonian Rugby Club, the Old Exonian Club, the Old Ottregians Society, and the Tivertonian Association, remain affiliated to the Association; but there are one or two others of some importance which are not yet represented.

It will be remembered that, on the occasion of the send-off dinner given by the Association to Captain Scott, who is one of our Vice-Presidents, just prior to his departure in quest of the South Pole, the London Devonian Antarctic Fund was opened, to assist the gallant explorer to complete the amount he then required. This fund now amounts to £207 18 0, having been augmented during the year by the following subscriptions:—

The Loyal Lodge of Industry (421) South Molton ..	£1	5	0
Henry Wippell, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Exeter ..	10	10	0
Interest on Deposit at Bankers ..	3	9	0

The Committee of the British Antarctic Expedition Fund has just made a further appeal for another £15,000 in consequence of extensive damage to the ship caused by the bad weather, and the cost of new stores to replenish those lost on the voyage South. The money at present in their hands will barely suffice for the payment to the end of March, 1912, of the allowances to the wives of officers and men of the expedition. In the course of his remarks to those present at the dinner, Captain Scott stated that appeals had been made in most of the counties, but none in his native county of Devon. Our own fund was the immediate result, and £200 has already been handed over to the main



Committee, but, in view of the further requirements and the renewed appeal, the Committee of the Association would like to give its own members another opportunity of contributing to our fund before closing the list. There is also in the field a Norwegian expedition, whose avowed intention it is to make a dash for the Pole in advance of Captain Scott. Those who met our own explorer must have been impressed, not only with the confidence he felt of success, but also of the sincerity of his desire to provide for the dependants of his companions, who are left at home. Let us not forget that, when the discovery of the North Pole was claimed by our American cousins, it was felt throughout the Empire that Britain should not lag behind in attempting to attain the last great goal of adventurous exploration. Shackleton had only recently returned from "furthest south," and all eyes turned to Captain Scott. Right gallantly he responded: he left his comfortable Admiralty berth, and a thrill of pride ran through the veins of his countrymen. He is in the Polar Region now, and it is for Britishers at home to help him to finish his heroic task. A form is inserted herewith, which, it is hoped, will be filled up and returned to the Hon. Treasurer of the Association, who will gladly acknowledge it.

The Annual General Meeting was held on the 16th of October, when the chair was taken by Colonel E. T. Clifford, in the regrettable absence of Alderman C. Pinkham, who was suddenly called to Devonshire through a family bereavement. The following additions were made to Rule 2, enlarging the objects of the Association:—

(a.) To encourage the spirit of local patriotism, "that righteous and God-given feeling which is the root of all true patriotism, valour, civilization"—the spirit that animated the great Devonian heroes who defeated the Spanish Armada, and laid the foundations of the British Empire.

(b.) To form a central organization in London to promote Devonian interests, and to keep Devonians throughout the world in communication with their fellows at home and abroad.

The Entertainment Committee was responsible for arranging a Bohemian Concert, two Whist Drives, and a Cinderella Dance. At the concert which was held on the 7th of December, the chair was taken by Alderman C. Pinkham. Among the artists were Misses Maude Niner, Edith Cole (Salcombe), Daisy Pullen (Stoke St. Gregory, Somerset), and Miss Smith-Rose (Exeter), and Messrs. T. Gibson (Appledore), Harold Vernon (Plymouth), J. Row (Plymouth), Robert Wright (Devonport), H. Thomas, and Courtney Mayverne.

The Cinderella Dance was not well supported, and, conse-

quently, the Committee decided not to include a dance fixture in the programme for the current season.

Doctor E. A. S. Elliot's lecture on "The Coasts and Forests of Devon and their Birds," was given on the 17th of November. In the absence of Dr. Elliot, it was read by Mr. N. Cole, and a supplementary lecture on "The Scenery of Devonshire" was given by Mr. R. Pearse Chope. In February Mr. Chope also gave us a lecture on "The Historical Basis of Kingsley's *Westward Ho!*" All the lectures were illustrated with excellent lantern slides, and were much appreciated by members and their friends.

The past year is notable for the institution of the first Annual Dinner of the Association, under the chairmanship of Lord Northcote. The Committee had hitherto hesitated to inaugurate a dinner, in the hope that it would have been able to join forces with the Dinner Committee of "Devonians in London." Efforts, however, in that direction have so far met with no further success, and, as such a happy event seemed as far distant as ever, and there was obviously a feeling among the members that a dinner constituted one of the most favourable opportunities for foregatherings of old county friends, the Committee could no longer resist the general demand for such a function. Though it must be regarded as regrettable that two annual Devonian Dinners should be held in London, the experiment of an Association Dinner at a reasonable price was tried, and the successful result of the venture is fully reported on following pages. It is hoped, however, that the efforts of all Devonians in London will be exercised in the direction of unity, and that we may soon congratulate ourselves on having one representative dinner under conditions acceptable to all.

Another departure was the arrangement of the Western Counties Cinderella Dance in the Connaught Rooms, under the joint auspices of the Cornish Society, Somerset Men in London, and this Association. The result was eminently satisfactory, and it is hoped that the experiment will be repeated.

An effort is to be made to organize at least one function annually by the co-operation of all Devonian Societies in London, and it is the intention of our committee to invite representatives of each of the other Societies to attend a meeting to consider the best means for carrying out the idea.

Mr. R. Stewart Barnes, who for a short period rendered the Association excellent service as Hon. Secretary of the Entertainment Committee, resigned his seat on the General Committee during the year, and the vacancy was filled by the re-election of Colonel E. T. Clifford, who had retired prior to his extensive African tour.

## The First Annual Dinner.

THE Association's first annual dinner was held at the Holborn Restaurant on Saturday, March 11th, when the President, the Right Honourable Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B., presided over a company of upwards of two hundred ladies and gentlemen. His lordship was supported by Sir G. W. Kekewich, K.C.B., Mr. J. W. Spear, M.P., Mr. Shirley Benn, M.P., Mr. H. St. Maur, M.P., Mr. J. H. M. Kirkwood, M.P., Mr. G. H. Radford, M.P., Mr. C. Pinkham, Mr. M. B. Snell, Mr. C. Colwill, Mr. A. E. G. Copp, Mr. S. A. Cumming, Mr. H. Davey, Mr. H. T. Easton, Rev. J. L. E. Hooppell, Mr. A. H. Holmes, and Mr. Granville Smith. There were also present Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brodie, Miss A. L. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Burlace, Mr. L. Burlace, Miss W. Burlace, Mr. C. Bowman, Mr. R. S. Barnes, Mr. G. S. Bidgood, Mr. W. F. Beste, Mr. W. Champion, Mrs. C. Colwill, Mrs. A. Chettleburgh, Mr. R. H. Coysh, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. R. P. Chope, Mr. W. Crosbie Coles, Mrs. Cumming, Mr. A. R. Congdon, Miss Churchward, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cann, Mrs. A. Clare, Miss Colman, Mr. J. A. Dixon, Mr. E. S. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Handford, Mrs. Hooppell, Mrs. Hesse, Mr. F. Hockaday, Mr. J. A. Hill, Miss D. Hammick, Miss M. Hammick, Mr. F. E. Harry, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. M. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hickson, Miss Hutchings, Mr. Norman Ingall, Mr. W. Inman and Miss Inman, Mr. F. C. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Jacks, Mr. J. W. Larkworthy, Mr. G. E. Lang, Mr. Cecil J. Lethbridge, Miss K. Lawdry, Mr. A. W. Mutton, Mr. G. Melhuish, Mr. J. W. Mahon, Miss M. Owen, Mr. F. G. Pinn, Mrs. A. T. Pinn, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Perry, Mr. W. V. M. Popham, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Powe, Mr. Parkyn, Mr. N. Quick, Mr. H. Rawle, Mr. Scott Smith, Mr. G. Smith, Miss K. Sexton, Mr. S. Simmons, Mr. W. H. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Southwood, Mr. J. W. Shawyer, Mr. H. B. Squire, Mr. H. Tucker, Mr. W. Thorn and Miss Thorn, Miss Tonkins, Mr. T. Vosper, Mr. H. D. Vellacott, Mr. E. J. S. Veysey, Mr. W. A. Volk, Mr. A. F. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Western, Mr. Woodley, and Mr. J. Yeo. Apologies for absence were received from Earl Fortescue, Earl of Portsmouth, Earl of Devon, Viscount Sidmouth, Sir John Kennaway, Sir Henry Lopes, Sir Frederick Upcott, Sir George Sherston Baker, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Sir F. C. Gould, Sir Bouchier Wrey, Sir Edwin Cornwall, Mr. Justice Bucknill, Mr. F. B. Mildmay, Mr. H. E. Duke, Mr. J. W. Mellor, Dr. Blake Odgers, Dr. A. A. David, Dr. W. H. Cummings, Rev. H. R. Gamble, Mr. J. Coles, and Mr. Astor.

After the loyal toast had been duly honoured, the Chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Devon, our county," said: "In thanking you for your kind welcome to-night I recall with pride and pleasure the fact that this is not the first occasion on which I have had the honour to occupy the chair at a Devonian dinner and of proposing the toast of the evening, 'Prosperity to Devon.' (Hear, hear.) Since I last had the honour I have been in a good many parts of the world, and I can say that, whether I have been in the United States or Canada, India or Australia, I have found everywhere evidence that the men and women of Devon have done themselves and the old county credit, and have filled prominent positions in the life of the territories to which they have migrated. I can also say from own personal experience that, sorry though we must be to lose the stout hearts and fair faces of the Devon lads and lasses, yet there is ample opportunity for them in the new countries which are parts of our great Empire, to do well for themselves and to maintain the credit of the old country. (Applause.) Go where you will in Australia you are met upon every hand with the old familiar names of the city, towns, and rivers of our dear old county; and you cannot go far without coming across Devon men and women who are playing a prominent part in the life of Australia. On more than one occasion I found myself in a new Exeter when in New South Wales, and when I was approached on the subject of a subscription to local objects I could hardly believe I was 11,000 miles away from my old constituency. (Laughter.)

"I am not going to-night to rake out of their honoured graves either William the Conqueror or Henrietta Maria, or even our old and respected friends Queen Elizabeth, Raleigh, and Drake. Let us give them a year off. (Laughter and applause.) They have stood friends of these societies for many and many a long year, and I think we owe them something. Indeed, I may say that it is thanks to the sagacity of the great Tudor Queen and the valour of such Devonians as Drake and Raleigh, that we are able to meet here to-night and enjoy our dinner as a Devonian Society. (Hear, hear.) Neither do I intend to weary you with statistics as to the products and resources of Devonshire—as to how much cream we produce or how many apples we grow, because I do not know, and I don't believe you do. (Laughter.) Neither shall I talk about our green lanes or red earth; nor even discourse on the attractiveness of our picturesque scenery, because the railway companies and hotel proprietors will do that far better than I can do. (Laughter.)

"I think, however, it is very necessary that every opportunity

should be taken to dispel the delusion that the county of Devonshire and its citizens are somewhat easy-going and somewhat slack, and not entirely up to date. I can assure any of our neighbouring counties or any of the counties of the North, that they never were more egregiously mistaken in their lives. (Hear, hear.) I have been figuring it out, and I find that Devon is just 99 years ahead of any other part of the United Kingdom.

"I was reading the other day an account of an election held in 1812 for the borough of Ide. (Laughter.) The borough of Ide is a sort of off-shoot to the city of Exeter, which I know so well, but I must confess it is true that the absurd jealousies of Westminster have denied a representative of Ide the privilege of sitting in Parliament. Nevertheless, I submit that that is Devon's misfortune, not her fault; for the fact that Devon is progressive is clearly proved by the addresses of the three candidates. I invite special attention of one moiety of my audience to the first candidate's address, in which he proclaimed his intention on being elected to secure Letters Patent from the King by which every widow in Ide would be entitled to two husbands, and every fair girl to one lover. (Laughter.) The candidate was apparently a mixture of romance and business, because he pointed out that this would ensure that all the maidens and widows in England would flock to Ide, and consequently everybody having lodgings to let would be able to do so with considerable profit to themselves. (Laughter.) But I do not think the gentleman confined himself to such limited ideas, and I cannot but feel that he foreshadowed the delicate and difficult questions which we have now before us in connection with female suffrage. I am perfectly certain that, if his policy had been adopted at the time, the suffragist and anti-suffragist lionesses would now be lying peacefully down together, dividing the spoil of the male lamb. (Laughter and applause.) The policy of the second candidate was that every voter who did not agree with him should be knocked down and placed in irons upon his father's ship. (Laughter.) Again, did not that foreshadow the fact that Governments, whether Conservative or Liberal, might be called upon in their time to deal with obstruction? Therefore, had his policy been adopted by a far-seeing Government of the day, there would now have been no question of all-night sittings or any forms of political obstruction. (Laughter.) The third candidate's programme was that the ordinary sessions of Parliament should be limited to six weeks. We hear nowadays something of the possible shortening of the sessions of Parliament; but again I say Devonshire, as ever, was in the van in formulating proposals which would

satisfy the most thorough-going reformer of the present day. It will thus be seen that, so far from Devonshire being a reactionary and unprogressive county (Laughter), we are really in a sort of suspended animation, waiting for the rest of the country to catch us up. (Laughter and applause.) Whether they ever will do so I do not know, but I am confident that, whatever great public questions may come before the nation, Devonshire men and Devonshire women will never forget the traditions of their old county. They will give neither a silent voice, a silent vote, nor impotent support to whatever may be for the greatness of our country."

The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Sir George W. Kekewich, K.C.B., responding, said it always gave him great gratification to speak up for Devon, for he was as proud as any man could be of belonging to that great county. (Hear, hear.) He was himself pure Devon without any cross. (Laughter and cheers.) He was proud of the parish from which he came—Exminster—and he was proud of the city close by, the dear old city of Exeter, which he had the pleasure of representing for four years in Parliament. (Hear, hear.) It was very gratifying to be able to meet together irrespective of creed or politics. He contended that the men of Devon were as successful to-day in the army and navy, law, and other professions as they were in the days of old. The Devon men, too, were always courteous, and he recalled with pleasure the fact that he visited 9,500 people in Exeter, and never had a discourteous word from beginning to end. (Hear, hear.) He called on one man, and hoped he would have his vote. The man looked up, and said: 'I've on'y wan question to ax, Be you evangelical?' 'Of course,' I replied, 'ten times over.' 'All right, then,' he says, 'I'll vote vor 'ee.' (Laughter.) There were, however, three great products of Devon, viz., beautiful ladies, beautiful cider, and beautiful cream, and, amid roars of laughter, Sir George admitted he didn't know which he liked best! Then there was the delightful language. This he had learnt to talk before he talked English, and he could talk it yet. (Laughter.) They all loved their county, and they all firmly believed that it was the only county in England that had not a single defect of any kind. (Loud cheers.)

The next toast was "The London Devonian Association," which was proposed by Captain J. H. Morison Kirkwood, M.P. for the Southend Division of Essex. He expressed his indebtedness to the Association for giving a lead to the Division which he had the honour to represent, for the Devonians in Southend had now started an Association on the same lines, in a very

humble way, although they hoped to achieve the same amount of success as had already been achieved by the parent Association. The homing instinct was strongly developed in all Devonians, and those who were, through no desire or fault of their own, in exile from their beloved county, extended its boundaries in their imagination until it included their present abode, and these imaginary boundaries proved just as forcible to the mind as the physical boundaries did to the eye. Wherever a Devonian lived there was a bit of Devon. (Cheers.) It was an excellent thing that they should meet together, imbued with the common sentiment of love for their county, and that they should be able to feel that they were members of a county whose glorious traditions were read in the history of their country, and whose beauty was the theme of poets and painters in all ages. (Cheers.)

Alderman C. Pinkham, J.P., in responding, congratulated the members of Parliament present on looking so well after their all-night sittings in the House. (Laughter.) He reminded the company that the Association was a young one, and that this was their first dinner, but he thought that the representative gathering that evening fully justified its formation. (Hear, hear.) It had been felt by very many Devon men in London that something ought to be done—more than was already being done—to bring Devonians together in this great city. They felt that simply dining together once a year was not enough, and he was glad to say that this had now been proved. (Hear, hear.) He had to inform the company, and especially the ladies, that they had a series of very good dances, and they had also whist drives, concerts, and educational lectures. He would also call their attention to the excellent DEVONIAN YEAR BOOK, which was edited by Mr. Chope, and would be a pass-word for Devonians throughout the world. He thought he could claim that the London Devonian Association had already done good. The members had given no less a sum than £200 to Captain Scott towards the cost of his great Antarctic expedition. (Cheers.) Again, when last December a terrible gale swept over the Devon coast, and two of the Brixham fishing-smacks went down, they raised a sum of £30, which would be gratefully received and faithfully applied on behalf of the widows and orphans. (Loud cheers.) He thought the scope of the organization ought to be enlarged. (Hear, hear.) They ought to have a fund to assist those Devonians who fell by the way. (Hear, hear.) And he implored the members to put their hands into their pockets for the cause. He was sure that such gatherings as the present would be of great advantage to their county. Members had

the opportunity of bringing their children to them, and thus instilling into them that love of the county which they themselves possessed. (Hear, hear.) People might talk about patriotism and loyalty, but the mainspring of this feeling and the strongest link of union were love of the county from which they came. (Loud cheers.)

The duty of proposing the health of the Chairman was undertaken by Mr. J. W. Spear, M.P. He thought he would only be echoing the desire of the entire company if he at once wished Lord Northcote all good things—good health and continued success in life—with true Devonian enthusiasm. (Loud cheers.) Lord Northcote was a member of a family that for sixteen generations had devoted its best efforts to promoting the welfare of Devon, and not only of Devon, but also of the Kingdom and the Empire. (Hear, hear.) They were proud of him as the son of his father, whom Devon men placed in the forefront of Devon worthies, and they were proud of him for the services he had himself rendered to the Empire. His work as Governor of Bombay showed the tact and perseverance that were characteristic of a Devonshire man, and his success as Governor-General of Australia, and the way in which he won the confidence of their brethren across the sea, filled them with pride. (Applause.)

The toast was received with musical honours.

The Chairman, replying, said that the number of letters of apology for non-attendance were much too numerous to read. There was one telegram, however, which they would all like him to read, which was from their senior representative of Devonshire in the House of Lords, Lord Sidmouth. (Applause.) His lordship wired: "Please express my regret for non-attendance owing to infirm health. Wishing prosperity to the Devonian Association." (Applause.) He wished to thank Mr. Spear not only for his very kindly reference to himself, but still more for the reference which he made to the services which his father endeavoured to render to his county and country, which reference touched him very deeply. He could only say there was nothing of which he was more proud than the kindly spirit which Devonshire folk cherished for the memory of his father. He trusted at the end of his career he would be found not unworthy to be the son of such a father. (Hear, hear.) Thanking them for their welcome, his lordship wished the Association success and prosperity. (Applause.)

The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. G. H. Redford, M.P. He congratulated the Association that this, their first dinner, was such a great success. They had started well, and he hoped the dinner was only the precursor of many



equally brilliant and successful functions. They had several visitors that evening, among whom he noticed the Member for Exeter and the Member for Plymouth. Sir George Kekewich had spoken of Exeter as a great city, but he (the speaker) thought Plymouth was a greater one—perhaps because he was a Plymouth man. (Laughter.) At any rate they were all pleased to have the visitors there, and he would not argue about the priority of one city or the other, but would propose the health of the visitors, coupling with the toast the names of Mr. Shirley Benn, M.P., and Mr. H. St. Maur, M.P.

Mr. Shirley Benn, M.P., in reply, said it gave him great pleasure to address the London Devonian Association. Although he could not claim to be a Devonian by birth, still he was one by adoption—by the people of Plymouth. (Loud applause.) He confessed to a great admiration for the county; for Devonshire—the garden of England, so celebrated for its hills and dales and grand moorlands—had done more to make the Empire than any other county in England. (Applause.) Not only were Devonshire people foremost in promoting everything for the well-being of the country, but they were the most courteous people it is possible to find anywhere. He would like to say something of his own experiences in Plymouth. He had never met fairer foes, nor had he met men who, after the election had been fought, were more free to hold out the hand of friendship than the Liberals of Plymouth. (Loud applause.) These county associations were great things for England. Those who promoted them ought to be congratulated, for they unquestionably increased provincial patriotism as opposed to provincialism—that provincial patriotism that led them to look back to the homes of their youth, to their boyhood days, that encouraged a love of locality, and stimulated also the love of country. It was such patriotism as that which was calculated to promote the best interests of the Empire. (Applause.)

Mr. H. St. Maur, M.P., also wished the Association every prosperity. Although, like Mr. Shirley Benn, he was not Devon born, he had received every courtesy from Devonians. A good deal was often said about the respective merits of Exeter and Plymouth. They must remember, however, that Exeter was the capital city. Besides, there was a great difference in the character of the inhabitants, for whereas Plymouth found it necessary to send two representatives to voice its opinions in Parliament, Exeter found it could do capitally with one. (Laughter.) Seriously speaking, these gatherings did much good. For instance, he was exceedingly pleased to meet Mr. Spear. In the House of Commons last Thursday, Mr.

Spear came forward from his side of the House in Parliament and assisted him in a matter which he wanted to see through. He was very much obliged to him for his kindness. The incident showed that the members of Parliament for Devon could, irrespective of politics, do a good deal by combination for the benefit of the county. (Applause.)

Mr. J. W. Shawyer, the honorary secretary of the Association, in proposing a vote of thanks to the artistes, said that he wished particularly to convey the thanks of the Association to Mr. F. C. Southwood, who had very kindly given them the beautiful menu cards. (Cheers.) With regard to the Association, they had already 500 members, which was not bad for two full years' existence, but it was not good enough. The Association had been somewhat late in coming into the field, and certain towns and districts in Devon had not been able to wait for the formation of a County Association, but had formed Associations of their own, which were still going on. It is true that they sent to the committee of the London Devonian Association representatives who gave it very valuable support, but at the same time the County Association wanted more assistance from these sectional bodies. (Cheers.) He appealed to gentlemen who belonged to those other Societies to use their influence to get their members to support the London Devonian Association. They had an excellent committee, who were anxious to make suitable arrangements for social and other gatherings, such as the example they had had that night, and if they could only get the support they ought to have, the London Devonian Association would prosper, and would become one of the best County Associations in London. (Loud applause.)

The musical portion of the programme was certainly a feature of the evening's enjoyment. Mr. W. A. Volk, A.R.A.M., rendered valuable service as hon. musical director and accompanist. Miss Cassie Crang, who has a magnificent voice, sang "Clovelly" exceedingly well, and for her dialect song, "Just 'cos," she was deservedly encored. Mr. Norman Ingall gave a spirited rendering of "Glorious Devon," and later sang "Young Tom o' Devon." Miss Marsden Owen possesses a really fine voice, which was heard to great advantage in "Il Bacio." She also sang "Love was meant to make us glad." Mr. Lyell Johnston sang very finely indeed the Association's song, "Devon to Me!" (set to music by the Association's musical director). As a last item Mr. Norman Ingall and Mr. John Dixon gave an exceedingly good rendering of "Watchman, what of the Night?" The grand piano was kindly lent by Messrs. Ascherberg, Hopwood, and Crew.

# The Brixham Fishing Fleet Disaster.

DURING the fearful gale of December 16th, 1910, in the Bristol Channel, four Brixham smacks—*Eva*, *Speedwell*, *Marjorie*, and *Vigilance*—were totally lost with all hands, and two hands were swept overboard from the smack *Friendship* and drowned. The total loss of life was thus eighteen, of whom ten men were married, leaving to mourn their loss ten widows, and thirty children under fourteen years of age. There were many casualties to other boats belonging to the fleet, the total loss of property being estimated at about £6000. In response to an appeal for help issued by the local Relief Committee, the following contributions were sent through the Hon. Treasurer of the London Devonian Association:—

	£	s.	d.
Lady Anne Marsham .. .. .	5	5	0
J. B. Burlace, Esq. .. .. .	5	0	0
Rowland Ward, Esq. .. .. .	5	0	0
M. A. W. .. .. .	2	2	0
Paymaster, Hon. Sec., and Treasurer Canteen Committee, H.M.S. <i>Talbot</i> , Malta .. .. .	2	0	0
Capt. E. J. Garston .. .. .	1	1	0
"In Memoriam," A. S. .. .. .	1	0	0
G. Y. .. .. .	1	0	0
"A Lady" .. .. .	1	0	0
R. Pearse Chope, Esq. .. .. .	1	0	0
M. N. Jocks, Esq. .. .. .	0	10	6
W. G. Rayner, Esq. .. .. .	0	10	6
N. Meaden, Esq. .. .. .	0	10	6
W. Inman, Esq. .. .. .	0	10	0
G. F. Gubbin, Esq. .. .. .	0	10	0
Sums under 10s. .. .. .	2	17	0

£29 16 6

■ The *Friendship* and her two apprentices were saved by the heroic efforts of Capt. A. S. Gempton and the third hand, Tidmarsh, of the Brixham trawler *Gratitude*, who have both been awarded the silver medal for gallantry. The *Friendship* was on the port tack off Lundy about 3 p.m., when the sea swept Capt. Richard Foster and his mate, Charles Stokes, to a watery grave. The two apprentices, Keatings and Cheadle, managed to hold on, and hour after hour they laboured at the pumps in fear that the smack would founder. At 3 a.m. Capt. Gempton observed the *Friendship* with only a piece of the mizzen sail standing, and he manœuvred his craft close to the derelict. Above the turmoil was heard the cry from the apprentices: "We are sinking—can you save us?" The pleading was immediately

answered by Capt. Gempton: "I'll try my best, with God's help." The third hand, Tidmarsh, volunteered with that alacrity which characterized his skipper. The boat was launched, and each took a lifebuoy. Before entering the boat Capt. Gempton kissed his son Samuel (who was on his first fishing voyage), and said: "Good-bye, you may not see your dad again; I am going to try to save two lives." The *Gratitude* was manœuvred into a windward berth, and the boat dropped down to the *Friendship*, the sea being mountains high at the time. Once the boat was washed right on to the derelict's rail, and twice she nearly filled with water. But the rescuers found no response to their labours. The lads, prostrated through pumping, had abandoned all hope. The stentorian call, "Come on, my sonnies, we are come to save you," aroused them. They replied: "Thank God for that!" They were soon in the boat, and were thankful when they reached the *Gratitude*. With the aid of the *Varuna's* crew, the *Friendship* was then boarded, the pumps set to work, and preparations made to tow her to Brixham, which proved to be a lengthy and difficult task. This was the third occasion on which Skipper Gempton rendered similar service. During the famous blizzard of March, 1891, he saved nine sailors from the perils of the sea, and two or three years ago he gallantly snatched a French trader from drifting ashore in Bigbury Bay, and towed her safe to Brixham harbour.

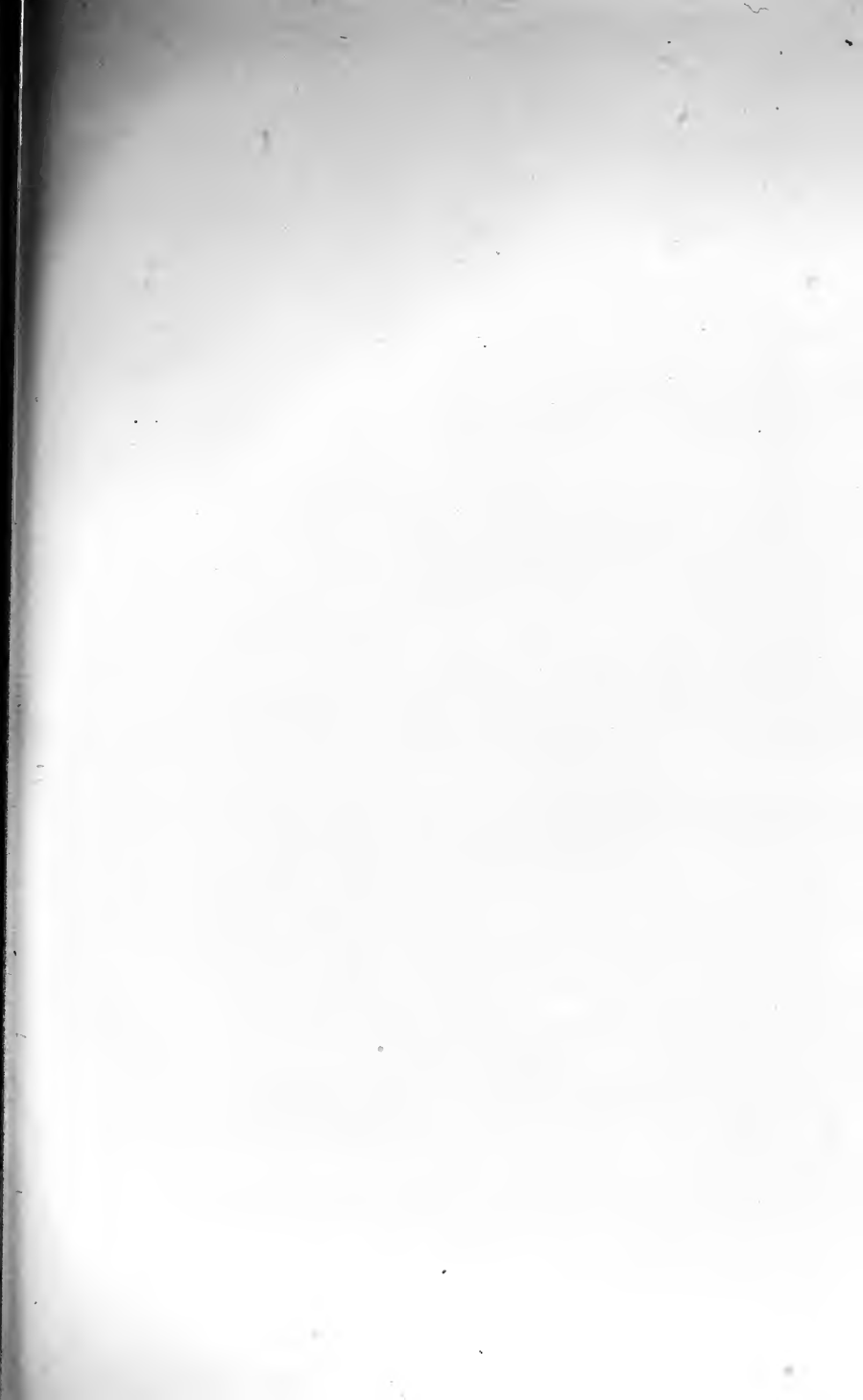
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## The Three Fishers.

THREE fishers went sailing away to the West,  
Away to the West as the sun went down;  
Each thought on the woman who loved him the best,  
And the children stood watching them out of the town;  
For men must work, and women must weep,  
And there's little to earn, and many to keep,  
Though the harbour bar be moaning.

Three corpses lay out on the shining sands  
In the morning gleam as the tide went down,  
And the women are weeping and wringing their hands  
For those who will never come home to the town;  
For men must work, and women must weep,  
And the sooner it's over, the sooner to sleep;  
And good-bye to the bar and its moaning.

Charles Kingsley.





DRAKE'S DRUM.

*From "The Family and Heirs of Sir Francis Drake," by permission of  
Lady Elliott-Drake and Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.*

## Drake's Drum.

DRAKE he's in his hammock an' a thousand mile away,  
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?),  
Slung atween the round shot in Nombre Dios Bay,  
An' dreamin' all the time o' Plymouth Hoe.  
Yarnder lumes the Island, yarnder lie the ships,  
Wi' sailor lads a dancin' heel-an'-toe,  
An' the shore-lights flashin', an' the night-tide dashin',  
He sees et all so plainly as he saw et long ago.

Drake he was a Devon man, an' ruled the Devon seas,  
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?),  
Rovin' tho' his death fell, he went wi' heart at ease,  
An' dreamin' all the time o' Plymouth Hoe.  
"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,  
Strike et when your powder's runnin' low;  
If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' Heaven,  
An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them  
long ago."

Drake he's in his hammock till the great Armadas come,  
(Capten, art tha sleepin' there below?),  
Slung atween the round shot, listenin' for the drum,  
An' dreamin' all the time o' Plymouth Hoe.  
Call him on the deep sea, call him up the Sound,  
Call him when ye sail to meet the foe;  
Where the old trade's plyin' an' the old flag flyin',  
They shall find him ware an' wakin', as they found him  
long ago!

*Henry Newbolt.*

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The words of this poem are given by kind permission of Mr. Newbolt. There are two excellent musical settings, one by Sir C. V. Stanford, in his "Songs of the Sea," and the other by Mr. W. H. Hedgcock. The poem is, also, most effective as a recitation.—[EDITOR.]

# The Federation of Devonian Associations.

A New Departure for 1912.

By COLONEL E. T. CLIFFORD, V.D.

*Chairman of the London Devonian Association.*

WHEN the Annual Meeting of the London Devonian Association was held in October last, a new note was struck which will, I trust, wake an echo in every Devonian heart. On that occasion I, as chairman, voiced the feelings of the Committee in calling upon all members to enlarge the area of their influence, by extending the objects of the Association and thus forming a central organization in London, not to supplant, but to second the efforts of, the Devonian Associations which have arisen in every English-speaking community throughout the world, to bring Devonians into touch with one another and so to foster the spirit of local patriotism which is the root, first of national, and afterwards of imperial feeling, that Devonians ever as of yore may be in the vanguard of Empire-builders. The conviction that something must at once be done to focus these rays of enthusiasm had already been entertained by several of the Devonian Associations, not only in London but also in other parts of the United Kingdom; and the same view was greatly strengthened by what I reported I had with astonishment and pleasure witnessed in the course of my recent visits to various parts of Africa—notably in Cape Colony, at Johannesburg, at Bulawayo, and at Cairo. Nor is there the slightest reason to doubt that numerous groups of Devonians in various parts of America would most heartily welcome, and in every way aid in promoting, so timely and inspiring a movement as that which we now advocate.

Men of Devon! link your hands  
Across the seas, across the lands.

The conception is a noble one, and the Council which was formed at the last meeting of the Association to carry it into effect, will surely rise to the occasion, and lay deep and strong the foundations of this, the first and great original Federation of County Local Associations. Englishmen already regard the growth and ramifications of Devon Associations with friendly admiration and almost with envy. Only the other day a well-



known peer, whilst deploring in the case of his own, a northern county, a certain lack of local pride and county enthusiasm, pointed the contrast by referring first and foremost to "Glorious Devon," with her roll of worthies, and her records of achievements, as a very model and prototype of what a united county might be.

For the nucleus of such a federation as is contemplated, no other spot so central as London can be found. As all roads led to Rome, so nowadays do every travelling route and cable converge on the metropolis alike of Great and of Greater Britain. And this forms the reason why the London Devonian Association may most fittingly and conveniently become the basis for the new departure. Its objects need only to be widened; instead of "London and district," we should read "in every clime and every land": it would benefit groups of Devonians precisely as the existing Associations benefit individual Devonians.

Associations might become affiliated to the Federation, and any Devonian who might find it impracticable to join a local group would find in it a body to which he might become attached. Again, the *Devonian Year Book*, so ably edited by our Deputy-Chairman, Mr. R. Pearse Chope, and now in its third year of publication, would then be appreciated at its true value, as a strong bond of union and a record of all Devonian interests in every quarter.

But behind the measures which I have just sketched in outline, above and beyond the particular means I have suggested in order to accomplish the noble end we have in view, there is the plan by which I hope and trust we may keep alive, or rouse if dormant, that patriotic fire with which each true Devonian heart is ever warm. Here too I find an admirable lead given on the occasion to which I have already referred, and on which it was sought to foster "the spirit that animated the great Devonian heroes who defeated the Spanish Armada and laid the foundations of the British Empire."

How best to fan the embers into flame had long been the anxious care of Devonian friends in council, and we were not slow to see that by far the best way, and indeed the only simple, because easily practicable, plan would be to bring about the celebration of an Anniversary on which every Devonian Society throughout the world should meet, commemorating Armada Day, even as we all honour Trafalgar Day, and glorifying Drake just as we all extol Nelson. In one aspect indeed the defeat of the Spanish Armada was even more significant than the victory of Trafalgar: the latter ended no war, though it destroyed a fleet—the French army with wonderful enthusiasm went on from

strength to strength for many a year. But the failure of the Great Armada ended a world movement—the expansion and domination of the Holy Empire: the tree still stood, but its leaves were seared and its trunk was sapless.

The hero of the counter-movement was, of course, Drake; but Drake was more than a hero of an occasion: for twenty years he had been preparing the way. He was indeed the life and soul of the Navy which, with Raleigh's support in council, turned gloomy fears and mortal forebodings into rejoicing and triumph. He it was who cleared the ground for the upbuilding of the grandest empire that the world has seen. To the formation of that empire other eras had and have contributed by feats of arms and deeds of peace; but none so signally, on sea at least, as the Devonian heroes of the Elizabethan age, and amongst these Drake stands pre-eminent, uniting sublime audacity and Titanic energy with the keen foresight of the statesman and the inspiration of the prophet. He revolutionized naval strategy. Against the floating fortresses, the glorified pontoons of the day, he brought mobile squadrons, able by sheer pace to outmanœuvre, and by gunnery to cripple and even to sink them—and yet to bear off so quietly as to elude their fire.

Of the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World" one only, that in which Drake played the leading part, was exclusively a sea campaign; and of the three great admirals whose triumphs are our country's chiefest pride, one only set himself to save England almost in spite of herself. Blake had behind him the tremendous force of a Cromwell; Nelson, the support of a powerful monarchy: Drake in one kind of moral courage stands quite alone and need fear no rivalry—the power of undaunted action towards an end which all the world beside could not but regard as chimerical, the destruction of the huge over-seas empire which was under Spanish domination.

But with mere destructiveness Drake was by no means content; he was no common-place freebooter or privateer, but was both practical and religious. He saw looming on the horizon "potentialities beyond the dreams of avarice," visions of a "sea-united Empire" whereof his beloved isle should be the home- and mother-land. He held an intermediate place between Hawkins, the prince of privateers, and Raleigh, whose influence prevailed on a wavering monarch and a fickle court to adopt "sea defence" in place of the outworn scheme of land defence. How history repeats itself! Drake's experience, which had been gained in years of "hair-breadth scapes" as a ship-boy, ship-mate, ship-master, inspired him with the feeling amounting to conviction, that the colossal empire of Spain across the seas was but an



SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

*From the Painting at Buckland Abbey attributed to Abram Janssens.*



ill-compacted fabric, whose overlord was—as Bismarck said of the third Napoleon—“a mass of misunderstood incapacity.” What Spain with consummate ease had won from unwarlike tribesmen of the golden West might be no less easily wrested from her feeble grasp.

With a fleet of one hundred tons in all, and crews of seventy-three men, he captured two of the greatest strongholds held by Spanish arms in America. At a later date, under royal patronage, he circumnavigated the globe—the first of a long line of Englishmen to bear the flag of England round the world. Knighted by his queen, he won at the hands of Philip the high distinction of having the price of £40,000 set upon his head. That head would have been “good cheap” at a *million*, for within a few years the Bank of Seville had to close its doors, and the credit of the one-time richest potentate on earth was so shaken that King Philip failed to raise a loan of a paltry half a million ducats! Soon in command of a squadron as Admiral of the fleet, he was commissioned to destroy every Division of the Spanish fleet then fitting at her various arsenals. Yet even then, such was the prestige of the might of Spain, his orders were revoked, and had he not anticipated his recall by promptly sailing out from Plymouth, never would he, in all likelihood, have been able within a few weeks to boast that he had “singed the king’s beard in Cadiz harbour.” There twelve thousand tons of shipping were burnt or sunk; and this raid was followed by swooping attacks on the foemen’s ships in every port. So terrified did they become, that, when at length their huge fleet set sail, no longer did they hope to land on our coasts, but merely aimed at convoying from Dutch shores a flotilla of transport barges. In this aim also they failed. How, by a rapid succession of staggering blows, Drake and his compeers shattered the Great Armada, let history’s pages bear witness. No Devonian needs to study them afresh.

If, then, our new-formed Devonian Federation seeks, as I feel it must seek, some outward and visible sign of our heart-felt union, we must call up from our glorious past some heroic form bearing aloft, as on a banner, a noble and inspiring blazon. And if ever men were justified in singling out one of their fellows for a hero, and indulging in a sane hero-worship, those men are Devonians, and their hero is Sir Francis Drake, in whose person we may find united a watchword—“The Sea-United Empire of Greater Britain,” an Anniversary—Armada Day, and a hero—Drake.

I yield to no man in admiration of Nelson, whose genius in naval strategy was equalled only by his magnificent bravery and

unsullied patriotism. Nelson and Trafalgar are indissolubly blended in our memories. Yet Trafalgar did but cement an Empire, which, though it extended, it did not found. I revere Blake, the pure-hearted warrior from Somerset, whose brief sea career taught Europe that fleets could control kingdoms; who made France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Holland bow before England, and whose cannon awakened the echoes of the Baltic and the Mediterranean Seas, of Algiers and Teneriffe, of Newfoundland and Jamaica. Both these heroes were accredited agents of a great power. But with Tennyson we must think of Drake as a divinely gifted "man, whose life in low estate began, who breaks his birth's invidious bar . . . who makes his force by merit known, and lives to shape the whisper of the throne."

Some day I hope to see a public memorial to our hero, raised up in London, as already at Plymouth; a statue at whose feet we loyal Devonians in meetings assembled might on Armada Day lay our tribute of laurel wreaths. Meanwhile I may perhaps propose that we should, amongst our first endeavours, secure as fitting emblems to deck our Federation rooms, twin busts—the one, of our Sailor-King: the other, of the hero Drake.

A song, too, we might adopt as a vocal symbol of our harmonious union, to be sung on Armada Day—"Drake's Drum," by Henry Newbolt. To ensure that every Devonian group may know where to find both words and music, each copy of the *Devonian Year Book* should contain them.

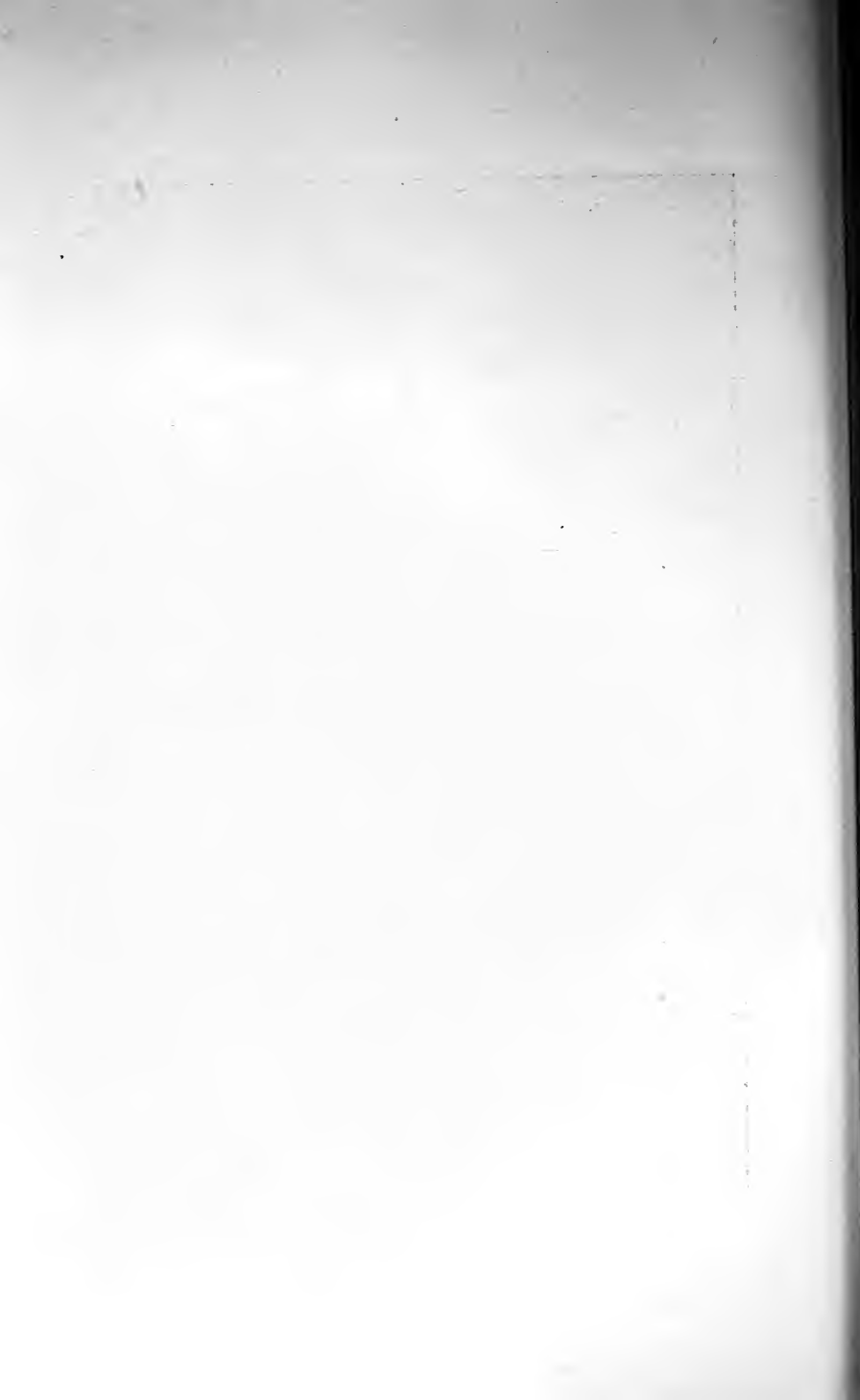
By way of epilogue I venture to summarize, as follows, the objects I have in view:—

1. A Central Federation of Devonian Associations.
2. An Anniversary—Armada Day (say July 31)—on which all Devonian Associations might meet, and be invited to send messages or wreaths in honour of Drake and other heroes of that day.
3. The *Devonian Year Book*, in which every Devonian Association should have a record of its Officers and Meetings.
4. A song—"Drake's Drum" (in the *Year Book*)—to be sung on Armada Day celebrations.
5. The erection of a public Memorial Statue to Drake in the heart of the Empire for which he strove, and not in vain.



DRAKE'S STATUE ON PLYMOUTH HOE.

*By Sir J. F. Boehm, R.A.*





## The Family of Giffard.

THE ancient family of Giffard traces its descent back to the period of the Norman Conquest, when one Walter, nicknamed "Gifard," literally "the Giver," was a distinguished soldier and one of William the Conqueror's most trusted counsellors. At the Conquest of England he played a conspicuous part, contributing a hundred knights and thirty ships to the expedition. Through his mother he was a near blood relation, not only to the Conqueror himself but also to King Edward the Confessor, and through his daughter Rohaise, who married Richard Fitz Gilbert, he was the ancestor of Robert Bruce, the Royal House of Scotland, and the present Royal House of England. As a reward for his services, he received from the hands of his great kinsman William, an immense estate in the land which he had helped to conquer, and became the progenitor of a race from which the noblest families in England may be proud to trace their descent.

There are few families of which the members have risen to so many high offices in the State, or have been distinguished in so many spheres of life. Walter Giffard, the patriarch of the race, was created Earl of Buckingham when earldoms were few and hardly won. His son, another Walter Giffard, was one of the Commissioners appointed for the compilation of "Domesday Book." William Giffard, brother of this Walter, was Bishop of Winchester and Chancellor under the first three Norman Kings of England. Richard Giffard was a justiciary appointed under the Constitutions of Clarendon in the reign of Henry II. Godfrey Giffard was Bishop of Worcester and Chancellor to Henry III. Walter Giffard, his brother, was Archbishop of York and Chancellor to the same king. Sir Hugh Giffard was Constable of the Tower of London and guardian to the King's children. Sir Alexander Giffard was specially distinguished in the crusade of 1249. John Giffard, of the Brimsfield line, played a distinguished part in the Welsh wars of Edward I, and to his generalship must probably be attributed the final overthrow of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. William Giffard, an eminent English Jesuit, rose to the position of Archbishop of Rheims and Duke and Peer of France in 1622. The Giffards of Chillington and Whiteladies played a conspicuous part in the preservation of Charles II after the battle of Worcester. A member of the same house, Dr. Bonaventure Giffard, was the first Vicar Apostolic of England. The Giffards of Devonshire—and among these, principally,

Colonel John Giffard of Brightleigh—were distinguished for their great services and unswerving loyalty to King Charles I. Robert Giffard, of Exeter, rose to the position of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1824, and was elevated to the rank of a Baron in the same year; and at the present day a Giffard, lineally descended from the Giffards of Halsbury and Brightleigh, has been raised to the rank of an Earl, and has held the post of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain under two Sovereigns and during five Administrations.

The pedigree of the Devonshire Giffards has been traced back by Mr. Hardinge F. Giffard to within fifty years of the date of "Domesday Book." The chief seat of the family was then at Weare Giffard, but the family estates included also the manors of Aveton Giffard, Whitchurch, Lamerton, and Clovelly. In 1241 Clovelly was held by Sir Roger Giffard as sub-tenant of Sir Walter Giffard of Weare Giffard, who left no male issue. In 1254 Walter Giffard, a younger son of Sir Roger, held Clifford in Hartland, and it is from him that the Giffards of Halsbury are descended, for the Clovelly family became extinct in the next generation. As Risdon says: "Clifford was the lands and dwellings of the Giffards before they wrote themselves of Hallesbery," and it was for centuries owned by the Halsbury family.

The first Giffard of Halsbury, which is in the parish of Parkham, near Bideford, was Bartholomew, grandson of Walter Giffard of Clifford. He married Joan, daughter and heiress of Peter de Halsbury, and thus founded a family that, during its long tenure of that property, amassed an immense estate in the county of Devon, and threw off several branches, one of which was destined to continue the male representation of the family to the present day. This branch descends from Sir Roger Giffard, son of Thomas Giffard of Halsbury, by Anne Coryton, his second wife. He married one of the richest heiresses in Devon, viz. Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Cobleigh of Brightleigh, in the parish of Chittlehampton, and, according to Risdon, made Brightleigh "a dainty seat, with a park thereunto belonging." Some generations later, John Giffard of Halsbury, upon the death in his lifetime of his only son Thomas, settled that ancient property upon Roger Giffard, second son of Colonel John Giffard of Brightleigh, the celebrated Cavalier of the Civil Wars; and in this way the vast estates of the Giffards of Halsbury passed to the Brightleigh branch of the family, which had separated from the parent stem in the reign of Henry VIII. In the middle of the eighteenth century, another Roger Giffard was compelled, through extravagance and the needs of a numerous progeny,

to sell the ancient patrimony which had been in the Giffard family for about five centuries. This Roger Giffard, the last of the name who owned Halsbury, was uncle to the then head of the Giffard family, the grandfather of the present Earl of Halsbury.

By an unjust settlement of the property, the male issue of the eldest son were debarred from the succession to the Brightleigh estates, but John, the rightful heir, was left by his grandfather "a very comfortable estate in Atherington and High Bickington, with a residence at Wotton," all of which were lost by foreclosure of a mortgage. John visited Ireland as a witness in the great Annesley peerage case, and there married Mrs. Robinson, by whom he left a son, John, who at the date of his father's death was a baby in arms. Being deprived of his mother and grandmother six years later, he was adopted by Counsellor Ambrose Hardinge, a friend of his father. He had, however, to seek his own fortune, and became Accountant-General of the Customs in Ireland. Of his four sons, two died young, and the others were Sir A. Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon, father of Admiral Sir George Giffard, K.C.B., and Stanley Lees Giffard, LL.D., barrister-at-law, father of Lord Halsbury.

His lordship was born in London on 3rd Sept., 1825, and entered life under the names Hardinge Stanley Giffard. He was educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which College he is an Honorary Fellow, and obtained his B.A. degree in 1852. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1850, he went to the South Wales Circuit, and took silk in 1865. He twice contested Cardiff in the Conservative interest, in 1868 and 1874, and was without a seat in the House when, in 1875, Mr. Disraeli made him Solicitor-General with the honour of knighthood. After several more unsuccessful attempts he was returned for Launceston in 1877, and held office until 1880, when the ministry resigned. In 1881 he was elected treasurer of the Inner Temple. In 1885 he became Lord Chancellor, with a peerage as Baron Halsbury, and held that office during all the Conservative administrations until 1905. In 1898 he was created Earl of Halsbury and Viscount Tiverton. He also holds the distinguished positions of President of the Royal Society of Literature, Senior Grand Warden of English Freemasons, Constable of Launceston Castle, and High Steward of the University of Oxford. He married, first, Caroline Louisa, daughter of William Conn Humphreys, of Wood Green, and, second, Wilhelmina, daughter of Henry Woodfall of Stanmore, by whom he has issue one son and one daughter.

# The Worthies of Devon.

## Addenda.

IN the *London Devonian Year Book* for 1910, an attempt was made to provide an index to all the "Worthies of Devon" who have been considered of sufficient importance to be noticed in the "Dictionary of National Biography." The following list gives additional names compiled from Prince's "Worthies of Devon," from the Reports of the Devonshire Celebrities Committee of the Devonshire Association, and from other sources. The names which appear in the "Dictionary of National Biography" are indicated by a dagger (†), and those which appear in Prince by the letter P. Several of the former were previously omitted because there was no definite evidence given in the Dictionary to connect the holders with Devon, but a few were omitted through oversight. A list of those who have died since Queen Victoria, is held back until the Supplement to the "Dictionary of National Biography" has been issued.

**Aeland**, Baldwin, treasurer Exeter Cathedral; *b.* Exeter, 1608; *d.* 1672. P.

**Adams**, William, seaman; *b.* Paignton, 1612; *d.* 1687. P.

**Ælfrie**, bishop of Devon (Crediton), 977-988. P.

**Ælfwold**, bishop of Devon (Crediton), 953-973; said to have been a native of Devon. P.

**Ælfwold II.**, bishop of Devon (Crediton), 988-1012; said to have been a native of Devon. P.

†**Alley**, William, bishop of Exeter, 1560-70; *b.* Chipping Wycombe, Bucks, 1510 (?); *d.* Exeter, 15 April, 1570.

**Astley**, Herbert, dean of Norwich; *b.* Plymouth; *d.* 1681. P.

**Atwell**, Hugh, divine and physician; *b.* Exeter; *d.* 1617, aged 91. P.

†**Audley**, James de, soldier, one of the original Knights of the Garter; *b.* Dartington or Barnstaple (P), 1316 (?), (D.N.B.), prob. 1st son of Sir James Audley, of Stretton Audeley, Oxon. (D.N.B.); *d.* 1386. P.

**Avant**, Philip, vicar of Salcombe *circa* 1680; wrote poetry.

†**Babington**, Gervase, bishop of Exeter, 1595-7; said to have been born at Ottery St. Mary (P), 1550 (?); a native of Notts (Fuller); *d.* Worcester, 1610. P.

†**Baker**, George, musician; *b.* Exeter, about 1773; *d.* Rugeley, 19 Feb., 1847.

**Ball**, Sir Peter, lawyer; *b.* Mamhead; *d.* 1680, in his 82nd year. P.

- †**Barclay**, Alexander, poet, scholar, and divine; *b.* 1475 (?); said to have been born at Ottery St. Mary (P.); probably of Scottish birth (D.N.B.); priest in college of Ottery St. Mary; *d.* Croydon, 1552; *bur.* 10 June.
- Baring**, John, founder of the house of Baring Brothers; *b.* Exeter, 1730; M.P. Exeter, 1776–1803; *d.* 1816. [As his son, Sir Francis (q.v.), was born 1740, these dates must be incorrect. According to D.N.B., John *settled* at Larkbear, near Exeter.]
- Barry**, Robert de, *fl.*, 1175, warrior, son of William de Barry, and bro. of Philip (D.N.B.). P.
- †**Bartholomew**, divine; *b.* Exeter (P.); native of Brittany (D.N.B.); bishop of Exeter, 1161; *d.* 1184. P.
- †**Bartlet**, John, nonconformist divine; rector of St. Thomas's and St. Mary Major, Exeter; ejected 1662.
- †**Bartlet**, William, independent minister; lecturer at Bideford 1649; ejected 1662; *d.* Bideford, 1682.
- Basset**, Arthur, royalist soldier; *b.* Heavitree Court, about 1597; *d.* 1672. P.
- Bastard**, William, raised volunteer force in 1779; *b.* Kitley, 1727; *d.* 1782.
- Bawceyn**, Sir Stephen, soldier; *b.* prob. Yardbury; leader in Welsh wars of Henry II. P.
- Beal**, William, Wesleyan minister and author; *b.* Devonport, 1785; *d.* Liskeard, 1872..
- Beaumont**, Richard, Lord Viscount Main, soldier; in "mighty credit and fame" with Henry II.; *b.* Yolston, Sherwell. P.
- Bellamy**, J. C., surgeon and writer on natural history; *b.* Plymouth, 1812; *d.* 1854.
- Blondy**, Richard, bishop of Exeter, 1245–57; *b.* Exeter; *d.* 1257. P.
- Bluet**, Francis, royalist soldier; *b.* Holcombe Rogus, 1582; *killed* Lyme, 1644. P.
- Bonvill**, Lord William, prominent Yorkist; *b.* Shute; *beheaded* after second battle of St. Albans. P.
- Bowen**, William, first master of Barnstaple Grammar School, 1535; said to have been born in Devon.
- Brewer**, William, bishop of Exeter, 1224–44; *b.* Tor Brewer (?); *d.* 1244. P.
- Brian**, Lord Guy, soldier; *b.* Tor Brian (?); *d.* 1391. P.
- †**Brit**, **Brytte**, or **Brithus**, Walter, *fl.* 1390; mathematician, scholar and disciple of Wycliff (P.); *b.* Staddiscombe, near Plymouth (P.); a layman of the diocese of Hereford (D.N.B.). P.
- Bronscombe**, Walter, bishop of Exeter, 1258–80; *b.* Exeter; *d.* 1280. P.

- Budoekshed**, Robert, said to be founder of St. Budeaux Church in 1566. P.
- †**Burchard**, Saint, first Bishop of Würzburg ; said to be a native of Devon (P.) ; reputed of English origin (D.N.B.) ; *d.* 2 Feb. 754. P.
- Burgoin**, William ; *d.* 1623. P.
- Burley**, or **Burleigh**, John, royalist officer ; *b.* Modbury (P.) ; of good family in Isle of Wight (*Clarendon*) ; *beheaded*, Winchester, 10 Feb., 1647-8. P.
- Calwodeley**, Thomas, benefactor ; *b.* Devon ; *d.* 1492.
- Carew**, Sir Gawen ; *b.* Mohuns Ottery ; *d.* 1583.
- †**Carew**, Sir Thomas, soldier in the services of Henry IV. and Henry V. ; grandson of Sir John Carew [q.v.] ; *d.* 1431. P.
- Carew**, Thomas ; *b.* Mohuns Ottery ; *killed* Flodden. P.
- Carwithen**, Rev. J. B. S., B.D., Bampton lecturer ; *b.* Manaton, 10 April, 1781 ; *d.* Sandhurst, 1832.
- Cary**, George, dean of Exeter ; *b.* Clovelly, 1611 ; *d.* 1680. P.
- Cary**, John (? James), bishop of Exeter for six weeks ; *d.* Florence, 1419. P.
- Cary**, Sir Robert ; *b.* prob. North Lew ; son of John Cary, judge [q.v.] ; gained favour of Henry V. by vanquishing an Arragonese knight in Smithfield. P.
- Champernowne**, Sir Arthur ; *b.* Modbury ; fought in Ireland under Essex, *temp.* Elizabeth. P.
- Chanter**, John le [Fitz-Duke], bishop of Exeter, 1186-91 ; *b.* Exeter. P.
- Chard**, Thomas, D.D., abbot of Förd ; *b.* Awliscombe, *temp.* Henry VII. P.
- Chard**, Thomas, suffragan to Bishop Oldham ; *d.* about 1543. P.
- Cheare**, Abraham, nonconformist ; *b.* Plymouth ; *d.* Drake's Island, 1668.
- Chilecott**, Robert ; *b.* Tiverton ; nephew of Blundell. P.
- Childe**, said to have owned Plymstock, and to have perished on Dartmoor. P.
- Chudleigh**, or **Chidley**, John, navigator, *temp.* Elizabeth ; *b.* Chudleigh ; *d.* Straits of Magellan.
- Cocke**, William, naval captain ; *b.* Plymouth ; the only Englishman of note who fell in the fight with the Armada, 1588. P.
- Coffin**, Sir William ; *b.* Portledge ; *d.* 1538. P.
- Coleridge**, James, lieut.-col. in East Devon Militia ; *b.* South Molton, 15 Dec., 1760 ; *mar.* Frances Duke Taylor, of Otterton.
- Colleton**, Sir John, bart., royalist, leading merchant of Exeter ; *b.* Devon, 1608 ; created bart., 1661.

- Copleston**, John ; *b.* 16th century, Copleston. P.
- Cotton**, Edward, D.D., treasurer of Exeter Cath. ; *b.* Whimble or Silverton, 1608 ; *d.* 1675. P.
- Courtenay**, Lord Hugh, Earl of Devon, *temp.* Edward III. ; *d.* 1377.
- Courtenay**, Sir Peter, soldier ; bro. of Archbishop Courtenay ; *d.* 1409. P.
- Crewys**, Sir Robert, soldier ; *b.* Cruwys Morchard ; fought at Cressy. P.
- †**Cridiodunus**, Fridericus (St. Frederick), bishop of Utrecht ; said to have been a nephew of St. Boniface (Malmesbury), but without authority (D.N.B.) ; *murdered* 838. P.
- Crocker**, Sir John, soldier ; *b.* Lyneham ; cup-bearer to Edward IV. P.
- †**Davidson**, James, antiquary and bibliographer ; *b.* Tower Hill, London, 15 Aug., 1793 ; lived at Axminster ; author of *Bibliotheca Devonensis* ; *d.* Axminster, 29 Feb., 1864.
- †**Davidson**, James Bridge, miscellaneous writer ; *b.* Axminster, 1824 ; son of James Davidson [q.v.] ; *d.* London, 8 Oct., 1885.
- Davie**, Edmund, M.D. ; *b.* Canon Teign, 1630 ; *d.* 1692. P.
- Davils**, Henry, soldier ; *b.* Merland, Petrockstow ; *killed* Ireland, 1579. P.
- Denham**, Sir John. See Dynham.
- Devon**, Richard, Franciscan friar, 13th century. P.
- Devonius**, *alias* de Forda, John, abbot of Ford ; *d.* about 1217. P.
- Drake**, Robert, benefactor ; *b.* Spratshays, Littleham ; *d.* 1628 P.
- †**Dyer**, Gilbert, antiquary and bookseller ; *b.* Widdecombe, 1743 ; *bap.* 14 Sept. ; son of schoolmaster ; *d.* Exeter, 19 Oct., 1820.
- †**Dymond**, Jonathan, quaker moralist ; *b.* Exeter, 19 Dec., 1796 ; *d.* 6 May, 1828.
- Dynham**, Sir John, Lord High Treasurer ; *b.* prob. Nutwell ; *d.* 1502, aged 72. P.
- Eadulph**, first bishop of Devon (Crediton) ; *b.* about 860 ; *d.* about 932. P.
- Ealphase**, a learned priest of Plymouth, *temp.* William II.
- †**Eliot**, Sir John, patriot ; *b.* Port Eliot, St. Germans, 20 April, 1592 ; "of a family of old Devonshire descent" ; *d.* Tower of London, 27 Nov., 1632.
- †**Elys**, Edmund, divine and poet ; *b.* Haccombe, 1634 (?) ; son of Edmund Elys, and Ursula, dau. of John Carew, of Haccombe ; rector of East Allington, 1659-89 ; *living* 1707.
- Ethelgar**, bishop of Devon (Crediton), 934-53. P.

- Fitz**, John, lawyer ; *b.* near Tavistock, 15th cent. P.
- Fitz**, John, of Fitzford, lawyer, *temp.* Elizabeth. P.
- †**Fitzralph**, Richard, archbishop of Armagh ; *b.* prob. at Dundalk (D.N.B.) ; *d.* prob. 16 Nov., 1360. P.
- Flay**, Thomas ; *b.* prob. Collumpton ; *d.* 1634. P.
- Floyer**, William ; *b.* Floiers Hays ; served in France, 1474. P.
- †**Foliot**, Gilbert, bishop of London ; *b.* prob. Tamerton Foliot (P.) ; of Norman family (D.N.B.) ; opponent of Thomas à Becket ; *d.* 1187-8. P.
- †**Foliot**, Robert, bishop of Hereford ; related to Gilbert Foliot [q.v.] ; *d.* 1186. P.
- Ford**, Thomas, martyr in Roman calendar ; *executed* 1582. P.
- Forde**, Maurice de, monk, Ford Abbey ; 12th century. P.
- Fortescue**, Hugh, Earl, Lord-Lieutenant of Devon, and of Ireland ; *b.* 1783 ; *d.* 1861.
- Fowler**, Thomas, inventor ; *b.* Torrington, 1777.
- †**Fulford**, Francis, D.D., first bishop of Montreal ; *b.* Sidmouth, 3 June, 1803 ; 2nd son of Baldwin Fulford of Great Fulford, and Anna Maria, dau. of William Adams, M.P. for Totnes ; *d.* Montreal, 9 Sept., 1868.
- Fulford**, Sir William, judge *temp.* Richard II. ; *b.* Fulford. P.
- †**Furneaux**, Tobias, circumnavigator ; *b.* Swilly, near Plymouth, 21 Aug., 1735 ; *d.* Swilly, 19 Sept., 1781.
- Gandy**, John, D.D., preb. of Salisbury ; *b.* Exeter ; *d.* 1672, aged nearly 70. P.
- Gervais**, Walter, founder of Exe Bridge ; *b.* prob. Exeter, 13th cent. P.
- Gifford**, John, colonel ; *b.* Brightly, Chittlehampton, 1594 ; *d.* about 1666. P.
- Gifford**, Humphrey, poet *temp.* Elizabeth ; *b.* about 1550.
- Gilbert**, Sir Adrian, bro. of Sir Humphrey [q.v.].
- Giles**, Sir Edward, soldier ; *b.* Totnes, about 1580 ; *d.* 1637. P.
- †**Gorges**, Sir Ferdinando, military and naval commander and coloniser ; *b.* 1566 (?) ; son of Edward Gorges, of Wraxall, Somerset ; governor of Plymouth, 1595 ; *d.* 1647.
- Gould**, James, merchant and royalist ; *b.* Staverton, 1602 ; *d.* 1659. P.
- †**Granville**, or **Grenville**, Sir Bevil, governor of Barbados, grandson of Sir Bevil Grenville [q.v.] ; *d.* at sea, 1706.
- †**Granville**, or **Grenville**, George, Baron Lansdowne, poet and dramatist ; *b.* 1667 ; bro. of Sir Bevil [q.v.] ; *d.* Hanover Sq., London, 30 Jan., 1735.
- Greenway**, John, benefactor to Tiverton, 16th century ; *b.* Tiverton. P.
- Grenville**, Hon. Bernard, monk's messenger to Charles II. ; *d.* 1701.



- †**Grenville**, Sir Bevil, royalist; *b.* St. Withiel, Cornwall, 23 March, 1595–6; *killed* at Lansdowne, 5 July, 1643; *bur.* Kilkhampton, 26 July.
- †**Grenville**, Sir Richard, royalist; *b.* 1600; *bap.* Kilkhampton, 26 June; *bro.* of Sir Bevil [q.v.]; *d.* Ghent, 1658.
- Grenville**, Sir Theobald, one of the founders of Bideford Bridge; 14th century; *b.* Bideford. P.
- Gribble**, Joseph Besly, author of *Memorials of Barnstaple*; *b.* Barnstaple, 1790; *d.* Cleveland, Ohio, 1878.
- Halse**, John, judge; ? Devonian. P.
- Halse**, John, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, 1459–1490; *b.* Sherford; *son* of preceding; *d.* nearly 90 years of age. P.
- Harris**, Sir Edward, Lord Chief Justice of Munster; *son* of Thomas Harris [q.v.]. P.
- Harris**, John, serjeant-at-law, recorder of Exeter; *b.* Stowford; *d.* 1548. P.
- Harris**, Thomas, serjeant-at-law; *b.* prob. West Cornworthy; *d.* 1610. P.
- Hawley**, John, merchant of Dartmouth, 14th cent.; *d.* 1408. P.
- Haydon**, John, lawyer; *b.* Topsham; *d.* 1587. P.
- Heale**, Sir John, serjeant-at-law, recorder of Exeter; *d.* 1608, aged 66. P.
- Heath**, Benjamin, D.D., head master of Harrow; *b.* Exeter, 1739; *son* of Benjamin Heath [q.v.]; *d.* 1817.
- Heath**, George, D.D., head master of Eton; *b.* Exeter, 1745; *son* of Benjamin Heath [q.v.]; *d.* 1822.
- Hele**, Elize, benefactor, *b.* Worston, Brixham; *d.* 1635. P.
- †**Hieron**, Samuel, Puritan divine; *b.* Epping, Essex, 1572 (D.A.); *incumbent* of Modbury; *d.* 1617.
- Hieron**, Samuel; *b.* Modbury about 1608.
- Hill**, Sir John, judge, 1400; *b.* Exeter. P.
- Hill**, Sir Robert Hill, judge *temp.* Henry IV., V., VI. P.
- †**Hody**, Sir William, chief baron of the Exchequer, 1486; 2nd *son* of Sir John Hody [q.v.]; *d.* 1522 (?). P.
- Holland**, Joseph, "the famous Devonshire antiquary" (*Hearne*).
- Hooper**, William Harvey, sec. to Greenwich Hospital, and Polar explorer; *b.* Totnes, 1792; *d.* Paignton, 1833.
- Howard**, Nathaniel, poet, translator of Dante; *b.* Plymouth.
- Huddesfield**, Sir William, attorney-general and judge; *b.* Honiton; *d.* 1499. P.
- Jones**, Pitman, solicitor and antiquary; *b.* Exeter, 1785; *d.* 1860.
- †**Kean**, Charles John, actor; *b.* Exeter, 1815; Waterford, 18 Jan., 1811 [D.N.B.]; 2nd *son* of Edmund Kean; *d.* London, 1868.

- †**Keats**, Sir Richard Goodwin, admiral; *b.* Chalton, Hants, 16 Jan., 1757; son of Richard Keats, afterwards head master of Blundell's School, Tiverton, and rector of Bideford; *d.* Greenwich, 5 April, 1834.
- Kebie**, surnamed Corinæus, saint, and bishop of Anglesey; *d.* 370. P.
- †**Kendall**, John, architect; *b.* Exeter, 1766; *subsequently* settled there [D.N.B.]; *d.* Exeter, Oct., 1829.
- Kendall**, William, architect and poet; *b.* Exeter, 1768; bro. of John Kendall [q.v.]; *d.* 1832.
- Kerswill**, Sir William, soldier, *temp.* Henry V. and VI. P.
- Kirkham**, Sir John, benefactor, *temp.* Henry VIII.; *b.* Blagdon, Paignton. P.
- †**Lavington**, George, bishop of Exeter, 1747–62; *b.* Mildenhall, 18 Jan., 1683–4; son of Rev. Joseph Lavington, rector of Mildenhall; *d.* Exeter, 13 Sept., 1762; *bur.* 19 Sept. in Cath.
- Lethbridge**, Christopher, mayor of Exeter at the Restoration; *b.* Wolston, Clannaborough. P.
- Lovelace**, Jacob, mechanician; *b.* Exeter, 1656.
- Lyde**, George, vicar of Widdecombe; *b.* Berry Pomeroy; *d.* 1673. P.
- Lye**, Sir Edmund, sailor *temp.* Elizabeth; *b.* Totnes.
- Lye**, Sir Edward; *b.* Totnes, 1553; *d.* 1625.
- Molle**, John, prisoner 30 years in Italy; *b.* South Molton; *d.* about 1638. P.
- †**Monck**, Mary, poetess; *b.* 1680; dau. of Robert Molesworth, first Viscount Molesworth; *mar.* George Monck, of Dublin; *d.* 1715. [*Not Devonian.*]
- Moore**, Edward, M.D., writer on natural history, etc.; *b.* Plymouth; *d.* 1858.
- Moxhay**, Edward, architect; *b.* Exeter, 1788; *d.* 1849.
- †**Neckam**, or **Necham**, Alexander, scholar; *b.* St. Albans, Herts., Sept., 1157; supposed to have been prior of St. Nicholas, Exeter, but of this there is no proof (D.N.B.); *d.* Kempsey, Worcestershire, 1217; *bur.* Worcester.
- †**Nelson**, Richard John, major-general, Royal Engineers, and geologist; *b.* Crabtree, near Plymouth, 3 May, 1803; *d.* Devonport, 17 July, 1877.
- Ordulph**, ealdorman of Devon; son of Ordgar [q.v.]; one of the founders of Tavistock Abbey. P.
- Osborne**, John, Puritan divine; *b.* Crediton, about 1618; *d.* about 1665.
- †**Parr**, John, dissenting minister; *b.* Silvertown, 1691; *d.* 1779.
- †**Peele**, George, dramatist; said to have been born at Exeter, but was the "son of a London citizen and salter" (D.N.B.); *b.* 1558 (?); *d.* 1597 (?).

- Peryam**, Sir John, benefactor to Exeter Coll., Oxford; *b.* Exeter; *d.* Upton Hellions, 1616.
- †**Pollexfen**, Sir Henry, judge; *b.* 1632 (?); 1st son of Andrew Pollexfen, of Stancombe, Sherford; chief justice of Common Pleas, 1689; *d.* London, 15 June, 1691; *bur.* Woodbury.
- †**Pollexfen**, John, merchant and economic writer; *b.* 1638 (?); bro. of Sir Henry Pollexfen [q.v.].
- †**Polwhele**, Rev. Richard, misc. writer; *b.* Truro, 6 Jan., 1760; author of *History of Devonshire*; curate of Kenton, 1782-93; *d.* Truro, 12 March, 1838.
- Pomeroy**, Sir Henry, partisan of John against Richard I.; *b.* Berry. P.
- †**Pratt**, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice; *b.* Bishop's Nympton, 1657; son of Richard Pratt, of Standlake, Oxon., and grandson of Richard Pratt, of Carswell Priory, near Columpton; *d.* Great Ormond Street, London, 24 Feb., 1724-5.
- Prideaux**, Sir Edmond, bart.; *b.* Holsworthy, 1554; *d.* 1628. P.
- Prideaux**, John, chemist; *b.* Plymouth, 1787; *d.* 1859.
- Pridham**, Thomas Lawrence, surgeon; *b.* Topsham, 1803; author of *Celebrities of Devon*; *d.* 1872.
- Prout**, Ebenezer, F.G.S., nonconformist minister; *b.* Plymouth, 1802; *d.* 1871.
- Rennell**, Thomas, painter and poet; *b.* Chudleigh, 1718; *d.* 19 Oct., 1788.
- Reynell**, Richard, active in suppressing the Western rebellion; *b.* East Ogwell, 1519. P.
- Risdon**, Thomas, lawyer; *b.* Parkham; *d.* 1614. P.
- †**Robsart**, Amy; wrongly stated to have been born at Lidcote, near Barnstaple; *b.* 1532 (?); dau. of Sir John Robsart, of Siderstern, Norfolk; *d.* 1560.
- Rolle**, Dennis; *b.* Bickton, 1614; *d.* 1638. P.
- Row**, John, serjeant-at-law; *b.* Totnes; *d.* 1592, aged over 80. P.
- Russell**, Margaret; *b.* Bedford House, Exeter, 1560; 3rd dau. of Francis, 2nd Earl of Bedford; *d.* 1616.
- Saunders**, Richard, nonconformist divine; *b.* Payhembury; *d.* 1692.
- Shillingford**, John, mayor of Exeter, 1447-50; believed to have been born at Shillingford, near Exeter.
- †**Shore**, John, 1st Baron Teignmouth, governor-general of India; *b.* St. James's St., Piccadilly, 8 Oct., 1751; son of Thomas Shore, of Melton Place, near Romford; 1st Pres. of British and Foreign Bible Society; *d.* Portman Sq., 14 Feb., 1834; *bur.* Marylebone Church.

- Sibthorpe**, Humphrey, M.D., M.A., botanist ; *b.* Instow, 1712 ; *d.* 1797.
- †**Smith**, James, D.D., divine and poet ; *b.* Marston-Morteyne, Beds., 1605 ; archdeacon of Barnstaple and rector of Exminster ; *d.* 1667.
- †**Speke**, John Hanning, African explorer and discoverer of the source of the Nile ; *b.* Orleigh Court, Bideford, 1827 (*Trans. Dev. Assoc.*) ; Jordans, near Ilminster, Som., 4 May, 1827. (D.N.B.) ; *d.* Neston Park, near Bath, 18 Sept., 1864.
- †**Sprat**, Thomas, D.D., bishop of Rochester and dean of Westminster ; *b.* Talaton, 1635 (*Trans. Dev. Assoc.*) ; Beaminster, Dorset (D.N.B.) ; son of Rev. Thomas Sprat, of Beaminster, who in 1652 was in charge of Talaton ; *d.* Bromley, 20 May, 1713 ; *bur.* Westminster Abbey.
- †**Stanbury**, **Stanbery**, or **Stanbridge**, John, D.D., bishop of Hereford ; 2nd son of Walter Stanbury, of Morwenstow, Cornwall (D.N.B.) ; *d.* Ludlow, 11 May, 1474 ; *bur.* Hereford Cath. P.
- †**Strachan**, Sir Richard John, 4th bart., K.C.B., admiral ; *b.* 27 Oct., 1760 ; *d.* Bryanston Sq., 3 Feb., 1828.
- Tapper**, Samuel, nonconformist divine ; *b.* Exeter, 1636 ; minister at Lypmstone ; *d.* 3 March, 1709. (*Moore's Hist. of Dev.*)
- Tolley**, David, M.A., Prof. of Physic, 16th cent. ; *b.* Kingsbridge, about 1500.
- †**Towson**, John Thomas. watchmaker ; *b.* Devonport, 8 April, 1804 ; *d.* Liverpool, 3 Jan., 1881.
- Traies**, William, landscape artist ; *b.* Crediton, 1788 ; *d.* 1872.
- Trelawny**, Robert, M.P. ; *b.* Plymouth, 1598 ; *d.* 1644.
- Tremayne**, Thomas ; *b.* Lamerton, *temp.* Henry VIII. P.
- Trewman**, Robert, founder of the *Exeter Flying Post* ; *b.* Exeter, 1738 ; *d.* Exeter, 1802.
- Trowbridge**, Sir Thomas, admiral ; *b.* Asher (?), 1750 ; *d.* 1810.
- Turner**, Robert, D.D., Roman Catholic divine ; *b.* Barnstaple ; *d.* Grätz in Styria, 28 Nov., 1599.
- Wadham**, Dorothy ; *b.* 1534 ; dau. of Secretary Petre ; *mar.* Nicholas Wadham (q.v.). Co-founder of Wadham College, Oxford ; *d.* 1618. P.
- Walter**, John Rolle, M.P. Exeter and Devon ; *d.* 1779, aged 66.
- †**Watson**, Sir Thomas, 1st bart., M.D., F.R.C.P., physician ; *b.* Monrath, near Collumpton, 7 March, 1792 ; 1st son of Joseph Watson, of Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex ; *d.* 11 Dec., 1822.
- Westcott**, John, Augustinian canon ; *b.* Westcott, Marwood, about 1270. P.

- †**Wey**, or **Way**, William, traveller and author ; *b.* Devon, 1407 (?) ; *d.* Edington, Wilts, 30 Nov., 1476.
- †**Weymouth**, or **Waymouth**, George (*fl.* 1605), voyager ; native of Devon.
- Wilford**, William, seaman ; *b.* near Plymouth ; made successful descent on French coast, 1403.
- †**Williams**, Thomas, speaker of the House of Commons ; *b.* 1513 (?) ; 1st son of Adam Williams, of Stowford, and Alice, dau. of Thomas Prideaux of Ashburton ; *d.* 1 July, 1566 ; *bur.* Harford Church.
- Woolcombe**, Henry, F.S.A., founder of the Plymouth Institution ; *b.* 1778 ; *d.* 1847.
- Woolcombe**, Robert, clergyman *temp.* Elizabeth and James I. P.
- Woolcombe**, William, physician, editor of *Risdon* and *Prince* ; *b.* 1773 ; *d.* 1822.
- †**Yalden**, Thomas, poet ; *b.* Exeter, 1670 (*Trans. Dev. Assoc.*) ; Oxford, 2 Jan., 1669–70 (D.N.B.) ; *d.* 16 July, 1736.
- Yarde**, Richard, high sheriff, Henry VI. ; *b.* Bradley. P.
- Yeo**, William, high sheriff, 1358. P.
- †**Yonge**, Sir George, 5th bart., M.P., K.B., governor of Cape of Good Hope ; *b.* 1731 ; son of Sir William Yonge [q.v.] ; Lord of Admiralty ; Vice-treasurer for Ireland ; Secretary for War ; Master of Mint ; *d.* 1812.

## Our Devonshire Worthies.

THE grand old men of Devonshire,  
How mighty is their name !  
The glory of their deeds shall burn,  
An everlasting flame.  
Right sturdy, stalwart sons were they,  
And won a brave renown—  
The brightest, purest, gems of fame,  
In England's matchless crown.

The brave old men of Devonshire !  
'Tis worth a world to stand  
As Devon's sons, on Devon's soil,  
Though infants of the band ;  
And tell old England to her face,  
If she is great in fame,  
'Twas good old heart of Devon oak  
That made her glorious name.  
*Capern.*

## The Aged Trees.

HAGGARD and grey they creep above the hill,  
Riven and shattered, yet endued with life ;  
The pioneers of pines that feel no strife,  
Far, far below, where leaps a laughing rill,  
And song and sunlight home within the valley still.

### II.

Here all is battle ; fallen trunk and bough  
Declare eternal siege, and the long sigh  
Of war-worn branches, buffeted on high,  
Scarce ceases day or night upon the brow  
Of this sad solitude, but lifts and lulls, as now.

### III.

Yet have I seen the trees at eventide  
Rapt in a magic hour of silent rest,  
With dim red gold about each beaten crest,  
Where the last garland of the sunset died ;  
And through the drowsy wood, night spread her purple wide.

### IV

Forgotten yet enduring, here they dwell  
Until their time is told and they return  
Into the universal, sacred urn—  
Type of the secret great that win no knell,  
Whose strenuous story none shall ever know or tell.

EDEN PHILLPOTTS,

*Two Bridges, Dartmoor.*  
*Sept., 1911.*





EDEN PHILLPOTTS, ESQ.

*(A Vice-President of the London Devonian Association).*

*From a Photograph by Rose K. Durrant & Son, Torquay.*



## Eden Phillpotts, Poet and Novelist.

*A Lecture by W. H. K. Wright, F.L.A., F.R.Hist.Soc.,  
Borough Librarian, Plymouth.*

IF we were asked to name the most popular and widely-read West Country writer of to-day in the domain of fiction, I think we should unhesitatingly award the verdict to Eden Phillpotts, for his pen is never idle, and his works come from the press in such rapid succession that we can hardly assimilate one before another claims our attention.

Although not a Devonian by birth, he has nevertheless a strong claim to be of our kith and kin, his family having been connected with the west of England for generations; and the famous Henry Phillpotts, Bishop of Exeter, was his grand-uncle.

He was educated at Plymouth, and spent some happy years at Mannamead School, then carried on by Dr. Peter Holmes and Mr. Pollard. His experiences, of course somewhat exaggerated, he has skilfully woven into his two books, "The Human Boy," and "The Human Boy Again."

At the age of seventeen he went to London, and there entered the clerical staff of the Sun Fire Insurance Company, but his spare hours were chiefly devoted to literature, for which he felt that he had a special aptitude.

For some years he was on the literary staff of *Black and White*, for which he wrote many charming sketches and short stories.

At the office of that paper, in one of the narrow streets leading off Fleet Street, I used occasionally to meet him and his colleague and friend, Mr. H. D. Lowry, a Cornish writer, and the chief, Mr. Nicoll Dunn, afterwards editor of the *Morning Post*, and now holding one of the leading positions in the journalistic world. Our chats were invariably about West Country literature and associations.

Of late years, Mr. Phillpotts has settled down at Torquay, which he finds suited to his state of health; and here he writes incessantly, evolving new plots for his great scheme of Dartmoor stories; beguiling his leisure with his favourite hobby, gardening—for he is a passionate lover of Nature in all her moods. This is abundantly evident in his works, which are full of delightful descriptions of Devonshire, and particularly Dartmoor, which he seems to have annexed as his own; for no living writer, in fact no writer since Carrington, the Dartmoor

poet, has invested that romantic region with such a glamour as Eden Phillpotts.

Besides his novel writing, with which we shall deal presently, he has given the world several delightful books of an entirely different character, as well as some charming books of song.

"My Devon Year," an exquisite volume, is made up of Nature studies, poems in prose. The mere titles of the chapters suggest poetic fancies. Here are a few of them: "The Secret of the Day," "Granite and Sorrel," "Harmony in Blue," "Young Tamar," "The Home of the West Wind," "Harmony in Gold," "Harmony in Silver," etc., etc. A most appreciative paper in this volume is entitled, "Where Herrick lies," and is descriptive of that picturesque old graveyard at Dean Prior, near Ashburton, where the mortal remains of the "Cavalier Vicar" rest in an unknown grave. Space alone prevents my giving a short quotation from this delightful chapter.

In "My Garden," the author gives his personal experiences of experiments in flower and plant culture, in which he is an enthusiastic expert. This book, like "My Devon Year," is beautifully illustrated.

Two volumes of short poems—"Up-along and Down-along" and "Wild Fruit"—testify to his love for the Muses and his facility in writing charming verse. Several of the poems are in the Devonshire dialect. Here are one or two typical pieces:

Us.

Us was sitting on a gate—me an' her—  
In a very coorious state—me an' her.  
When the moon begannd to shine,  
I took both her hands in mine!  
We was going of it fine—me an' her.

'Peared us hadn't nought to say—him an' me.  
Telling wadden in our way—him an' me.  
But he heaved a sort o' groan,  
An' I gived a little moan,  
While us pitched theer—all alone—him an' me.

Us continued on the gate—him an' me—  
'Till it growed a trifle late. Him an' me  
Hearkened to the owls a-bawling,  
Listened to the cats a-wauling—  
Then the church clock chimed. 'Twas calling—him an' me.

Back along us slowly went—me an' her,  
Feeling very well content—me an' her.  
Come her evening out 'tis plain  
Us shall do as I ordain:  
Sit 'pon thicky gate again—me an' her.

From "Wild Fruit."

MAN'S DAYS.

A sudden wakin', a sudden weepin' ;  
A li'l suckin', a li'l sleepin' ;  
A cheel's full joys an' a cheel's short sorrows,  
Wi' a power o' faith in gert to-morrows.

Young blood red hot an' the love of a maid ;  
Wan glorious hour as'll never fade ;  
Some shadows, some sunshine, some triumphs, some tears ;  
An' a gatherin' weight o' the flyin' years.

Then auld man's talk o' the days behind 'e ;  
Your darter's youngest darter to mind 'e ;  
A li'l dreamin', a li'l dyin',  
A li'l lew corner o' airth to lie in.

From " Wild Fruit."

WHERE MY TREASURE IS.

Eternal mother, when my race is run,  
Will that I pass beneath the risen sun,  
Suffer my sight to dim upon some spot  
That changes not.

Let my last pillow be the land I love,  
With fair infinity of blue above ;  
The roaming shadow of a silver cloud,  
My only shroud.

A little lark above the morning star,  
Shall shrill the tidings of my end afar ;  
The muffled music of a lone sheep-bell  
Shall be my knell.

And where stone heroes trod the Moor of old ;  
Where ancient wolf howled round a granite fold ;  
Hide thou, beneath the heather's new-born light,  
My endless night.

From " Wild Fruit."

No comment is necessary upon the above.

Time would fail me to call attention to the numerous articles and short papers which have appeared during the past twenty years from Mr. Phillpotts' pen ; many of them will be found, as I have already hinted, in the early volumes of *Black and White*, and many other later productions in the popular monthly magazines.

My object is mainly to refer in detail to his works of fiction, as in this department of literature he has certainly gained high distinction.

I must, however, hark back a little to record an incident of more than ordinary interest.

A few months since I chanced upon a little paper-covered volume or pamphlet of some sixty pages, bearing the name of

Eden Phillpotts upon its title-page. The date was 1888, and the story was entitled, "My Adventure in the Flying Scotsman : a Romance of London and North-Western Railway Shares." Not a very promising subject for a work of romance.

I mention this, although it had no local connection, because it was the first literary effort of this writer, whose fame is now world-wide, and whose books are to be found in nearly every library in our own country, as well as in many cities and towns in America and the Colonies.

One can realize the delight of the young author (he was then twenty-six), on receiving his first commission, an offer of eight pounds for ten thousand words about railway shares ; how, as he says in a private letter : "I stood on air as I left Paternoster Row, and I felt that things I could write were at last actually worth money." It was not long after this that he started in that course of literary efforts in which he has achieved such signal success.

Mr. Phillpotts' scheme of work, to quote his own words, has been "to tell the story and paint the life of the Moor folk, and the theatre in which they play their parts. This story (which is all one as I see it) is divided into books or novels. They each cover a different tract of Dartmoor and display a different centre round which the narrative turns. Four more books will complete my scheme, and the work of twenty years will be finished. My attitude to human life is that of a humanist."

It should be mentioned in passing that this statement refers to his scheme of Dartmoor stories as distinct from his other works.

We will now follow him through the course of his writings, treating the various books in the order in which they were published, but passing over very briefly those which have no local interest, as they do not come directly within the scope of our present inquiry. In 1891 appeared a little work entitled "Folly and Fresh Air." It can hardly be called a novel, nor does it come within the category of a book of adventure or travel ; it is, in fact, simply a record of trout fishing on Dartmoor, taking Horrabridge (or Tavybridge in the novel) as its centre, and the minor adventures which befel the narrator. Nevertheless the interest of the story (slight though it is) is kept up to the end, and the word pictures of Dartmoor which are given are truly delightful.

Here is a brief typical passage from this book : "To me this Dartmoor region reflects some of the secrets of man's life, even as man himself in the ancients' estimation was but a microcosm of the great world. Here are to be found rugged mountain and

bleak wilderness in sight of fertile valleys and sweet pasturages ; here sunshine and shadow, light and darkness for ever mysteriously blend and mingle ; here wild tempests hurry and scream, though the corn grows yellow and the apple red ; here birds sing while angry torrents roar, and cruel rocks cut man's weary feet, but cooling fountains are always at hand to bathe them in ; here, finally, as in Nature and in Life, winter must surely conquer summer, and as surely yield to spring."

This was followed, shortly afterwards, by another little essay entitled "Some Every Day Folks." Here again we have a book without much in the nature of a plot or story. The scene is laid (if it can be said that there is a scene) at Heatherbridge, a quite imaginary place the author tells me, but with a slight stretch of imagination it would answer for Tavistock. The incidents are woven so deftly that one almost recognizes the characters of these "Every Day Folks." "A Storm in a Teacup," is perhaps the liveliest chapter in this interesting volume.

His next essay was a book of short stories with the general title "Down Dartmoor Way." This volume contained some of the author's best writing ; and several of the stories have a peculiar fascination for us, seeing that they describe places familiar, but by no means commonplace.

None surpasses in interest "Two Primitive Maids." The stories are essentially tales of the moorland and sea-board life, and are thorough out-of-door topics.

In "A Curse Half-Spoke" we have two scenes in a mariner's life : at home in Devon, and cast away on the ocean—an idyll poetizing a bit of superstition.

Another tragic anecdote is "Brake Fern Weir," a story told by a water-bailiff to an angler on the Dart ; another, "Children of the Mist," is an equally tragic story, being the brief career and self-immolation of a lion-hearted boy.

In his next novel, "Lying Prophets," Mr. Phillpotts gives the result of a brief sojourn in West Cornwall, the scene being laid in the fishing villages of Newlyn and Mousehole, and the artists' colony in and around Mount's Bay. The characters are essentially Cornish, there is a spice of tragedy in the tale, and the local colour is excellent. He is somewhat severe upon the members of a small but select and exclusive set of religious enthusiasts, whom he dubs "Luke Gospellers."

We now come to the first of the long series of Dartmoor stories to which reference has already been made. He adopted the title given to one of his short stories, issued in the volume already mentioned, "Down Dartmoor Way," viz. "Children of the Mist."

It is a story of Nature and country-life on Dartmoor and in the beautiful region round about Chagford. The hero, a son of the gipsies, is a very unfortunate youth, whose life is believed by his superstitious neighbours to be under a spell. His love affairs get him into trouble, his farming does not prosper, he loves his child, and is arrested as a deserter; but after many ups-and-downs, we leave him happy and contented and married to a good wife. The representation of country life is faithful, without unpleasant realism; the broad Devon dialect gives point to the occasional humour, and the scenery is abundantly illustrated. In fact, it is a story somewhat in the manner of Thomas Hardy, in which the loves and hates, the petty jealousies and bitter heart-searchings of ordinary country people on the edge of Dartmoor are given with singular faithfulness.

As a pleasant interlude between his more serious Dartmoor books, Mr. Phillpotts issued a series of sketches of school life, under the striking title, "The Human Boy." The incidents are intensely diverting, especially those which relate to class routine and the practical jokes played by the scholars upon the masters and teachers. Although it is to some extent reminiscent of the author's own school-days at Mannamead School, one fails to recognize in Dr. Dunstan, the erudite head master, with his coquettish daughter, any resemblance to the sage and reverend Dr. Holmes, who for so many years presided over that seminary, named in the novel the Merivale School. It is essentially a book for boys, and will be enjoyed by them equally with Kipling's "Stalky & Co.," which is a school story of Westward Ho! College, where the author was educated.

Back to Dartmoor again in 1900, and after that the output of the series of local stories was steady and continuous.

"Sons of the Morning" is a story bearing a close resemblance to "Children of the Mist." In this we have again the village rustics and their doings. There are three principal characters—a yeoman's daughter, who manages her own farm; a pair of contrasted lovers, and the drama played out by the three; the misunderstandings, the jealousies, and weaknesses involve much tragedy and some happiness. Here we have again the same fatalistic feeling which is a characteristic feature in the majority of Phillpotts' stories; as well as an admixture of rustic humour and charming descriptions of Dartmoor scenery.

The following year saw the production of two works by our versatile author, viz., "The Good Red Earth" and "The Striking Hours." The former is a short story remarkable for the manner in which the idea of Mother Nature, as embodied in the fields, trees, and lanes of the apple country in Devonshire,

predominates over the merely human part. The scene is laid for the most part at Compton Castle, a picturesque ruin near Paignton, the home of the family of the Gilberts in the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth, a place of great and romantic interest. Sir Walter Raleigh, who was half-brother to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, must often have sojourned in this fine old castle, now a partial ruin. The author, in a most interesting chapter, deals with the historical associations of the place; but the chief charm of the book rests in the descriptive matter, for the book is pervaded by a deep and observant love of Nature, especially noticeable in such chapters as "Glory in the Orchards" and "The Mother of the Apples."

In the latter chapter is a good description of cider making as practised in Devonshire. It is too long to introduce here in its entirety, but the following brief extract may not be uninteresting, especially for the bit of rustic philosophy which it displays.

"Mr. Newte dipped a horn mug and drank of the juice sparingly. Then he sniffed the air—heavy and sweet as honey, marked the sweating men with the brown mock spattered about them, sat him down upon a barrel, and addressed the company.

"‘My friends,’ he said, ‘apples are very much like human beings—no, not another drop, Mr. Wonnacott; it acts too sharply upon the system taken in this way. I’ll have a sip of old cider from your runlet presently. Apples, I say, are like men and women. For some you’ve got to squeeze before you know what they are made of; some you can tell by looking at their faces whether they are sweet or sour; and some you can’t tell before you taste. Oh, my friends, let us carry our characters in our faces, like the honest Tom Putts; let it not be said of us that we gave any man a soul ache, that he came to us for nourishment or for sympathy, that he found sourness when he had a right to look for sweetness.’"

"‘‘Twas a apple what Eve gived to Adam, by all accounts, Maister,’ ventured Tim Blake. ‘I s’pose ‘twern’t no little auld scrubby cider-apple as grawed there, but a brave, sweet sort for the table? Else the man wouldn’t have gived way to her. Though God knows I doan’t judge un. I be such a cruel hungerer for ‘em that if I’d got a wife an’ her fetched along a gude, sizable, sweet apple in the heat of the day, I’d be sartain sure to have ate un, clothes or no clothes.’"

"Striking Hours" contains a series of fourteen short stories all concerning a village (Gidleigh) near "Dartymoor," told by old Devonian worthies in modified vernacular, and ranging in motive from tragic to broadly humorous. Of the tragic, "Sam of Sorrow Corner" is the most powerful. "Right of Way," a

funeral story, is, strangely enough, racy and full of broad fun. "The Red Rose" is a tender idyll of courtship; while "The Devil's Tight Rope" is an admirable epitome of the author's general literary style.

Next appeared "The River." This, in my opinion, is one of the best of Mr. Phillpotts' early books; it certainly was the best up to that time, and it is still one of the most popular.

It is a story of the Dart—for of all the rivers of Devonshire Mr. Phillpotts loves the Dart the most—and the burden which seems to run through it, is the tradition relating to that river, so well versified by Mortimer Collins in the poem beginning—

"River of Dart! O, River of Dart!  
Every year thou claimest a heart."

The tale opens in the neighbourhood of Wistman's Wood; we get peeps of Two Bridges, Longaford Tor, Bellaforde Tor, and other well-known spots. In fact the book is full of powerful descriptions of places every native Devonian knows well, and the characters are among the best that the genius of the writer has ever brought into being. "The River" is a book that can be read and re-read with pleasure.

I mention the next book, "Transit of the Red Dragon and Other Stories," merely to say that it is dedicated to "The Human Boy", and that it is a book suitable for the rising generation. It contains one Devonshire story; the rest are located in different parts of the world, where the author has at one time or another resided.

It is doubtful if any of Mr. Phillpotts' books has been more widely read on both sides of the Atlantic, than "The American Prisoner." In this story we are carried back in a realistic manner to the time of the great Naval War of 1812-1813, when we were fighting the combined fleets of France and the United States; the story of which has been so graphically given by ex-President Roosevelt. The great prison at Princetown, then recently erected, was crowded with poor unfortunate prisoners who had been sent thither from the hulks at Plymouth Dock to await ransom or exchange, or, as many of them did, to succumb to the rigours of the climate.

The groundwork of the story is undoubtedly taken from "A Prisoner's Memoirs," written by Charles Andrews, who related his own experiences in a book published in New York in 1852, a copy of which I was able to secure for Mr. Phillpotts. In the story we get a gruesome account of the horrors of prison life at Dartmoor; of various attempts made by prisoners to escape, and especially of one organized effort made by a large number



of prisoners, French as well as American. A desperate fight ensued between the troops and the rioters; many were killed, and many others desperately wounded. Here and there some humorous characters and incidents are introduced, to counter-balance in a small degree the sad and sombre details which are necessary to the story. On the whole, however, the book, though tragic, is readable; the story, though gloomy, is well told, and the interest is sustained unabated to the end.

Somewhat the same incidents, certainly the same period, are introduced into another story issued about the same time, entitled, "The Farm of the Dagger."

Another highly dramatic work is "The Secret Woman," the scene of which is laid at Belstone, near Okehampton. It is more tragic than "The River," and more interesting than "The American Prisoner," yet it seems to combine certain characteristics of these, as well as of the earlier works, "Children of the Mist" and "Sons of the Morning." It is Dartmoor through and through. One reviewer says of this book: "We do not hesitate to say that it is the most finished work of a serious character that has yet come from the author's pen, and it reveals him to us more and more as a disciple of Thomas Hardy."

Apart from the story, which is brimful of humanity, we have charming descriptions of Dartmoor scenery; life-like impersonations of moor men and women, such as no other West Country writer gives us. The opening chapter, "Wind-flowers," gives, in two or three pages, Dartmoor, austere, primeval, unsubdued; Dartmoor as an embodiment of reality and a theatre of elemental force.

In his descriptions we seem to be brought face to face with the reality until we can see the colour of the gorse and heather, smell the perfume of the moor, and hear the song of the birds and the music of the rivers.

As a set-off against the more serious book last noted, we have, in the same year, another volume of short tales, entitled "A Knock at a Venture." These are laid in the neighbourhood of Postbridge. The rustic characters are excellent types. It may be of interest to note, by the way, that this work is dedicated "To my friend William Crossing, first living authority on pre-historic and mediæval Dartmoor."

"The Portreeve" is another highly dramatic story, the incidents of which centre round Okehampton and Bridestowe, Lydford Gorge, Kit's Steps, the Meldon Viaduct, Cranmere Pool, and the River Oke. The principal human characters in the story are the usual two women and a man, and the complications—jealousies and heart-burnings—which ensue. There is,

perhaps, less scenic writing in this book than in any of its predecessors ; and yet there is no lack of short touches that are, as it were, condensed pictures which give great charm to the work as a whole. A typical instance is the chapter headed, "The Island of Rocks," from which I make the following brief extract :

"The day smiled clear and cool, touched with hazes of east wind, that tempered the sunlight but cast no shadow. This aerial condition brought the huge composition of Nature together, in a translucent and lilac light that leavened, without altering, the proper colours here harmoniously mingled. The brooding eyes of the woman saw Oke plunge through a glen beneath and part into twin cascades that foamed away to right and left of an island. Set in a ring of broken and dancing water, this islet shone. Trees, shrubs, grasses, ferns, and plutonic rocks were cast together here in the lap of the hills, like a single jewel of many verdant hues—of sallow, silvery and glittering birch, of golden red rowan, and glaucous fern already touched to sudden gold in splashes. The grey boulders shone between ; their granite ruled the living things, spread in tables, jugged in peaks, and finally massed into a tumult and riot of lovely rock forms, where the river joined her arms again, and peeped and twinkled amid mighty stones, with spout and thread and glassy convexity of prisoned light. Below were pools, little beaches of sand, and bogs dripping to the edge of the river, all lighted by the lamps of the asphodel, brightened by the red rosettes of the sundew, and the tiny butterwort's livid leaves ; made beautiful by the pimpernel and the least bell-flower where they twined their pink and azure together. The water-ouzel bobbed beside the river and, aloft, the ring-ouzel uttered a note like the striking of flints, and showed his sooty plumage and the white half-moon upon his neck. Far distant on steep places, many rivulets flashed sun-messages as they leapt downwards to join the river. Their glint and movement added life to the texture of the mountain-side ; while branches also waved, dead grasses shivered in paly sheets of light upon the open spaces, and brake-fern threw a slow movement of brightness over the hollows. Seen close, their spring and motion were very manifest. Every tall stem swayed an inch or two, carrying the waves of light as corn carries them ; and each upspringing frond had worn a hole in the herbage under pressure of varying winds.

"A faint and faded radiance still spread upon the western hills, where the ling now died ; and above them, in shapes uncouth and monstrous, here huddled close, here scattered wide, like a herd of feeding dinosaurs or dragons from the earth's morning, there towered the hooded battlements and masses of

Shilstone Tor. With tumultuous outlines it broke the sky, and behind it, higher still, in shape of greater simplicity, the bosom of Corn Ridge flung its huge curve. Wrapped in a milky lustre as of pearl, it ascended and sank from south to north, and only one dim detail crowned the summit where stood the tumulus of a stone-man's grave.

"Now all this gathered ripeness and fruition waited, in the brief splendour of autumn, for the rain to drown it, and the frost to destroy. The pageant waxed as the year waned. Soaking desolation was near that would end all; winds were waking that would tear their gold from birch and ash, and send it whirling on a thousand eddies of air and water, hurled by the elements back to the elements again."

Those who know will recognize the absolute accuracy of this, and those who do not will be charmed by its poetry. To the pedestrian lover of the moor, the way in which its streams, its tors, its villages are named and brought into play, make the theme more realistic than if fictional titles had been coined for them. This is perhaps the reason why these stories take hold of Devonshire people—and others—because one can mentally place the characters and their surroundings.

Although the story is intensely tragic, there are not wanting here and there touches of a lighter vein, as well as rustic philosophy. Among the characters is an aged man—Old Barkell—who is given to offering advice, and taking life philosophically, and there is much wisdom in what he says. He is at his dinner. A visitor says—

"'Lord, how your father do dawdle over his good things.'

"'You're right, I do, Ned. 'Tis a life-long habit, an' I've always done the same whether 'twas eating, drinking, courting, sleeping, or any other delight of life. Once when I was a little boy, my mother promised me a lollipop if I was so good as gold all day long. An' I won it; but by a fatal accident I let the sweetie slip down my throat right away, an' so missed all the long-drawn-out comfort of un. 'Twas a bitter loss to me, an' my mother, being a hard woman, wouldn't give me another. So I've took darned good care to chew my pleasures since then, and make 'em go as far as they'll carry.'"

In his next story, "The Poacher's Wife," Mr. Phillpotts goes farther afield for his scenes and characters; for although the tale opens in Devon, it wanders away to the West Indies, where the author seems quite as much at home as he does on Dartmoor. The locale of the story is Moretonhampstead; Plymouth comes in for a share of attention, and then away Westward Ho!

There is perhaps in this book more humour than usual, and

the touch is lighter. It is a book that holds the interest of the reader steadily to the end. The central figure is Minnie Sweetland, the preacher's wife, and she is characterized with a masterly hand. She is a woman of splendid spirit, and works out the theme to its close. Her husband is a good, strong, young country-man, whose ideas as to property in game are "broad," though he is not bad at heart. There is a deep sly villain, posing as the honest and true friend—one Titus Sim, and Johnny Beer, landlord of the Warren Inn. The latter is a decidedly good character, whose rhyming prose is quite a revelation, with its lilt and, now and again, its philosophy.

We get less of local colour in this volume ; the word-pictures are not so numerous, but they are always true to Nature ; and we do not get so much of the good broad Devonshire dialect as usual, the characters speaking in a kind of modified vernacular. But on the whole the book compares favourably with "Children of the Mist," "Sons of the Morning," and "The Secret Woman."

Next in order comes "The Whirlwind." Lydford with its ancient castle and grim associations, stands out boldly in this somewhat tragic story. The principal characters are Daniel Brendon, a veritable son of the moor, and Sarah Friend, equally a daughter of the moor. Sarah's father is caretaker at an abandoned peat works in a desolate place on the moor, near Bridestowe ; and these works have in a sense eaten into the spirit of the old man, so that he can think and talk of nothing but peat.

Another character is Woodrow, a farmer, the employer of Brendon and a rival for the affections of Sarah. Around these three all the interest of the story revolves.

Towards the end of the book is introduced a wonderfully realistic account of a mock burial performed at night, in which some of the actors in the story are represented in effigy ; they having, in the opinion of a section of their fellow-villagers, transgressed the code of morality then and there prevailing, and are thus made to pay the penalty of their lapse from moral rectitude, by their vindictive neighbours. However, some of the wiser and unbiased people of the neighbourhood interfere, and the unholy game is stopped. It is a powerful though not a pleasant story, and depicts, as it is intended to do, the most extreme passions of humanity.

The year 1908 witnessed the publication of no fewer than three books by Mr. Phillpotts, viz., "The Mother," "The Virgin in Judgment," and "The Human Boy Again." Taking the last first, it is sufficient to say that it is practically a second instalment of the school happenings as told in "The Human Boy."

The incidents are equally amusing and just as improbable, but quite as suitable for boys' reading. It is dedicated, by the way,

" To my dear Friend,  
Mark Twain,  
father of ' Tom Sawyer,' and  
' Huckleberry Finn ',  
those Human Boys,  
with sincerest Regard."

The next book in the Dartmoor series of stories to which I wish to draw attention, is " The Mother," one of the most successful of Mr. Phillpotts' novels. In it we get Dartmoor, wild, grand, undiluted, and untameable; for the heart of that desolate region is again the scene of operations. The characters are all of the moor, and their horizon is circumscribed. Consequently we get a story of life as found amongst the small farmers and scattered moormen and labourers of a district which has its centre at Vixen Tor and Merivale Bridge; and the scope of the tale rarely goes beyond that limit.

Mrs. Pomeroy (the " mother " of the book) is a delightful specimen of womanhood; she has a scapegrace son, whom she shields time and again from the results of his crimes and misdemeanours, and in the end, after a great deal of self-sacrifice on her part, effects his reformation. Avis and Ruth Rendle are equally good characters, while Moleskin, the poacher, is wonderfully well drawn. Ives Pomeroy, the son of " The Mother," is a fiery headstrong fellow, whose character is very complex. Much of the incident in this story is worked out in the bar parlour of the inn at Merivale, where discussions on religion, philosophy, and politics seem to hold incessant sway amongst the wordy wise-acres of the district.

I may here pause in my comments upon Mr. Phillpotts' works to interpolate a few thoughts respecting his methods in regard to the construction of his stories and the delineation of his characters, over and above what was stated in the opening sentences of this paper.

When Mr. Phillpotts has fixed his locality—the stage for the operations of his play—he invariably settles down at some central point, and there works out his plot, taking in the local colour, mixing with the people, studying their eccentricities, picking up bits of local lore and legend, and generally assimilating the daily and ordinary life and habits of those amongst whom he is temporarily sojourning. Thus, at one time we find him at Sheepstor, at another at Princetown, Twobridges, Postbridge, Bridestowe, Lydford, Okehampton, Chagford, or Moretonhampstead, or anywhere else according to the necessity of the occasion.

He is always on or close to the moor, always in touch with the people, the ordinary people he wishes to portray. He seldom, if ever, brings in the squire or the parson; wealth and high station have no allurements for him; but the farmer, rough and illiterate though he may be, and the moorman, still more rough and uncouth, these and their families and their dependents are the heroes and heroines of his stories. Thus, although his pictures of men and women may at times seem to the reader to be grotesque, though their talk may at times appear to us as extravagant, and though his scenes may be somewhat highly coloured, we may take it for granted that he has somewhere met the counterpart of his principal characters, and heard them speak in the language he puts into their mouths.

One's own experience proves this, for we have only to drop into the bar parlour of a village inn to hear the loud-voiced blatant politicians holding forth, especially during election times, on the topics of the day. It is amid such scenes and amidst such people that our author evolves the conversations and heated discussions which generously fill his pages, and these are the sorts of people he delights to portray. It may be of interest to get behind the scenes, in fact to get behind the author himself, and to learn at first hand his methods.

"No," he says, in answer to a question, "I do not take individuals and copy them, but help myself to traits of character, forms of expression, habits of thought. My people are composite—a little taken here, and a little taken there, from living folk. Very seldom indeed it happens that I bodily transfer a living man or woman to a novel—though once or twice I have done so. My method is to go with empty mind to the theatre of the new story—to wander through it day after day, and let the novel rise up like a mist into my heart from the place and the people who dwell in it. "Next week," he continues, "I go thus empty-handed to Widecombe, that I may find what story that village has to offer me. Last year I was occupied entirely with a great wood, and haunted it at all times and seasons, so that the life of it in its manifold phases might, through the channels of feeling, be reflected in my work. Reason is beggared at every turn when one is up against the mysterious ways of Nature. It is only through feeling we can dimly appreciate and understand it; and it is only through fellow-feeling and a sympathy kept in bounds and not suffered to degenerate into pity, that we can appreciate and understand the children of men."

But to return to our narrative. The next work to be considered is "*The Virgin in Judgment.*"

The scene of this story is laid in mid-Dartmoor, at or near

Ringmoor Down and the banks of the river Plym. The central incidents take place in the little village of Sheepstor, the district being eloquently described. Rhoda Bowden ("the virgin") is a tall and attractive damsel, with great strength of mind, an iron will, and a disinclination for the society of men, except her own brothers.

"Rhoda seldom smiled upon men; yet, on the other hand, she never scowled at them. Her attitude was one of high indifference, and none saw much more than that; yet much more existed, and Rhoda's aloof posture, instead of concealing normal maiden interest in the opposite sex, in reality hid a vague general aversion from it."

One chapter is devoted to a lengthy description of a prize fight, supposed to have taken place in the bull-ring at Sheepstor, in which David, Rhoda's brother, was pitted against a lad of his own age, and came off victorious. On this occasion the "virgin" entered the ring and acted as bottle-holder for her favourite brother, an unprecedented event. I believe that the author has here woven in a contemporary account of the last prize fight held in this country under the old conditions, and has described in the most minute manner all the circumstances which attended that, to many, important function.

Considerations of time and space alone forbid my entering into anything like a general outline of the story, or a detail of the principal characters. Suffice it to say that it points one moral, amongst others, and that is, that it is unwise to start house-keeping with a sister-in-law in the house. One reviewer, speaking of this story, says: "It is no mean praise to say that it revives reminiscences of 'Lorna Doone.'"

In his next story, "The Haven," Mr. Phillpotts leaves his Dartmoor for awhile, and sets his story in the fishing-harbour of Brixham. It is in a sense a refreshing change, for the author knows his seafarers as intimately as he does the moormen and farmers of mid-Devon, and he is able to interest his readers from the outset in the lives and fortunes of the toilers of the sea, as well as in the moor-folk who have figured in so many of his works. John Major, the owner of the *Jack and Lydia*, a fine dandy-rigged trawler, is a character admirably conceived and drawn out, worthy to be placed beside the portraits of the "Three Brothers," whom we shall have to consider shortly. In fact Mr. Phillpotts is particularly happy in depicting this sturdy sort of man, with a sound and sterling piety and a rugged faith. The whole of the characterization in this book is as clever as usual, and as sincere, which is not always the same thing.

There is plenty of picturesqueness here, and the elements of

romance are prominent as always with the writer. The chief theme of the book is the revolt of John Major's son against following the sea, and his ultimate surrender. We leave them, father and son, sailing for the fishing-grounds in company, on the deck of the *Jack and Lydia*. One of the most interesting chapters in the book is the vivid account of trawling on the "Scruff." This is, I understand from Mr. Phillpotts, a submarine bank of shell and sand that stretches out into the Channel, and begins some few miles south of Berry Head. It is a good trawling ground, and patronized by the Brixham fishermen.

Under Mr. Phillpotts' cunning hands this description becomes more interesting than many a narrative of action, and strongly reminds one of Rudyard Kipling's account of cod-fishing off the coast of Newfoundland in "Captains Courageous," or some of Frank Bullen's adventures on the deep sea.

Of "The Three Brothers," his next Dartmoor book, the *Athenæum* reviewer says: "Mr. Phillpotts remains faithful to Dartmoor, and manages to keep his material and his methods as fresh as ever. It is a considerable feat that this, his latest novel of the district, should be in some ways more interesting than any of its predecessors. It is in a more sober key than previous books, and perhaps is all the better for lacking the exuberance which is wont to characterize the author. The colours are greyer, not so vivid, and the result is restful for the reader, perhaps weary of grappling with Titanic passions. The Three Brothers are elderly men, named Baskerville, one being over the allotted span of years, and they are of the yeoman class, which Mr. Phillpotts loves to depict. The characters are drawn most carefully and without exaggeration or weak lines. Nathan, the amiable and untrustworthy; Vivian, the robust; Humphrey, the cynical and shrewd, the misunderstood. All the people in Shaugh (where the scene is laid) one seems to know familiarly as Mr. Phillpotts proceeds, and certainly it is not his fault if we are not uplifted by the picturesque scenery of the moor. Mr. Phillpotts' luxuriance of style paints this for us with loving generosity. He is never tired of pointing out its beauties, of recording its features at all times and seasons. Dartmoor is his peculiar territory, as clearly as Wessex was Mr. Hardy's; and it seems as if the fount of his inspiration were inexhaustible."

When referring to this book at a public lecture in Plymouth some time ago, a speaker in the discussion which followed hazarded the guess that the Three Brothers were really the counterparts of men he (the speaker) had known about thirty years before. They resided at Hoo Meavy, within the radius covered by the action of the story. Upon this point Mr.



Phillpotts says: "No! The Three Brothers are composite figures, and have no direct inspiration in any men I have met at Hoo Meavy or elsewhere."

A series of short stories, entitled "Fun of the Fair," came next. These were mostly of the humorous order, and are good reading, appertaining to the neighbourhood of Belstone on the moor. In one of these stories, "Great Uncle Caunter," we get a brief history of the great prison at Princetown, at the time when Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt—the Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and a very great man in every Dartmoor mind—projected the establishment of a war prison there.

In this book may also be found two stories, entitled "The Cairn" and "The Crock of Gold" respectively, which refer to the search for treasure in the ancient habitations of man on the moor; there are also an amusing sketch, entitled "The Parson and the Clerk," and several others of the most entertaining character.

The tragi-comedy of Mr. Haycraft, the quarryman, who at the age of seventy suddenly conceived himself famous, is a good example of Mr. Phillpotts' treatment. The book is full of observation, of knowledge, of sympathetic understanding, of a sense of proportion, and of humour. In this, as in several other works, Mr. Phillpotts has shown that he is at his best in short stories; and that he is one of the foremost writers of short stories of the day is generally admitted. Those just cited are models of their kind.

In reviewing "The Thief of Virtue," a reviewer says: "We are strongly inclined to put Mr. Phillpotts' latest novel at the head of his works. His manner, though still florid, has been mellowed by experience, and his methods are more reticent. Thus he avoids the open and frank 'Titanism' of his early books, such as 'The Secret Woman' and 'The Whirlwind.' We noticed a new spirit, more chastened, and therefore more serviceable and more artistic, in 'The Mother,' and after that increasingly in 'The Three Brothers.'"

"The Thief of Virtue" exhibits the new Phillpotts at his best. No praise can be too great for the self-denial the author has shown in turning his back upon an obvious and inviting tragedy. It would have been at once an easy and effective performance, the discovery by a devoted father that his wife's son was not his. Mr. Phillpotts selects another course for his narrative, which is more true and quite as effective. The plot is composed of simple, even of primitive elements. Of two suitors for her hand a Dartmoor maiden prefers the younger and poorer, but accepts the older and richer. The characters of both men are

well drawn, that of Philip Ouldsbroom, the husband, being a very live and actual portrait. His life is a tragedy in itself, without the interposition of that discovery to which reference has been made. Mr. Phillpotts makes the tragedy arise out of the growing dissimilarity of the supposed father and son, instead of out of the shock of a revelation ; and his powerful novel is a credit to contemporary literature.

"*Tales of the Tenements*," issued in 1910, consists of a series of short stories of Dartmoor, appertaining to the deserted homesteads and mediæval farms that date from Tudor times, and lie chiefly in those sheltered and fertile regions beside the twin arms of Dart. They were owned originally under copy of Court Roll by Customary Tenants, and they existed independently of the Duchy. The tales are thirteen in number, and alternate from tragic to humorous. Mr. Phillpotts has written nothing more readable than these short stories, in the telling of which he is a master. We shall not soon forget such characters as Tozer Grigg, whose vindictive folly sent him and his harmonium "snuffling and wheezing into middle age" ; the wise woman of Walna, whose witchcraft differed but little from the methods of many a modern financier ; Jane Northweye, who had a tragic romance with a French prisoner ; Fagg and Blackadder, the highwaymen, and a dozen more. Some of the tales are gruesome—gruesome enough for Edgar Allan Poe—but about them all clings the smell of the heather, and in them lies a dry spontaneous humour which gives them the vigour of the winds that blow across the combes of "Dartmoor."

In the early part of this paper I have mentioned several of Mr. Phillpotts' lighter works, but I omitted to include "*My Laughing Philosopher*," chiefly because it had no West Country connection. Let me make up for the omission. Mr. Eden Phillpotts purchased his "*Laughing Philosopher*" in Wardour Street, "for the paltry sum of one guinea." It was a bronze bust, as ancient as Democritus, with a battered nose and a whimsical expression ; and one night, when "anchored" on a bracket in its owner's study, it suddenly began to speak, being endowed with that miraculous gift for fifty nights on end once in every five hundred years. Consequently, for fifty nights Mr. Phillpotts discoursed with this philosopher on every sort of subject—on his friends, on his cats, on Egypt and China, on buttons and servants, on rooks and nests, on actors and ballets, and on all the mysteries and eccentricities of life—in a series of discursive chapters, not always coherent, but generally readable, observant, and amusing. Mr. Eden Phillpotts is so clever a writer, and has so facile a command of words, that he can make

his light talk palatable diet for a passing hour, although we incline to think that this kind of literary work requires to be exceedingly well done to live, and is better fitted for occasional or serial papers than for a volume by itself. As a specimen of the easy if not profound philosophy which the ancient bust expounded from the wall, we will quote a passage from the admonitions contained in the last chapter of the book :—

“ ‘ I take my leave,’ said the Laughing Philosopher, ‘ willingly enough, for to me this age is painful above all other ages my eyes have opened upon. To-day landmarks are vanishing with mournful rapidity ; certainties grow fewer ; theories flood the world in a deluge worse than Deucalion’s. Knowledge crows all mankind. It is a lighthouse—a star-glimmer serving to show the awful darkness of the delta that tends towards Truth. I use the word ‘ delta ’ of set purpose. There is no straight road or river leading to Truth, but a delta of a thousand arteries. Science plods here, Religion there ; and all the arteries are very meet to be explored ; all command exploration ; all are full fraught with danger of whirlpool and rock on the wave, blind alley, precipice, and morass upon the shore.’ ”

This book was published in 1896. I mention it here because it gives me the opportunity of introducing another work in the lighter vein, published only a few months ago. I refer to “ *The Flint Heart ; a Fairy Story*,” a delightful fantastic story for boys and girls, reminding one somewhat of Kipling’s “ *Puck of Pook’s Hill*,” or a more recent work by the same author, “ *Rewards and Fairies*.” I would not for a moment imply that Mr. Phillpotts was in any way influenced or inspired by Kipling’s books ; he and the “ *Flint Heart* ” of his creation can stand alone, and the plot is quite original.

In the opening chapter we are introduced to prehistoric Dartmoor—the New Stone Age, the age of flint weapons and flint implements, long before the discovery of metals ; long before, as the author whimsically tells us, the arrival of the first pin on Dartmoor. A luminous description of Dartmoor as it might have been five thousand years ago, and of the primeval and war-like races which then inhabited that wide tract of land, is given. These are the people, we are informed, who erected the monoliths, the kistvaens, the stone rows and the hut villages, as to whose characteristics history is silent ; all is conjecture and mystery. But Mr. Phillpotts peoples these desolate wastes with savage life, and it is under these conditions and amongst these primitive dwellers in the Dartmoor of the long, long past that the *Flint Heart* makes its appearance, and in the nature of a charm works woe to its possessor.

In the next chapter, by a great leap of time, we are brought down to our own days, and the Flint Heart again puts in its sinister appearance.

We are brought into close touch with some ordinary everyday mortals at Merripit Farm ; anon we find ourselves in Fairyland, and revel in the delights of the "little people." And here we get much out-of-the-way information. "Pixies," we are informed, "are the same as fairies, and their first cousins are the brownies and the elves, and the kobolds and the trolls, and the fays and the sylphs, and the sprites and the gnomes ; and their second cousins are the bogies and the bogles," and a host more that he enumerates. "And, finally," he says, "if you don't believe in these folk, I can only say that you are making a mistake, and you'll live to find it out sooner or later. All the very best people, including Mr. Stead and Sir Oliver Lodge, believe in spooks, if they don't believe in other things ; and it seems to me unkind and silly to make such a fuss about the spooks, and write whole books about them, and take no notice of all the others. As for me, I know Dartmoor pretty well, and I believe in everything that happens there. I have seen Jack-o'-lantern with my own eyes, and I can't say more than that. And not to believe in Devonshire pixies—well, you might just as well not believe in Devonshire cream or Devonshire mud, or any other of the fine things that belong to Devonshire."

This is very excellent fooling, and there is much more of it in this entertaining book.

In the story we are carried through no end of pranks and strange adventures illustrative of fairy lore.

And then, above all this, the book is amusingly instructive, for there are woven into it bits of history, snatches of literature, touches of botany and natural history, and kindred topics, all calculated to draw the mind of the young reader to study these engrossing subjects. And through it all the Flint Heart, fashioned of old by Fum, a man of mystery, is revealed from time to time, bringing disaster upon each person who possesses it, until it is finally destroyed by order of the king of the Fairies, through the instrumentality of Charles, the Human Boy.

With this, my original consideration of Mr. Phillpotts' stories ended ; but since that time other works have come into my hands which demand more than a passing notice ; and, which is quite as much to the point, bring my little literary history up to date.

The first of these new works is "Demeter's Daughter," a somewhat ambiguous title, but one fully justified in the course of

the story. This is another chapter in that great epic of Dartmoor which has been engaging Mr. Phillpotts' attention for the last twenty years ; and the story presents abundant evidence that the inspiration of the district is far from exhausted.

As to the title, Demeter, the Earth Mother, is another name for Ceres, the goddess of plenty and agriculture.

Demeter's daughter of the novel is Alison Cleave, a moorland woman, who lives with her progeny in a rickety, tumble-down hut, far from human habitation. She is a fine character, with the true mother-spirit ; the ideal wife, the selfless soul capable of any sacrifice for those she loves. It is a great descent from this ideal type of womanhood to her dissolute husband, Aaron Cleave ; a selfish, self-centred loafer, the supreme egoist, and yet a man with such a belief in himself that he is utterly ignorant of his true character, or of comprehending the axiom, "seeing ourselves as others see us."

He is ever retailing his own grievances. He met with an accident some years before, and that accident, although not really preventing him from working, has been his stock-in-trade ever since. He is ever appealing to his cronies at the village ale-house for sympathy and support, and fails to see how utterly they disbelieve in him and his protestations. Our author has pictured no finer character in all his books than this "superman" among the brotherhood of Philander.

Another prominent character is farmer Hamlyn, a strong and impressive figure. Years before he had asked Alison to become his wife, but she chose the other, and much misery was the result.

Here I am tempted to borrow a few sentences from a review which appeared in a local paper, for the authorship of which I have not far to seek.

"Alison Cleave, having fearlessly lived a hard and thankless life in the joyful pursuit of duty and natural affection, having been disillusioned by experiences, bereaved of her best-loved son (killed in the South African war), betrayed by her worthless husband, perishes in an endeavour to save the worthless being from drowning after a carouse. As for him, the Providence which assails drunken men of the results of their folly, pulls him to the bank of the dark and swollen river Dart, into whose flood his obstinacy has plunged them. He returns to his petty life of mean joys and soiled delights, and goes down toward the Valley of Death the sordid and ignoble thing that he is. Alison's poor body is cast upon a shingle bank ; her memory is a perfume, a star."

Upon these two Mr. Phillpotts has concentrated all his force.

The study of heredity, of environment, of temperament in Aaron and Alison Cleave is a very fine piece of work. There is less mechanical plot even than usual in the book ; but it abounds in poetry, in eloquence, in humour.

Mr. Phillpotts' rural folk discoursing at large upon men and things, whether on roadside or farmstead, or in the village inn, are a sheer delight. His Dartmoor pictures are unrivalled, and his minor characters invariably fill the setting.

The old man, nicknamed "Hay-corn-roots," is surely a study from the life, with his lore of weather and of crops, his passion for Mother Earth, and his almost sensual joy in her increase. A touch of comedy is introduced into the orderly process of events in Holne (where the scene is mostly laid), by the apparition of the spruce barber from Swindon, courting Alison's daughter.

Teddy Grills, the baker of Holne, is a rich entertainment in himself. Mr. Angel had been philosophizing on the necessity of taking the rough with the smooth in a Christian country, and abiding by the church, " 'Where it pinches 'em as well as where it don't.' "

" 'That,' said Teddy, 'was just what the weaker members don't see. Them that fancy their singing like the hymns ; and them that haven't no music—they say organs be in vain. But a proper Christian goes the whole hog and swallows the jam and the powder both—as we all should ; for 'tis the powder in this world as will put a flavour to the jam in the next. We shouldn't know how good Heaven tastes if we hadn't sucked in a lot of the nasty medicine of earth.' "

In "Demeter's Daughter" then, Mr. Phillpotts has written a very fine and impressive story, exceptional even among his later works for the penetrating quality of its analysis, the beauty of the material, and the skill with which the artist has fashioned it.

Further, more than in most of his books, Mr. Phillpotts in this story dwells on the seamy side of the moorland life. He shows that the struggle for existence, the squalor of poverty, the problem of unemployment, and the moral costs of loose living can be as acute amid the natural glories of Dartmoor as in a London slum. Nature's loveliness makes no difference to ugly human turmoil—the turmoil that still goes on "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile."

A serial story by Eden Phillpotts was recently running in the *Windsor Magazine*. It is entitled "The Plume of Feathers," the scene being laid in the romantic village of Widecombe-in-the-Moor, and, as its title implies, "The Plume" is the village inn,

the meeting-place of the village gossips, who here tell their tales and carry on their discussions over pots of ale and drops of gin.

Mr. Phillpotts' latest book (published in August, 1911) is entitled "The Beacon" (Cosdon, sometimes known as Cawsand Beacon). It is essentially a study of elemental passions. The scene is laid in a Dartmoor village, and the three principal characters are a London girl who has come to serve in the inn, and two farmers who both fall in love with her. The story, which ends in a tragedy, turns on her relations with these two men, one a weak, the other a strong character. There is much analysis of character in the book, and it has, as a whole, a rugged strength and a simplicity that make it the most notable, perhaps, of all Mr. Phillpotts' West Country stories. The *Athenæum*, reviewing this book, says: "It is difficult to see how a literary judgment which has hailed Mr. Hardy is to deny Mr. Phillpotts a place next him. The Wessex novelist has deeper subtlety and greater variety; there is also in him what Bacon said of the most excellent beauty, 'some strangeness in the proportion.' Mr. Phillpotts might claim greater soundness, greater sanity even, but he must be content to lack the indefinable quality we have mentioned. His work, however, falling short of Mr. Hardy's, is, nevertheless, a remarkable accomplishment of our time. In breadth and knowledge, in thought, and in sense of character, it goes farther than any other work except that of a few whose genius is recognized. It is always a pleasure to read these Dartmoor stories. Mr. Phillpotts may seem in danger of repeating himself, but he never does; he only reproduces the same atmosphere, which is a veritable exposition of the moor. . . . The tale in its mingled tragedy and comedy is admirable, and holds the attention. Perhaps, as before, Mr. Phillpotts makes his humble characters talk too much Phillpotts. So did Meredith, and so do Mr. James and Mr. Hewlett. But however they talk, the people are alive and arresting. One criticism on the heroine we offer, namely, that she should have shown her definite change of affection at least to the reader before the crisis. That sin lies at the door of the author. Probably he wanted to surprise us. This book ranks high—though not on the exact level of 'The Thief of Virtue' and 'Demeter's Daughter' and 'The Mother.'"

I have now passed in review nearly all the works of this author, excepting those (and they are not many) which have no connection with the West Country. I have appended a chronological list of his published works, with a brief bibliographical note respecting some of them, and a few references to short stories and other articles which have appeared in periodicals;

but their name is legion, and the list is therefore far from complete.

I would now conclude with the following paragraphs from "The Flint Heart," in which our author summarizes Dartmoor as it has all these years appealed to him.

"Then came the solemn moment when the Flint Heart was to be changed and administered in small doses to earth and air and water. Charles struck him three times, and at the third blow, behold! a little pile of grey dust took the place of the glittering, hard, black flint stone. And then the king took the first pinch and flung it into the air, and the birds gave a mighty sneeze; and the queen took a pinch and flung it into the river, and the fish became immensely excited, and dashed about as though a freshet was coming; and the Lord High Chancellor took the last pinch, and flung it upon the earth, and the beasts coughed and snorted. But the effect upon all the creatures was the same; the dust of the Flint Heart braced them up, made them brisk and cheerful, and acted like a tonic upon every one of them, whether they wore fins or fur or feathers; whether they breathed water or air.

"And that is the real grand reason why Dartmoor is so stinging and bracing, and puts such life into you, and makes you feel so hungry and so jolly. That is why Dartmoor water is so foaming and refreshing, so cold and brisk; and why Dartmoor earth is so tough and elastic and springy, that you can walk or run all day upon it, and never grow tired. There is a touch of the Flint Heart still about Dartmoor, and the people who live there need it, I assure you; for you must be pretty hard and strong and ready for anything, up among the high tors and heather, especially when winter comes and the great North Wind spreads his snowy wings, and the East Wind shows his teeth there.

\* \* \* \* \*

Which ends the story, and I am sorry that it is finished. But if it takes you to Dartmoor next summer that will be well; and when you do go, may the Fairies of the morning welcome you also, and bring new laughter to your lips, new light to your eyes, and joy to the hearts of you all."

It may be added further that Mr. Phillpotts has now in the press a small book of verse and prose, entitled "Dance of the Months," and that early in 1912 will appear another Dartmoor story, "The Forest on the Hill." About the same time will be published by Mr. John Murray a long and serious poem—a blank verse work on one of the world's greatest tragedies.



## Chronological List of the Published Works of EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

1888. "My Adventure with the Flying Scotsman." A Romance of London and North-Western Railway Shares.  
1891. "Folly and Fresh Air" (Novel).  
1891. "End of a Life" (Novel).  
1892. "Tiger's Cub" (Novel).  
1893. "Some Every Day Folks" (Sketches of People, Places, and Things—Devonshire).  
1894. "Down Dartmoor Way" (Short Local Stories).  
1896. "Deal with the Devil" (Comic Novel).  
1896. "My Laughing Philosopher" (Whimsical Story).  
1897. "Lying Prophets" (Story of Life in a Cornish Fishing Village—Newlyn).  
1898. "Children of the Mist" (First of the Dartmoor Stories—Chagford).  
1899. "Loup Garou" (Short Stories, not Local).  
1899. "The Human Boy" (School Life at Plymouth).  
1900. "Sons of the Morning" (Dartmoor Story).  
1901. "Fancy Free" (Sketches of Outdoor Life).  
1901. "Good Red Earth" (Devonshire Story, locality Compton Castle, near Paignton).  
1901. "Striking Hours" (Fourteen Short Stories, locality Gidleigh, Dartmoor).  
1902. "The River" (Dartmoor Story of the River Dart).  
1903. "Transit of the Red Dragon" (Short Stories for Boys).  
1903. "Golden Fetish" (Short Stories).  
1904. "American Prisoner" (Story of Dartmoor Prison and its Neighbourhood).  
1904. "Farm of the Dagger" (Dartmoor Story).  
1904. "My Devon Year" (Nature Studies—Illustrated).  
1905. "Secret Woman" (Dartmoor Story, locality Belstone).  
1905. "Up-along and Down-along" (Devonshire Poems).  
1905. "Knock at a Venture" (Short Stories, locality Postbridge).  
1906. "My Garden" (Nature Studies, finely illustrated).  
1906. "Portreeve" (Dartmoor Story, locality Okehampton).  
1906. "Poacher's Wife" (Dartmoor Story, locality Moretonhampstead).  
1907. "Folk Afield" (Sketches of Outdoor Life).  
1907. "The Whirlwind" (Dartmoor Story, locality Lydford).  
1908. "Virgin in Judgment" (Dartmoor Story, locality Sheepstor).  
1908. "The Human Boy Again" (School Life).  
1908. "The Mother" (Dartmoor Story, locality Vixen Tor and Merivale).  
1908. "The Unlucky Number" (Short Stories).  
1909. "Fun of the Fair" (Short Humorous Dartmoor Stories).  
1909. "Three Brothers" (Dartmoor Story, locality Shaugh).  
1909. "The Haven" (Devonshire Story, locality Brixham).  
1910. "Tales of the Tenements" (Short Dartmoor Stories).  
1910. "Thief of Virtue" (Dartmoor Story).  
1910. "Flint Heart" (Fairy Story of Dartmoor).  
1911. "Wild Fruit" (Collected Poems).  
1911. "Demeter's Daughter" (Dartmoor Story, locality Holne).  
1911. "The Beacon" (Dartmoor Story, locality Cosdon).  
1911. "Dance of the Months" (Sketches and Poems).

## List of Newspapers and Magazines to which Mr. Eden Phillpotts has Contributed.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.—*Academy*; *Answers*; *Athenæum*; *Black and White*; *Country Life*; *Daily Chronicle*; *Daily Express*; *Eye-Witness*; *Graphic*; *Hearth and Home*; *Literary Guide*; *Literature* (defunct); *Morning Post*; *New Age*; *Pall Mall Gazette*; *Pearson's Weekly*; *People*; *Queen*; *Royal*; *St. James's Gazette*; *Sporting and Dramatic News*; *To-day*; *Tribune* (defunct); *Westminster Gazette*; *Western Daily Mercury*; *Western Times*; etc., etc.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.—*Belgravia* (defunct); *Chapman's*; *Cornhill*; *Cornish Magazine* (defunct); *Devonia* (defunct); *English Review*; *Fortnightly Review*; *Idler*; *Longman's* (defunct); *London*; *London Society* (defunct); *Ludgate*; *Nash's*; *Pall Mall Magazine*; *Pearson's*; *Red Magazine*; *Strand*; *T.P.'s Magazine*; *Tramp*; *Windsor*.

AMERICAN PERIODICALS.—*Bookman*; *Century*; *Harper's*; *Lippincott's*; *McClure's*; *Scribner's*; *Woman's Home Journal*; *Youth's Companion*; etc., etc.

## Dartmoor.

THE giant tors, like sleeping lions, spread  
Their Titan forms beneath the stooping clouds;  
Or, like some fortified city, silent, dread,  
The opal mist each kingly crest enshrouds;  
Whence rushing streamlets, to the song of bees,  
Meet in the vale, and go to seek the seas.

The heather's purple veil rests o'er the moors,  
And bracken turns from green to russet brown,  
Waving its stately plumes to the distant tors;  
The clear, keen breezes blow from sea to down,  
And cotton grasses hide the deadly swamp,  
Hung o'er the wanderer's grave, a starry lamp.

O land of mystic breath, silent, apart,  
Where prison walls face grim old rocks of grey,  
Where littleness falls off like some false art,  
Where souls are born, where Nature holds her sway—  
O land where hope revives and sorrows cease,  
Abiding place of Beauty and of Peace!

## The Coasts and Forests of Devon, and their Birds.

By E. A. S. ELLIOT, M.R.C.S., M.B.O.U.

*A Lecture delivered at St. Bride Institute, November 17th, 1910.*

THE neighbourhood of Seaton presents us with many features of exceptional variety and interest. First, there is its landslip, involving many acres of once good arable land and thousands of tons of chalky cliff gone to glory.

It was here in the sixties, as a schoolboy at Honiton, I found a pair of Montagu's Harriers nesting in the tangled mass of ivy and foliage far up in the cliff, but I was not allowed to climb to the nest on account of the crumbling nature of the cliff.

This bird of prey is not so scarce in the West Country as some people suppose. I often see them around our cliffs, quartering the fields, like any hound, in search of eggs or small reptiles.

I remember a few years ago watching a bird for hours under a wall, quartering a big grass field in the month of May, evidently searching for larks' eggs—it was in the zenith of my collecting days—and presently she fell a victim to my zeal, and I found her stomach full of larks' eggs, "*dux femina facti.*"

Melanism, or indeed dimorphism, is not uncommonly met with in the order of *Accipitres*, and in September, 1846, a black variety was shot on the cliffs at Prawle, and would undoubtedly have been left there had not the farmer who shot it casually remarked to the Kingsbridge birdstuffer three weeks afterwards, that he had shot a black hawk. A reward was offered for its recovery, and it came to hand, and was with difficulty preserved.

The causes of dimorphism are in many cases entirely unknown. Why, for instance, should you get in Australia an albino *variety* of a bird of prey, whereas in North America you get in the counterpart of the same species a form entirely black? Why should the bill, as showing structural dimorphism, of the female Huia be so very different from that of the male? Or, again, that of the Hornbills, when the male deliberately seals up in the hollow of the tree trunk its mate and feeds her assiduously during the period of incubation? This is one side of the question, but dimorphism as a sexual character as regards plumage we can quite understand, and we, as ordinary mortals, congratulate the male sex in birds as having evolved in the great majority of instances a

more gorgeous effect in their plumage than the females, whilst in other instances we sympathize with the sterner sex when their better half has the best of them in size, and also in plumage, as seen in the *Phalaropes*. Rousdon, the seat of Sir Wilfrid Peek, lies on top of the cliff, and the mansion contains a beautiful collection of British birds, representative only, of course, but capitally mounted by the well-known taxidermist, Swaysland, of Brighton. With the exception of Haccombe, near Teignmouth, Rousdon is the smallest parish, not only in Devonshire but also in England.

Devonshire can boast then of having the smallest, and the largest, parish in England, for Lydford embraces the whole forest of Dartmoor.

By some writers Seaton is supposed to be the Muridunum of the Romans, but this walled city was much more likely to have been a fine old hill fort near Honiton, about ten miles distant to the north-west, and known now as Hembury Fort, but to us boys at the Grammar School as Dumdun, which seems mighty like a corruption of the Latin name.

Proceeding westwards we come to cliffs of an entirely different formation, one of the oldest, I believe, known to geologists as the New Red Sandstone, which, with its intimate contrasts of green and golden herbage and blue sea, is the heritage of only a true Devonian. Rightly, indeed, has Dawlish, or *Doflisc*, "a fruitful mead by the river side," been named.

Geology is not what mathematicians would call an exact science, and the discussions about the Old and the New Red Sandstone are endless and classical. I remember one such taking place in Horswell quarry, near Thurlestone, amongst members of the London Geological Society, when I was afraid every moment I should have enacted before my very eyes a repetition of that scene told by Mark Twain—or was it Bret Harte?—of the Massachusetts geologists, "When suddenly a chunk of Old Red Sandstone struck him in the abdomen, and the subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

The Parson and Clerk rocks are no doubt well known to you, but the origin of their name not so well, perhaps. The story goes that once upon a time a Bishop of Exeter—it might have been Leofric himself—lay ill at Dawlish. To visit him there frequently came a wicked priest from the other side of the cathedral city, who thought that some day he might be the Bishop's successor. One day he started as usual, accompanied by his clerk; but, as luck would have it, they got too far out on Haldon, and, night coming on, lost their way. So the priest called on the Devil to help him. A peasant appeared and led them to

what seemed to them a neighbouring manor house, where they were bidden to supper. But as they sat at meat the fish before them appeared to swim, the sea roared in their ears. Presently they were informed that the Bishop was dying from poison, and they set out on their homeward journey. Suddenly the demon house vanished amid screams and wild laughter as of fiends mocking, and the foam burst over their heads. Two horses were found straying in the morning on the shore, and two huge loosened masses of sandstone became at once the riders' grave and monument. In stormy weather the shrieks of the parson and his clerk are still heard above the gale.

The cliffs around here are a great stronghold for the Stock Dove, a near relative of the Rock Dove and Wood Pigeon. The birds find convenient nesting-sites in the honeycombed sandstone, it being one of the characteristics of this species to build in holes, preferably in stumps or stocks of trees, whence the name. Of late years there has been a noticeable increase in the numbers of this bird, and, as all pigeons are the greatest sinners the agriculturist has to contend against, no effort should be spared to keep them in check—admire these birds as we do for sentimental as well as other—gastronomic—reasons.

Berry Head is of interest mainly on account of its association with Brixham and its trawlers. Here, in the summer of 1881, was shot a Rose-coloured Pastor with eggs just ready to be laid, and again in the spring of 1883 another was shot; but I have little doubt this latter specimen was one of eight birds I let loose on my return from India, from which country I had brought them. I set them free, hoping they would breed, but the experiment was a failure. On the other side of the bay lies Orestone rock, where the late Dr. Andrew Tucker, a contemporary of Montagu's, stated a hundred years ago that he took Kittiwake's eggs; but as he described the eggs laid as four or five in number with no nest, he was doubtlessly mistaken, as this species never lays more than three in a clutch, and builds a huge nest.

Start lighthouse is one of the most familiar landmarks in the English Channel, for every vessel voyaging to the Orient and the land of the Southern Cross starts from here, and, likewise, vessels coming across from Ushant pick up the land here.

It must not be imagined, however, that the headland takes its name from that reason. The name is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *steort*, meaning a tail (you get the same name in birds, as the Red-start or Fire-tail), for the promontory of the Start juts out into the Channel and, excepting Prawle Point, is the most southerly cape in England. Woe betide any ship embayed in Start Bay with an easterly gale; and many a tragedy of

shipwreck has been caused by vessels trying to pick up the light and hugging the shore too closely.

Perhaps the most terrible of these took place on the nights of March 9th and 10th in the blizzard of 1891, when four ships were dashed to pieces on the rocks and fifty-two lives lost. Some poor fellows managed to get ashore, and climbed the cliffs, and sought shelter under the hedges from the piercing blast, but, overcome by fatigue and hunger, fell asleep never to wake again in this life, and their bodies were not discovered until days afterwards, when the snow melted.

Her rattling shrouds, all sheathed in ice,  
With the masts went by the board ;  
Like a vessel of glass, she stove and sank :  
Ho ! Ho ! the breakers roared !

Such was the wreck of the *Hesperus*  
In the midnight and the snow ;  
Christ save us all from a death like this,  
On the reef of Norman's Woe.—*Longfellow.*

The light, too, is responsible for tragedies of an avian character, but the loss of life is not so serious now that the light has been changed to an occulting one. Birds, particularly on migration, seem fascinated by a light, and, like moths at a candle, not only singe their wings, but lose their lives by dashing against the glass. An instance of this occurred on the night of May 11th, 1861. The keeper on duty was surprised at discovering a great number of birds flying around and against the lantern of the building, and dropping either dead or much exhausted. The wind at the time was blowing strong from the north-east with rain. After some time it became much calmer, the birds continuing to rush against the lantern, increasing in numbers as the gale went down, and finally reaching the immense number of 692. The keeper had the curiosity to weigh them, and they amounted to about thirty-four pounds, consisting chiefly of skylarks, house-sparrows, and several varieties of the smaller kinds of birds, amongst which was a cuckoo.

Now that so much interest and attention are given to migration, what one would have given to have been present so as to have been able to identify the species, for I am bound to confess that to a good many people *all* small birds are sparrows.

Here the Herring Gull has a colony every nesting-season, and, without wishing to cast any reflection on the bird's character, as to which he is to the manner born, would point out he is just in his own way as voracious as a cormorant or any other sea bird. Just let me relate one instance, and you can draw your own conclusions. A pair of these birds were reared from the nest

by a cottager in Kingsbridge. I am sorry to say an undue familiarity with the *genus homo* brought out some most undesirable traits in these birds, which it is to be hoped have not been communicated to any of their congeners, with whom they commingled in their hours of ease on the estuary. Happening to pass the cottage, I noticed in the street at the front door a gull being fed with scraps from the house, which were mopped up with avidity, until a cat came on the scene and thought to join in the feast; but, like a flash, the gull, with the most diabolical hisses and gurgles I ever heard coming from a bird, ran at the cat with outstretched wings, and caused it to beat a hasty retreat.

It appears both gulls and the cat had been brought up together from babyhood, feeding from the same saucerful of bread and milk, and lying down together in the same hay-lined basket at night; but the gulls were always masters of the situation.

Too much familiarity bred contempt, and the gulls turned inveterate chicken stealers; and, after clearing several runs, met an ignominious fate.

Bolt Head, or rather Sharp-i-tor—for the true Bolt is farther out on the other side of this bay, Stare Hole—is considered by many one of the finest in the English Channel, and between here and the Bolt tail are many points of interest. Just below lies Salcombe bar, and, as the poem—"Crossing the Bar"—was composed shortly after a visit of the late poet laureate to his friend at the Moul, we may infer it inspired those beautiful lines—

"Sunset and Evening Star,  
And one clear call for me,  
And may there be no moaning of the bar  
When I put out to sea."

In heavy weather from the south-east, truly mountainous seas break over the bar, and in such weather a flock of Barnacle Geese may sometimes be seen, seeking shelter. Not many years ago a French barque was wrecked in the bay, the only survivor of the crew managing to climb to the top of the cliff, nearly 500 ft. high, and of course in the dark missing the Lady Courtenay Walk, which would have saved him a dangerous, if not seemingly impossible, climb.

Between here and Bolt tail lies a country, upland we may say—for it is mostly uncultivated—full of interest, so much so that it is almost impossible for me to do the subject justice in the short time at my disposal. First, all this plateau was the settlement of the *Sæ Wares*, or dwellers by the sea, vulgarly corrupted into sewers at the present day, and they apparently were the

last to suffer at the hands of the Irishmen and the sons of Harold after the Norman invasion, for these raiders descended on the South Hams in 1069 to revenge themselves on Judhael de Totnes, who held many manors in this district, as mentioned in Domesday Book. There is an interesting cavern here, which is said to communicate with one at Splat's cove in Salcombe harbour, and the story is that a black bull went in at one end and came out white at the other. Like the Prisoner of Chillon, his hair blanched.

The precipitous cliffs here, I am glad to say, are still a stronghold of the Buzzard and the Peregrine Falcon, and I have on more than one occasion seen pairs of Montagu's Harriers in the cliffs.

A buzzard, which was taken from the nest the same year as I was born, lived for thirty years, and was the dreaded tyrant of the garden. Boy-like I was fond of apples, and this bird got so artful that he used to lay wait behind the rows of peas, and shuffle quickly out and dig his talons into my legs as I ran down to pick up the forbidden fruit. I got artful at last, and took to another path. This bird used to build a nest on the ground every year under a certain tree—an English stubborn—and decorate it with Scotch marigolds, solanum berries, and onions. I have often seen him with an onion in each claw. Rats and mice were his favourite tit-bits, and he would pick up a live rat and kill it quicker than any terrier.

Peregrine Falcons are perhaps the boldest of all our birds of prey, and a few years ago a gamekeeper's wife in the neighbourhood, hearing a commotion in the poultry run, ran out and found a peregrine entangled in the wire netting, which he had struck after he had captured a fowl and was rising with it. The falcon met the same fate as its victim.

All along this plateau may be found relics of a prehistoric time, flint arrow-heads, stone rubbers, flint scrapers, and cairns, one of which, composed entirely of white stones, known locally as Whitacre, may be conjectured to belong to a chieftainess.

At the Bolt tail are indications of an old earthwork, whilst beyond it are to be seen huge chasms in the top of the cliff, known as Vincent's Pits, which are said to reach from the top to the bottom of the cliff. Here is the abode of the pixies, and any naughty child in the village of Hope is threatened with the pits if its naughtiness continues.

Devonshire people, as a rule, are very superstitious; and I myself confess to a dislike to see the new moon for the first time through glass, and I always throw spilt salt and an old piece of iron picked up in the road, over my left shoulder; so



there is no wonder some people do consider themselves really pixy-led.

A well-known gamekeeper in the neighbourhood, who has seen more summers than I care to mention, is a great believer in pixies. Once, when returning from Kingsbridge fair, where he had imbibed the flowing bowl not wisely but too well, he got overcome and lost his hat on the road, and, on nearing his native village, with "I'm bothered," staggered into the hedge, fell down, and went fast asleep. His master happened to be driving that way some time after, and, seeing his henchman in such a parlous state, determined to get him home, so with the assistance of the coachman he was got into the carriage with master's hat on and driven to his cottage, and with difficulty put to bed with all his clothes on. On waking in the morning he was quite at a loss as to where he was, or what he had been doing, but at last it dawned upon him: "What! Me in bed with my boots on and master's hat; why surely now I've been pixy-laid; I'm bothered if I havn't been pixy-laid."

The two hamlets, Inner and Outer Hope, should really be Ope, Anglo-Saxon for *the haven under the hill*; but the true Devonian dearly loves the aspirant, so the H was tacked on. The Hope, often pronounced "Whoap," is the sheltered part or hollow of the hill. *Hoff*, *howff*, *haaf*, and *haven*, are all modifications of the same word, according to Scott's "Guy Mannering."

Burrow Island well deserves its name, for it is honeycombed not only with rabbit burrows but also with what I believe to be those of the Manx Shearwater. I have not been able definitely to prove this yet, but I have had curious corroborative evidence, for one day, when our ground men were repairing a very bad spot on our golf links at Thurlestone, not far away, they forked up three or four white eggs—many more may have been broken—deep down in what were considered rabbit scrapes. The eggs were found singly, many feet apart, and everything points to this spot having harboured a colony of these birds. These birds are seldom or never seen on the land, because it is their habit not to come to land till nightfall, and to leave again at daylight. What gave me the clue to thinking these birds bred on Burrow Island was, that a gentleman who once camped out there told me he could not sleep at night on account of the wailing of the sea birds. The birds are known as ghost birds where their colonies are well known. That the Oyster-catcher breeds here sometimes I have no doubt, as I have seen eggs taken from there by persons who were ignorant of the harm they were doing. No prettier sight on the sandy beach is afforded than by a flock

of these birds, standing at high water on one leg and with head tucked away in the dorsal plumage waiting for the turn of the tide.

This island was the seat of an important industry—pilchard fishing—as described by Montagu a hundred years ago. In an original MS. I have of his, he says: "In the early part of the month of August were taken about 1,000 hogsheads in one net at one enclosure on the west side of Burrow Island; these computed at 2,000 to a hogshead amount to 2,000,000 of fishes. These sold on the spot at the rate of three shillings a maund, calculated to hold about 300 fishes, making about a shilling per hundred fishes."

This represents £1000 at one haul. Would that it could be said our fishermen could get that now, for the curing-houses, nets and all are a thing of the past. In early summer the island is a mass of blue, being carpeted with the blue squill (*Scilla maritima*).

On the cliffs bordering the Yealm river will be found a colony of the Green Cormorant nesting; and I was once shown the hammer of an old flint gun which was taken from the nest of one of these birds. It is just possible the bird picked it up from the bottom of the sea some little distance further up the coast, where H.M.S. *Ramillies* went down one stormy night in October, 1760, having mistaken the Bolt tail for Rame Head; and more than 700 brave fellows were swept into eternity.

All along the coast from Start to Stoke Point the Raven has many a nesting-site to my own personal knowledge, and being early breeders they are much in evidence along the cliff at this time. They are a very bold and audacious bird, and frequently beat off the Buzzard from a favourite niche in the overhanging cliff. A story, indeed, is told of one bird being annoyed at a ball pitching near him on one of the greens on our golf links, and that he took the ball up in his bill, ran with it to the hole, and dropped it in; a most exasperating proceeding for the opponent:—

"I shot a golf ball into the air;  
It fell to earth I know not where;  
Long I sought it, and in the end  
I used a word I can't defend.

"Not long after, into the hole  
I found the ball had chanced to roll,  
And the word I can't defend  
I found again in the mouth of a friend."

(With apologies to Longfellow and Lady Balfour).

The coast line of North Devon, though not so extensive as that on the South, is just as grand and romantic. The famous

Braunton Burrows are a nesting-place of that fine and handsome duck, the Burrow Duck or Sheldrake. I once obtained one of these birds in curious circumstances. It was a very cold winter, and even the river Avon was frozen over, except for a mere trickle in the middle; and walking along the bank I saw one of these birds on the ice with its head tucked away over its back, fast asleep as I thought; but as I approached the bird made no effort to rise. It was dead, frozen to death in its last long sleep. Let us trust its dreams were happy ones.

To die :—to sleep :—

To sleep ! perchance to dream :—aye, there's the rub :

For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,

When we have shuffled off this mortal coil.

At any point along this coast one may chance to see the Chough, though more especially perhaps at Hartland, and between Bull Point and Lynmouth. When staying at Woolacombe a few years ago—a most delightful seaside resort, I may say, with two miles of splendid sands—I often used to see and hear them, for the bird was very familiar to me, I having had many opportunities of observing them five and twenty years ago at Padstow, in North Cornwall, where they were tolerably numerous; indeed, I counted seventeen in a field on the St. Minver side of the river, and took a nest at Pentire Point. On the south coast they have entirely disappeared, the last pair of nesting birds having been shot, I am sorry to record, on Folly cliffs in 1885. In Montagu's time the bird was quite common on the south coast. There is little doubt that the almost total disappearance of this species has been caused by the enormous increase in the numbers of the Jackdaw, the russet-pated Chough of Shakespeare. As I pointed out in a paper read to the members of the Devonshire Association at Ashburton: "Jackdaws have increased enormously, and are a positive nuisance in some instances, blocking up chimneys with their building material, and ousting other species of birds from well- and old-established nesting-sites, and eating the eggs and young of all those they can find. It is, therefore, quite an open question whether their bad traits are counterbalanced by their good ones. It is more than a coincidence that, with the increase of this species, breeding indifferently in cliff or tree, house or spire, the Chough or Cornish Daw should have been practically banished from the county. The persecution by the collector will not alone account for it; the shortened food supply, the usurpation of nesting-sites by the allied but hardier species, as well as the probable destruction of eggs and young by this bird, may have more to do with the disappearance of the Chough than most of us imagine." After

several years' further observation I am more confirmed than ever in my opinion.

On Lundy Island we find the Puffin—whence the island takes its name, from the Icelandic *lundé*, a puffin—breeding in thousands in the rabbit holes, contesting each one with the coney himself or a Manx Shearwater. Here, too, we find both species of Cormorant, especially near the dreaded Shutter Rock; Herring Gulls, Kittiwakes, Greater and Lesser Black-backed Gulls, Razor-bills, and Guillemots.

I may tell you rather an amusing story, which won't hurt anybody now, for it happened many years ago, when I was determined to get some guillemot's eggs on Lundy. A friend and I walked across to the east end of the island, where this species mostly congregates, and, arriving there, asked to go over the lighthouse; this we were permitted to do, and the courteous attendant explained all the details of the lantern. But this was not what we came for, and I am afraid I rather abruptly asked him the easiest place to get some eggs. "Dear me," said he, "I cannot show you how to get any eggs; they are all protected and we must not touch them." "How about those on the kitchen dresser?" replied I—for I had spotted a huge dish of the eggs in the kitchen on my way up the gangway. "Bless my soul," said the keeper, "take as many of those as you like, and I will show you how to get as many more as you want." We only took a few eggs, but they were the most interesting varieties I have ever had—blues and greens without a blotch, and chocolate browns, almost worth a king's ransom to the zoologist.

At the Porth Mizzen cliffs at Padstow these birds bred in myriads, and the coachman and I one day determined to make a raid; so going out early one morning with a barrow, a huge coil of rope, and a crowbar, we reached the frowning precipice, fixed the bar, fastened the rope, and flung it over the 300 odd feet of cliff. I, as captain of the expedition, began the descent, but after getting some little distance down, found my companion following all too quickly, shuffling earth and stones in the most unpleasant fashion in my face and on my head. At last I could stand it no longer, and made him get up again, and I soon stood alongside of him, for the puffins skurrying from their nests close to my head, and the breakers roaring beneath, had an awe-inspiring effect.

We did not like to be beaten, and presently the thought came to us, we might throw down the rope into a mine shaft about a hundred yards from the edge of the cliff, and which we knew communicated with the face of it. This we did, and got to the

bottom, and found a tunnel which we crept through, it being low tide. Once on the face of the cliff we soon got to work, raking out the eggs from clefts in the rock with crooked sticks brought for the purpose. Our baskets soon began to get heavy, when I was startled by a shout from my companion: "Look sharp, sir, the tide is through the hole."

Sure enough, the incoming tide had nearly filled the tunnel, and the scramble through can easily be imagined, half-drowned as we were by every succeeding billow. We got to the bottom of the shaft more dead than alive, with half our spoil smashed, but we were glad to see the sun shining over our heads again, and presently to stand on top of the cliff.

Having made the perambulation of our coasts, we turn inland to our forests, or, perhaps, as I should have described them, our woods. But, although the description of our sylvan glens as forests, is ambitious, the term is not so ill-advised, as without it I could not have touched on that wild wide waste—

"Where the fox loves to kennel, the buzzard to soar  
All boundless and free o'er the rugged Dartmoor,"

which is at once the pride and boast of the Devonian.

Here, in the remoter regions—

"Nothing that has life  
Is visible:—no solitary flock  
At will wide ranging through the silent moor  
Breaks the deep-felt monotony: and all  
Is motionless, save when the giant shade  
Flung by the passing cloud, glides swiftly o'er  
The grey and gloomy wild."

Nearly seven hundred years have passed since the document was written—the charter of 1204, by which King John disafforested all Devon, except Dartmoor and Exmoor. Wistman's Wood is the only remaining bit of timber which may have covered the moor, but this is more than doubtful, for prehistoric men who lived here used peat for their fuel. The stunted growth of the trees is due to the direction of the prevailing wind and its force in this wild unsheltered spot.

The birds which really belong to the moor are extremely few in number; they instinctively shun the wildness of its wastes, and although the list of Dartmoor birds given by some authors is a lengthy one, very many of them indeed may be relegated to poetic imagery, or may have been merely "*said* to have been seen" on Dartmoor.

That fine bird, the Blackcock, is absolutely struggling for existence, for although in my recollection it was no uncommon thing to bag sixteen or seventeen brace, now a quarter the

number would be considered a good day's sport. Swaling in the nesting-season, destruction by foxes of the sitting hens, and the increase of Duchy gun licences account for the sad diminution of its numbers.

Drawing your attention to another good sporting bird, I am still convinced the Red Grouse would do well on Dartmoor if the initial effort was carried out with a becoming knowledge of the habits of this species. The neighbourhood of Hexworthy would make an ideal spot for one centre, and I could mention many more.

But it seems useless to say or write any more on the subject, for, although one's hopes are sometimes flattered by an interesting correspondence in the *Western Morning News*, they are, like withered leaves, ultimately destined to fall fast and flutter to the ground unmarked. The cries of the Grouse for a foothold on Dartmoor are, indeed, voices crying in the wilderness.

The weird and desolate spot known as Cranmere Pool is the source of the Dart, the Taw, and the Torridge. I remember once having to negotiate this bit of moor in a walk from Chagford to Okehampton, and trying work it was jumping from tuft to tuft, knowing if you missed your footing you would land in the bog, probably up to your neck. There is a story told of a yokel who once ran to a far-away farmstead on the moor, and implored the inmates to come out and help his master, who had fallen into a bog. "How far in is he?" asked the farmer. "Up to his ankles," was the reply. "Oh! he will easily get out then," quoth the farmer. "Well, I don't know about that," said the yokel, "he is in head first."

Here in the breeding season may be heard the shrill cry of the Curlew which has been disturbed from her nest, putting every bird on the alert within a mile or two against the daring intruder.

If we want an excuse for a forest we must hie to the banks of the Dart, where the woods are thickest, and assuredly here we shall find scenes of unparalleled beauty, and revel in glades of *Osmunda regalis* and Mountain Ash. As to the bed of the river, geologists hesitate to offer an opinion as to what time has elapsed since this deep gorge was made in the effort of the impounded flood to make its way to the ocean.

Out over is a steep descent of 500 feet to Dartmeet, and half-way down the hill is the Coffin Stone, on which five crosses are cut, and which is split in half—the story goes, by lightning. On this it is customary to rest a dead man, on his way from the moor beyond Dartmoor to his final resting-place at Widecombe. When the coffin is laid on the stone, custom exacts the production of the whisky bottle and a libation all round to the manes of the

deceased. One day, a man of very evil life, a terror to his neighbours, was being carried to his burial, and his corpse was laid on the stone whilst the bearers regaled themselves. All at once, out of a passing cloud, shot a flash, and tore the coffin and the man to pieces, consuming them to cinders and splitting the stone. The moral being, as the "Ingoldsby Legends" say :

"Do not drink too much whisky, or play too much loo,  
Or be sure that old Nick will Hey after you;  
Hey up the chimney-pot, Hey after you."

Another view on the Dart shows where a magnificent gorge has been cut, grander to my mind than the one at Fingle Bridge. The mind fails to grasp the immensity of time that has elapsed since the gorge first began to be formed. We are apt to think of eternity as a future state, but it seems to me the past has an eternity too.

Not long ago I had sent me a melanistic variety of the Honey Buzzard, which was shot in the woods not far from here. Its feeble claws and bill proclaim it a harmless bird from the game-preserver's point of view ; but, I am sorry to say, every hawk to a keeper is a villain, and is invariably treated as such.

These great woods harbour large numbers of that fine sporting bird, the Pheasant, whose natural habitat ranges from the Caspian to South-East Asia ; it was most probably introduced into England by the Romans.

It is interesting to note that there are no fewer than twenty species and sub-species of *Phasianus*, and when two overlap, hybrids are often the result, and they are prolific. Another point is, that the farther north they are met with the more white do you find in their plumage.

Apropos of this bird, I was the witness of an amusing scene many years ago. There was a steamer excursion from Plymouth to the Yealm river one spring day, when the passengers, young and old, donned their best attire. After landing they all scattered, as is their wont, to seek the sylvan glen or the pebbly beach, each to his own choice. By and by a gentleman in an immaculate frock coat happened on a nest of a pheasant, with many eggs in it. "Oh !" quoth he, "these are as good to eat as gleannies' eggs,"—and forthwith he annexed them, and stowed them away in his tail-coat pockets. Presently the steamer's whistle warned all passengers of her departure, and our friend hurried on board, and, perfectly oblivious of the cargo he had in his coat tails, sat down—with results which must be to every one obviously disastrous, as the deck was soon swimming in a sticky mess, and the language used sufficient to petrify an ancient golfer.

The Hobby Drive at Clovelly looks an ideal spot for Woodcock, and I believe good bags are annually made here. I was shooting alone in a big, bracken-strewn brake—possibly treading in the very same footsteps made by that father of British ornithology, Colonel Montagu, who had the same privilege of shooting in these woods a hundred years ago as I have now—when I flushed a woodcock. I brought him down, when just as I was about to pick him up, he flew off again, much to my surprise. However, the other barrel brought him down again. But I had made a mistake; there was my first woodcock lying dead, close to my feet. The second bird was, I suppose, so terrified at a dead woodcock falling so near, that he lay very close and allowed me almost to put my hand on him.

This reminds me of another incident connected with these birds. Two ancient Nimrods, bosom friends, were shooting in a small spinney, when a woodcock rose and was promptly brought down. The first sportsman, whom we will designate as A, went forward to pick up the bird, when B cut in with, "Here, that's my bird; I shot that bird." "Indeed you didn't," said A, "and anyhow I am going to put him in my pocket." High words would probably now have ensued and a lifelong friendship been severed, but on turning round, the retriever was found with another woodcock in his mouth. The fact was two birds must have risen at the same moment, and both sportsmen had fired simultaneously, neither knowing that the other had fired.

My last picture shows the sportsman bagging the last Snipe for the year, for the season is late, and the rosy tint in the western sky denotes the setting sun, and warns me also to bring my remarks to a conclusion. Even as the tiny rivulet, which, springing from the moorland side but gathering volume by the way, rushes on its course to the sea, through quicksands, boulders, shallows, and deeps, till lost in the billowy ocean, so my effort to give a brief description of our Coasts and Forests may have led me into unsuspected dangers, which I trust your criticism will alloy, believing, as I do, we are all influenced by the example of Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith"—

"Toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing,  
Onward through life he goes;  
Each morning sees some task begun,  
Each evening sees it close;  
Something attempted, something done,  
Has earned a night's repose."



## A Fisher-Wife's Lullaby.

SLEEP, ma dearie, sleep:  
Dawntee fret now, dawntee weep now;  
Shut your eyes an' go to sleep now.  
Mother sits an' sings a-near 'ee,  
In tha dimpsy-light, ma dearie;  
Sleep, ma dearie, sleep.

Sleep, ma dearie, sleep:  
Dawntee luke so wide awake now;  
Go to sleep for gudeness' sake now.  
Is it for your dad you're wishin',  
Far upon tha sea a-fishin'?—  
Sleep, ma dearie, sleep.

Sleep, ma dearie, sleep:  
Sleep until the break o' day now,  
While I sit beside an' pray now—  
Pray that He who guides tha weather  
Keep you safe, my two together;  
Sleep, ma dearie, sleep.

Sleep, ma dearie, sleep:  
Dawntee listen to the sea now—  
Shut your eyes and let-a-be now.  
Some day it may call an' wake you,  
Some day it may call an' take you!—  
Sleep, ma dearie, sleep.

ARTHUR L. SALMON.

(From "A New Book of Verses," *Blackwood*.)

## The Historical Basis of Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"

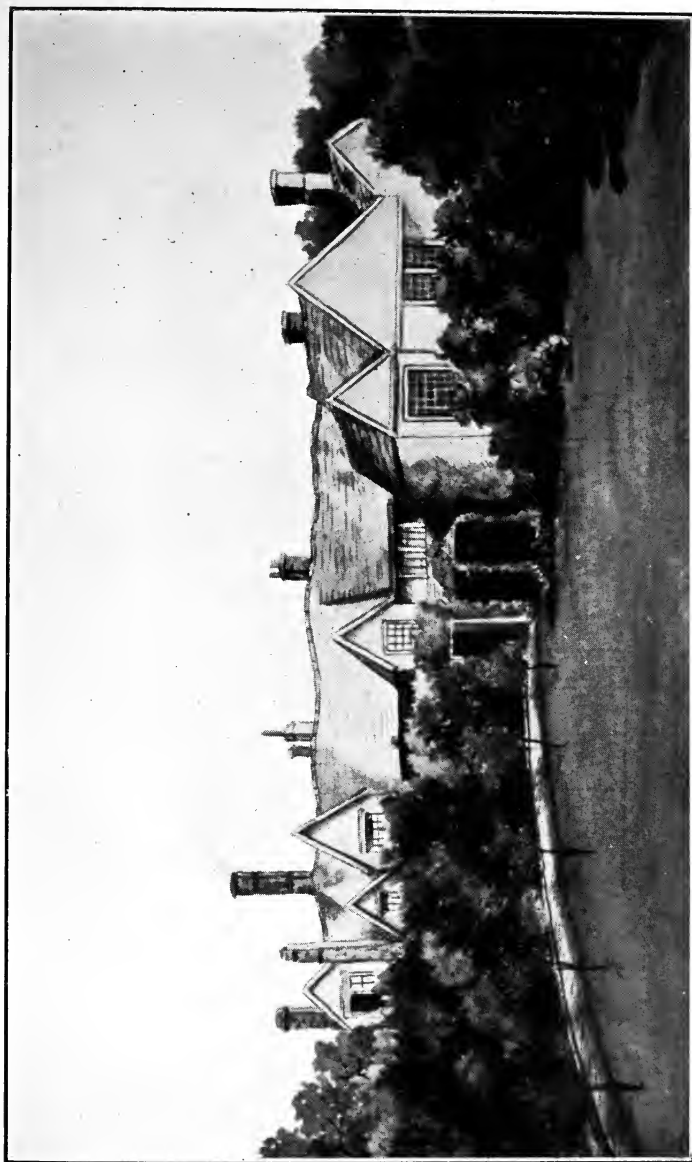
By R. PEARSE CHOPE, B.A.

*A Lecture delivered at St. Bride Institute, February 28th, 1911.*

OUR Devonian historian, Froude, has said that, in his opinion, "the most perfect English history which exists is to be found in the historical plays of Shakespeare. In these plays, rich as they are in fancy and imagination, the main bearings of the national story are scrupulously adhered to, and, wherever attainable, verbal correctness. Shakespeare's object was to exhibit as faithfully as he possibly could, the exact character of the great actors in the national drama—the circumstances which surrounded them, and the motives, internal and external, by which they were influenced." Another Devonian, the famous Duke of Marlborough, read Shakespeare for English history, and read nothing else. The supreme merit of the dramatist is that he represents real life. All his characters stand before our imagination as living men and women. All their actions are true to actual experience.

The same quality of essential truth is to be found in the best historical novels, in the front rank of which must unquestionably be placed Charles Kingsley's stirring story of "the spacious days of good Queen Bess." The story is, indeed, better as history than as fiction. As a novel it is loosely constructed, weak, and unconvincing; but as a representation of the spirit of the times, it is unrivalled. The story, as you all know, relates to the Armada and its heroes. "It is in memory of these men, their voyages and their travels, their faith and their valour, their heroic lives and no less heroic deaths," says its author, "that I write this book."

On the whole he has done his work extremely well, and it is no exaggeration to say, that a better knowledge of the history of Elizabeth's reign can be obtained from a study of "Westward Ho!" than from most professed histories of the period. But the book has some very grave faults. It contains many small errors in details, and several glaring anachronisms. The author frequently obtrudes his own personality and opinions, and thereby mars the effect of reality, and makes the book too obviously a story *about* the times, written by a modern writer, rather than a story *of* the times,



OLD BURROUGH HOUSE.

*From a Water-colour Drawing in the possession of Edward Partridge, Esq.*



written by one of the characters. In this respect it is decidedly inferior to Blackmore's "*Lorna Doone*," for example. Kingsley, indeed, does not hesitate to trace the subsequent history of his characters, to discuss—and show his ignorance of—the theory of evolution, and even to introduce references to the Crimean War. But in spite of these faults, the book remains great. History and fiction are so cleverly blended that it is not always easy to distinguish one from the other. Several of the actual events are described in the words of the original narrators, while the fictitious wanderings of Amyas Leigh in South America might almost have been paraphrased from the pages of Hakluyt.

The historical basis of the novel rests mainly upon a few well-known sources, such as Hakluyt's "*Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation*," Camden's "*Annals of Elizabeth*," Prince's "*Worthies of Devon*," Fuller's "*Worthies of England*," Raleigh's "*Discovery of Guiana*" (Schomburgh's edition), and Prescott's "*Conquest of Peru*," and no great research is shown. Kingsley himself admitted that he wrote the book "without any access to town records, or to State papers, chiefly by the light of dear old Hakluyt," and that he obtained the suggestion for the novel and much of the material from his brother-in-law, Froude, although the historian's great work had not then been published. The fact that Froude's history resembles Kingsley's fiction in displaying some carelessness in handling evidence, is pointed out in a bitter epigram attributed to the supreme historian of the severer and less picturesque school, Bishop Stubbs:—

"Froude informs the Scottish youth  
That the clergy speak no truth;  
The Reverend Canon Kingsley cries  
That history is a pack of lies.

"Whence accusations so malign?  
This simple statement solves the mystery:  
Froude reckons Kingsley a divine,  
And Kingsley goes to Froude for history."

I propose first to separate the sheep from the goats, to point out which of the principal characters are imaginative and which historical, and then, after introducing you to Elizabeth and her court, to sketch, as far as possible in the words of contemporary writers, some of the main incidents described in the novel.

As one would expect, the characters who enter most closely into the plot of the story are all fictitious—the Leighs, Salvation Yeo, John Brimblecombe and his father, Will Cary, Soto, Rose Salterne and her father, Ayacanora, and Lucy Passmore. It is true that, a few [years later, there was a family named Leigh

living at Burrough, and at that time there was a family named Cary at Clovelly, but their pedigrees are well known, and no individual member in either case would fit into the tale. The name "Amyas" and some of the hero's adventures were apparently borrowed from Amyas Preston, to whose valiant action in taking St. Jago de Leon Kingsley alludes in the following words: "The history of the British navy tells no more Titanic victory over nature and man than that now forgotten raid of Amyas Preston and his comrade, in the year of grace 1595." The character of Frank Leigh is obviously modelled upon that perfect gentleman, Sir Philip Sidney, "the idol of his time," whose friend he is represented as being, and it is suggested by Kingsley himself that Eustace Leigh was the conspirator Ballard, who was afterwards hanged for his share in Babington's conspiracy. It is interesting to note that an entry in the Devon Quarter Sessions records for 1605—"It is by some thought that four score or 100*l.* should rest in the hands of Mr. Lee of Northam as a remain of a greater sum collected for the charges of a ship in the late Queen's days"—seems to indicate that a Leigh of Northam probably did provide a ship to fight against the Armada, although this was not known to Kingsley. Thomas Leigh of Northam married Agnes, the heiress of Burrough of Burrough, two brothers of which family were distinguished navigators of the time, though they are not mentioned in the novel. Stephen was master of the only successful ship of the ill-fated expedition of Sir Hugh Willoughby to Russia, and became chief pilot of the navy; while William became comptroller of the navy, vice-admiral under Drake in 1587, and commander of a ship against the Armada. It is interesting also to find a connexion between Sir Walter Raleigh and the Leighs of Burrough, for, although there is an estate called Raleigh in the parish of Northam, I am not aware that Sir Walter has hitherto been identified with it. In 1564 the manor of Northam was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the collegiate church of Windsor, but it appears to have been held under the church by Sir Walter Raleigh, for we find that he granted by copy of court roll the reversion of an enclosure called *Passage* (probably the landing-stage for the ferry at Appledore) to Agnes Leigh, the wife of Thomas Leigh, and to William and Mary, their children.

Of the other local characters, there was certainly a "William Cary" of Clovelly at the time, but he was only four years old when the "Brotherhood of the Rose" is supposed to have been founded, while there does not appear to have been a "Thomas Coffin" in that generation of the Coffin family. There was no

Countess of Bath at the date given (1580), for the Earl of Bath did not marry till 1582, and the previous Countess died in 1561. The first mayor of Bideford under the new charter obtained by Sir Richard Grenville in 1574, was named "John Salterne," but Kingsley is so careless about the name of Rose Salterne's father that at the beginning of the book he calls him "Simon," and later on, "William." It is perhaps hardly necessary to warn you against the statement made in guide-books that a portrait in the Royal Hotel, Bideford, represents "John Strange, the grandfather of Rose Salterne," seeing that John Strange died in 1646; or the equally absurd statement on the front of the old *Newfoundland Inn* (now named *The Ship*), that this is the place where the "Brotherhood of the Rose" was founded. With regard to the so-called Armada guns, all that can be said is that they are probably guns of that period—though there is no evidence that they had any connexion with the Armada.

The relative importance of Bideford at this time is undoubtedly exaggerated by Kingsley. We know from the Parish Registers that it was only a small place, with a population of fifteen hundred, about one-third the size of Barnstaple and considerably smaller than Hartland, though we are told by Leland that, even in Henry VIII.'s time, it had east the water "a praty quik streat of smithes and other occupiers for ship crafte." The greatest part of the town then, as now, was the other side of the river, but it was practically bounded by High Street, Grenville Street, and Bridge Street, although there were other houses scattered about beyond this area. It was not until a century later that Bideford became important by reason of the tobacco trade with Virginia, and the cod fisheries in Newfoundland, to which she sent more ships than any port in England except London and Topsham. In 1699 Bideford sent out 28 ships and 146 boats to Newfoundland, Plymouth sent only 5, Bristol 12, Liverpool 3, Southampton 2. From 1700 till about 1755 Bideford imported more tobacco than any other port in England except London, and in some years it even surpassed that port. The Quay was constructed in 1663, and Bridgeland Street was gradually built on the site of orchards and gardens from 1684 onwards.

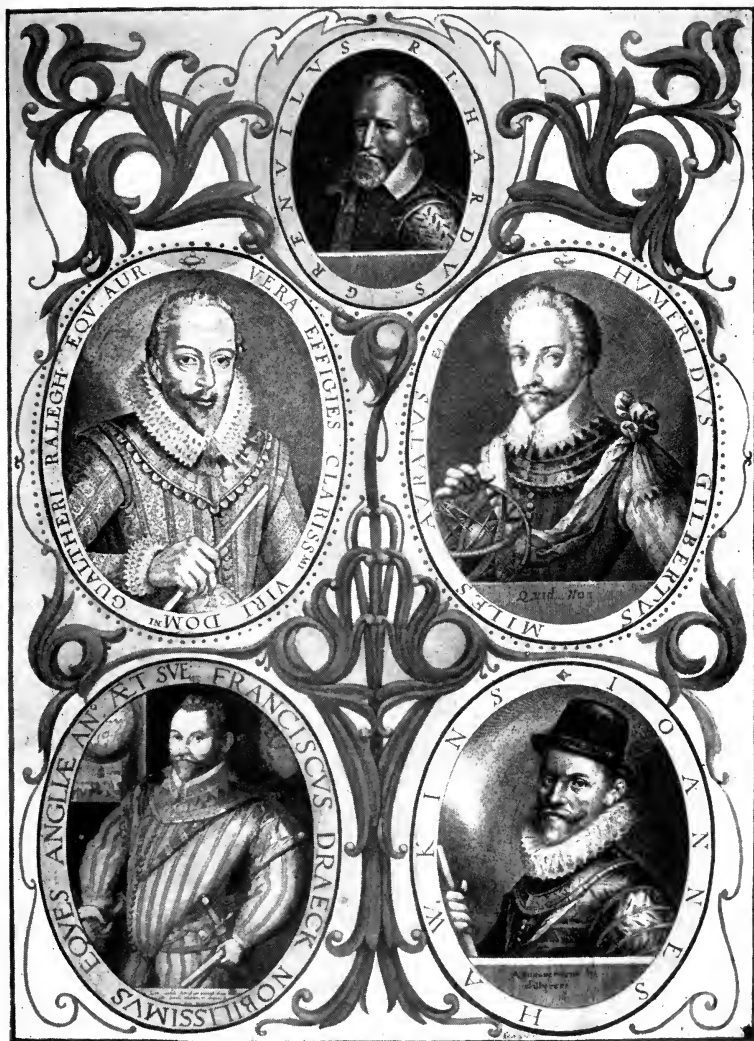
The bridge is very ancient, though the history of it given in the novel is mainly fictitious. Sir Theobald Grenville, the reputed founder, died about 1380, but the earliest known mention of the bridge is in 1396, when Bishop Stafford granted an indulgence to all true penitents who should assist in the building or reparation of the long bridge of Bideford. A seal of the borough attached to a deed of 1475 shows two buildings on the

bridge—one at each end. These are supposed to be the ancient toll house at the town end, and a chapel on the south side east-the-water, dedicated to St. Anne—not St. Thomas Becket as is generally stated. However, Leland describes it as “a fair chapel of our Lady,” and he says, “there is a fraternite in the town for preservation of this bridge.” In the middle there was a Maltese cross, with the representation of the Virgin and Child. A decree in Chancery in 1608, stating that part of the rents of the bridge lands had been “paid out for the private occasions of the feoffees, as by entertainment of strangers, and in banqueting and often feasting between themselves, as also for the seeing of stage plays acted within the Town of Bideford,” throws some light on two of the chapters of the novel, viz., one describing “How Bideford Bridge dined at Annery House,” and the other describing the pageant enacted when Amyas came home from his voyage round the world. The popular drama was one of the most striking features of the period, and inspired Shakespeare to write his wonderful plays. The bridge was originally only about ten feet wide, for it was constructed to accommodate pack-horse traffic only. At low water carts used to cross over the sands above it. It was not until 1810 that the bridge was first widened to accommodate vehicular traffic; this was done by providing at the sides additional semicircular arches, which can still be seen underneath the footways; and at the same time new parapets of hewn stone were built. The bridge was further widened by constructing the footways on brackets, and the parapets of iron were built, about 1863.

Two other buildings of special interest to us are the Church and the Grammar School. Of the old Church nothing remains except the tower, the Norman font, at which the Indian “Raleigh” was baptized, and the tomb of Sir Thomas Grenville, the great-great-grandfather of Sir Richard. It was through his marriage with a Gilbert, as is shown by the impaled coat of arms on the tomb, that Sir Richard was related to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Raleigh’s half-brother. With regard to the School, we have no record of any before 1657, and apparently the Grammar School was not permanently endowed until still later. It was repaired, with the addition of a new brick front, in 1780, and its site is now occupied by the new Bridge Buildings.

Having cleared the board of the imaginative characters, we are ready to consider the real historical ones, and what a galaxy we find!—Sir Richard Grenville and John Oxenham, Drake and Hawkins, Raleigh and the Gilberts, Spenser and Sidney, Parsons and Campian, Lord Grey of Wilton and Lord Charles Howard of Effingham. Mention is also made of a host





### THE SEA KINGS OF DEVON.

"Time never can produce men to o'ertake  
The fames of Grenvile, Raleigh, Gilbert, Drake,  
And worthy Hawkins."



of subsidiary historical personages—about one hundred and fifty in all—who can hardly be reckoned as characters in the novel. Two particularly fine scenes—the feast on board the *Pelican* at Deptford, and the game of bowls on Plymouth Hoe—introduce us to a whole gallery of “England’s forgotten worthies,” but unfortunately these scenes have no historical support, and are hardly within the range of probability, though they are described with much verisimilitude. The long list of European celebrities supposed to have been seen by Frank Leigh, suffers from a similar defect; and it is amusing to find that Frank “had listened, between awe and incredulity, to the daring theories of Galileo,” who was then about ten years old.

Before you can rightly appreciate the historical setting of the novel, it is necessary for you to know the character of Elizabeth herself. During the reign of Mary and her bigoted husband, Philip II. of Spain, the fortunes of England had sunk to a very low ebb, and the accession of Elizabeth in 1558 was hailed with a burst of enthusiastic joy. She was then in her twenty-fifth year. She had much of her mother’s beauty, and she was a bold horsewoman, a good shot, a graceful dancer, a skilled musician, and an accomplished scholar. She was, however, exceedingly vain and fond of flattery. Her dresses were innumerable and costly, though she was in other respects extremely parsimonious. “Her character,” says the modern historian, Green, “like her portraits, was utterly without shade. Of womanly reserve or self-restraint she knew nothing.” The extravagance of the flattery she received is well shown in an allegorical picture at Hampton Court representing her as astonishing by her beauty the three goddesses who were the competitors for the golden apple inscribed “To the fairest.” This was painted in 1569, when she was 36, but when she was nearly 60 we find Raleigh writing in the following strain: “I that was wont to behold her riding like Alexander, hunting like Diana, walking like Venus, the gentle wind blowing her fair hair about her pure cheeks like a nymph, sometime sitting in the shade like a goddess, sometime singing like an angel, sometime playing like Orpheus; behold the sorrow of this world! once amiss hath bereaved me of all.” And it is not only from courtiers like Raleigh that she received this flattery. The title-page of Dr. John Dee’s “Art of Navigation,” 1577, represents a light from heaven streaming down upon Elizabeth as she sits at the helm of the ship *Europa*, which she is steering towards the Tower of Safety; a figure kneeling on the island-shore holds a scroll with the legend, “Fleet is ready,” and points towards Victory, who stands on the summit of a rock holding

out a wreath to the Queen, while an angel with a flaming sword hovers protectingly over the ships in the background.

The fact that such gross adulation was considered her due appears to us as by no means creditable to her courtiers, for, although she had many good qualities, she was known to be mean, capricious, unjust, and—in her old age—ugly. As Froude says, "Wherever in the history of these times the Queen's hand is visible, there is always vacillation, infirmity of purpose, and generally dishonesty." She was, however, extremely fortunate in her choice of ministers, whose able services she repaid with base ingratitude. The chief of these was the Lord High Treasurer, William Cecil, Lord Burghley, and he was ably seconded by the Secretary of State, Sir Francis Walsingham. Among the courtiers may be mentioned the Queen's cousin, Lord Hunsdon, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, the Earl of Leicester, and the Earl of Essex.

The novel rightly lays emphasis upon the religious character of the great struggle between England and Spain, but it must be borne in mind that there were three distinct influences at work—the commercial, and the political, as well as the religious—represented respectively by America, the King of Spain, and the Pope. The first was really the most important in bringing about the crisis, but the last was the one that animated the people. These three influences appealed to different people in different degrees. Burghley, for instance, was affected entirely by the political aspect, while Walsingham was affected also by the commercial view. Hawkins was concerned with both the commercial and the political aspects, and Drake with the commercial and religious. The Queen herself cared nothing about the religious aspect, but was governed by the political and commercial elements. It has been supposed that Kingsley shows an unfair bias against the Catholics, but it cannot be said that he in any way exaggerates the intensity of the feeling displayed in contemporary literature.

The opening scene in the novel is dated 1575, but as many events of earlier date are described, it is proposed, instead of following the order in the book, to take the chief historical incidents in chronological order.

Some years before Columbus discovered the West Indies, the merchants of Bristol had sent out ships to discover the "Island of Brazil," which was marked in early maps; but, so far as we know, the first Englishman who actually traded with Brazil was John Hawkins' father, William, "a man for his wisdom, valour, experience, and skill in sea causes much esteemed and beloved of King Henry VIII." Martin Cockeram relates in

Hakluyt's Collection how he went with William Hawkins to Brazil in 1530, and was left behind for two years as hostage for the safety of one of the savage kings, who accompanied Hawkins to England and was presented to King Henry. Cockeram was living within a few years of the date of Hakluyt's book (1589), and is represented in the novel as being present on Plymouth Hoe in 1588. The statement that he went with Sebastian Cabot to the River Plate in 1527 is without authority, for, although two Englishmen did go with him, we are told that they were "somewhat learned in cosmography," which presumably Cockeram was not. The claim attributed to Cockeram of having seen Columbus and Vasco de Gama must also be taken with a pinch of salt, for the date referred to is apparently 1497—more than ninety years before—and Cockeram was then "about a ten year old." It was in this year that Sebastian Cabot sailed with his father and brothers from Bristol and discovered the mainland of America, though it was not till 1553, when Sir Hugh Willoughby attempted the North-East Passage to India, and perished with all his crew at Arzina, in Lapland, that the era of English exploration really began.

Just about the time of the second voyage of William Hawkins (1532), Pizarro was starting on his conquest of Peru, many incidents of which are described by the Spanish hermit supposed to have been found by Amyas Leigh (chap. xxv.). These incidents are taken from Prescott's fascinating history, "The Conquest of Peru." Pizarro first reached the coast of that country in 1527, when the city of Tumbez was described to him as having a temple covered with plates of gold and silver, and convent gardens glowing with imitations of fruit and vegetables in pure gold and silver. In 1532 he found the country in a state of civil war, of which he was ready to take the fullest advantage. He was accompanied by Hernando de Soto, the supposed grandfather of the villain of the novel, although the real Soto had no legitimate children. Some of the incidents in which he bore a share are described in the book. Soto, indeed, honourably supported the Inca's demands for freedom, and it was during his absence that the Inca was basely murdered by Pizarro. Pizarro himself was assassinated in 1541 by the followers of his associate, Almagro, who the next year was defeated by Vaca de Castro, and beheaded. Soto had previously left Peru and returned to Spain, and in 1539 he led an expedition to Florida, and in four years fought many battles to little purpose, and advanced into the interior as far as the Mississippi, on the banks of which he died.

Bishop Las Casas, "the Protector of the Indians," says of

Soto, "Sure he is one of the notoriousest and best experimented amongst them that have done most hurts, mischieves, and destructions," and his reputation for cruelty seems to have been well deserved, for we read in one place of his burning a captive Indian to make his comrades give him information, and in another of his cutting off the right hands of thirty who had been sent to him with a present of fish, but whom he suspected of treachery. Las Casas' "History of the Indies" is a terrible indictment of his fellow-countrymen. He asserts that more than twelve millions had been "done to death" by the "divellish doings of the Spaniards." Kingsley speaks of the book as having been, in 1575, "lately done into English under the title of 'The Cruelties of the Spaniards,'" but from the title page it is evident that it was not translated into English until 1583, and the title was "The Spanish Colonie." However, in justice to Kingsley it should be said that the translation was made from the French edition of 1579, which does bear such a title.

From the days of William Hawkins no English fleet ventured into the Spanish sphere until his son John, "having informed himself by diligent inquisition of the state of West India, and being assured that negroes were very good merchandise in Hispaniola, and that store of negroes might easily be had upon the coast of Guinea, resolved with himself to make trial thereof." The first voyage was made in 1562, and Hawkins had no difficulty in "making vent of the whole number of his negroes" (300 at least). The second voyage, in 1564, was on a much larger scale, and brought him wealth and reputation, enabling him to obtain his well-known grant of arms, with the crest of "a demi-moor, bound and captive." On his way home he relieved the French colony in Florida, and sailed along the coast to Newfoundland—thus making the pioneer voyage by Englishmen along coasts afterwards famous in history through English colonization. On his third voyage, in 1567, he was accompanied by a young kinsman, Francis Drake, in command of his own vessel, the *Judith*, of fifty tons. On this occasion occurred the disaster at St. Juan de Ulloa, alluded to in the novel. Hawkins arrived only a day before the Spanish navy, "which, though he might easily have kept from entering the haven, yet suffered he them to enter, compounding for security to him and his upon certain conditions, lest he might seem to have broken the League. The Spaniards being let in, who scorned to have conditions given them within their own dominions, watched their opportunity, set upon the English, slew many, took three ships, and pillaged the goods: yet got they not the victory without blood." Two ships only

escaped—the *Judith*, which, Hawkins says, “forsook us in our great misery,” and the *Minion*, the smaller of the two navy ships. The latter was so overcrowded that Hawkins had to land half the men in Mexico, and make the best of his way home with the rest. He concludes his account with the words: “If all the miseries and troublesome affairs of this sorrowful voyage should be perfectly and thoroughly written, there should need a painful man with his pen, and as great a time as he had that wrote the lives and deaths of the Martyrs” (i.e. John Fox). Two of those who were put ashore—Job Hortop and Miles Phillips (whom Kingsley calls “Philip Miles”)—wrote narratives of their adventures, which are published in Hakluyt and alluded to in the novel. Kingsley’s reference to the “greasy sea-stained garments” of this “old tarry-breeks of a sea-dog” is in strange contrast with the evidence of the supercargo, that “he saw Master Hawkins wear, in this voyage, divers suits of apparel of velvets and silks, with buttons of gold, and pearl.”

The next expedition to be noticed is that of Drake to Nombre de Dios in 1572, which forms the basis of so much in “Westward Ho!” A long and detailed account of it was written by Philip Nichols, Preacher, revised by Drake himself, and probably presented by him in manuscript to the Queen as a New Year’s gift on 1 Jan., 1592–3, but it was not until 1626 that it was printed, with the title, “Sir Francis Drake Revived.” There is, however, a short account in Hakluyt by a Portuguese named Lopez Vaz, and an abridgment of Nichols’ account in Prince’s “Worthies.” Nombre de Dios was then “the granary of the West Indies, wherein the golden harvest, brought from Panama, was hoarded up till it could be conveyed into Spain.” There, in the Governor’s house, the English found “a vast heap of wealth, consisting of bars of silver, piled up against the wall,” and Drake told them: “He had now brought them to the mouth of the treasury of the world; which, if they did not gain, none but themselves were to be blamed.” “After this, he commanded his brother, with John Oxnam and their company, to break open the treasure-house, in which there was more gold and jewels than all our four pinnaces could carry,” but Drake being dangerously wounded, they had to leave it behind, “only to preserve their Captain’s life.” It was on this expedition that Drake ascended the big tree, from which he could see both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and “besought God to give him life and leave once to sail an English ship in those seas. And then calling up all the rest of the men, he acquainted John Oxnam especially with his petition and purpose. Who understanding it, presently protested, that unless our Captain did beat him

from his company, he would follow him, by God's grace." It was on this expedition too that Drake captured the mule train coming from Panama to Nombre de Dios, which incident is utilized by Kingsley in his description of a similar capture by Amyas Leigh of the mule train from Santa Fé to Cartagena.

The opening scene of "Westward Ho!" represents John Oxenham and Salvation Yeo two years after this, recruiting for another expedition. This ended in disaster, though it obtained for Oxenham the renown of being the first Englishman to sail the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean. A full account of it is given in the novel, as narrated by Yeo to Sir Richard Grenville and Amyas Leigh. The account in Hakluyt is written by the same Lopez Vaz who wrote about Drake's expedition, but in this no mention is made of the fair Spanish lady. She apparently is first mentioned in Sir Richard Hawkins' "Observations," published in 1622. Oxenham was captured by one Diego de Frees (not Trees, as in the novel), and executed at Lima.

It was in this same year that the Inquisition was introduced into the Indies, the horrors of which created such a feeling of hatred against both Spaniards and Catholics. The execution of its sentences was preceded by a peculiar ceremony known as *auto-da-fé*, or Act of Faith. This consisted of a procession of the condemned, bare-footed and dressed in "certain fools' coats, called in their language *san benitos*," having ropes about their necks and great green wax candles in their hands unlighted. They were preceded by a double file of Dominican brothers, before whom was carried the banner of the Holy Office, and they were followed by the spies of the Inquisition and the executioner. There were three kinds of *san benito*: the first, for heretics who escaped burning by making a confession before being sentenced, consisted of a yellow coat with a red St. Andrew's cross; the second, for those who escaped being burnt alive by making a confession after they had been condemned, consisted of a similar coat with tongues of fire pointing downwards, indicating that the wearer was to be strangled before being placed on the burning pile; the third, for those who refused to confess, had at the lower end the head of a man in the midst of fire, and above it grotesque figures of demons, and tongues of fire pointing upwards, as a token that the heretic would be burnt alive. The condemned also wore a round pyramid-shaped cap called *coroza*, of the same material as the coat, and similarly ornamented. The above-mentioned Miles Phillips and his companions were among the first victims of the Inquisition in Mexico, and he has given a graphic account of their sufferings. It will be remembered



that Rose Salterne and Frank Leigh are represented as being burnt together in the Inquisition at Lima.

Of Drake's great and glorious voyage round the world, 1577-80, it is not necessary to say much. You all know the main incidents—how Doughty was executed; how Winter deserted; how the little *Pelican* (for she was only 100 tons) became the *Golden Hind*, in compliment to Drake's patron, Sir Christopher Hatton, afterwards Lord Chancellor; how she was driven by a furious gale to the south of Cape Horn; how Drake embraced with his arms the southernmost point of the known world; how he went from port to port capturing ships and treasure until the climax was reached by taking the great treasure ship, the *Cacafuego*; how the *Golden Hind* was repaired and refitted in a bay near San Francisco, which country Drake took possession of and named "New Albion;" how she sailed across the Pacific to the Moluccas; how she ran upon a rock in Celebes and nearly perished; how she rounded the Cape of Good Hope; and how she arrived at Plymouth after being absent nearly three years. A long account, compiled from the notes of Master Francis Fletcher, Preacher, was edited by Drake's nephew, and published in 1628 with the title, "The World Encompassed," but Kingsley probably used the short account in Hakluyt. The incident relating to the southernmost point first appears in Sir Richard Hawkins' "Observations," 1622, but it is of great importance, because prior to Drake's voyage it was believed that a great continent stretched from Magellan's Strait to the south. There is no doubt of its accuracy, because Fletcher has a chart in his notes, showing clear sea to the south of the island which he calls Elizabeth Island, and this chart was adopted by subsequent cartographers. To Drake, then, is due the discovery of Cape Horn.

It will be interesting to see the account of him given by the Spanish gentleman, Don Francisco de Xarate, who is no other than the old man described in the novel as "the ape of Panama." He gave Drake "a falcon of gold with a great emerald in the breast thereof, for his favourable dealing with him." "The English general," he wrote, "is the same who took Nombre de Dios five years ago. He is a cousin of John Hawkyins, and his name is Francis Drake. He is about 35 years of age, of small size, with a reddish beard, and is one of the greatest sailors that exist, both from his skill and from his power of commanding. His ship is of near 400 tons (*sic*); sails well, and has 100 men, all in the prime of life and as well trained for war as if they were old soldiers of Italy. He treats them with affection, and they him with respect. He has with him nine or ten gentlemen,

younger sons of the leading men in England. He has no privacy ; those of whom I speak all dine at his table. The service is of silver, richly gilt, and engraved with his arms ; he has too all possible luxuries, even to perfumes, many of which, he told me, were given him by the queen. None of these gentlemen sits down or puts on his hat in his presence without repeated permission. He dines and sups to the music of violins." In an Appendix to the Hakluyt Society's edition of "The World Encompassed" there is a curious story relating to the author, which may have suggested to Kingsley the incident of the rebuke administered to Jack Brimblecombe for his cowardice. It is said that, when the ship was on the rock, Fletcher began to talk about retribution for the execution of Doughty ; so, when all danger was past, Drake proceeded to hold judgment against the poor parson. "Sitting cross-legged on a chest, and a pair of pantoffles (slippers) in his hand," he ordered him to be chained by the leg to the deck, and then proceeded to excommunicate him and "denounce him to the devil and all his angels." He also "caused a posy to be written and bound about Fletcher's arm, with charge that if he took it off he should then be hanged." And the posy was : "Francis Fletcher, ye falsest knave that liveth."

Drake at once became a popular hero. It was thought that his ship ought to be preserved as a national memorial, and one enthusiast suggested that it should be placed on the top of St. Paul's Cathedral in place of the spire which had recently fallen down. It was ultimately laid up in Deptford dockyard, and it became a recognized banqueting place. In a comedy called "Eastward-hoe," by Ben Jonson and others, one of the characters says, "We'll have our supper on board Sir Francis Drake's ship, that hath compassed the world." Elizabeth herself visited the ship on 4th April, 1581, banqueted on board, and knighted "the master thief of the unknown world." The ship at length fell into decay, and from its planks was made a chair, which was presented to the University of Oxford, and is now in the Bodleian Library. With some of the spoil obtained on this voyage—"the comfortable dew of Heaven" as he called it—Drake bought Buckland Abbey from Sir Richard Grenville, and it is here that his drum is still preserved in a glass case—the drum that accompanied him in his famous voyage, and is alluded to in Henry Newbolt's stirring poem :—

"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore,  
Strike it when your powder's runnin' low ;  
If the Dons sight Devon, I'll quit the port o' Heaven,  
An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them long ago."

In 1570 Pope Pius V. caused his famous Bull of Excommunication and Deposition of the Queen to be set up upon the gates of the Bishop of London's palace. Prior to this no Catholic had suffered in England for his religious opinions. But, as Camden says, "this fair weather turned by little and little into clouds and tempests, and caused a law in the year 1571 against those who should bring into the realm any such Bull, *Agnus Dei's*, or consecrated grains, as private tokens of papal obedience, or should reconcile any man to the Church of Rome. The first that was convicted by this law was one Cuthbert Maine, a priest, who being an obstinate maintainer of the Pope's power against his Prince, was put to death at Saint Stephen's Fane (commonly called Launston) in Cornwall; and Trugion, a gentleman that had harboured him, was turned out of his estate, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment." Maine was hanged, drawn, and quartered in 1577, and it is interesting to note that one of the quarters of his body was sent to be set up at Barnstaple, "where he was born." He had been a student at the Catholic college at Douay, founded in 1568 by William Allen, a distinguished member of the University of Oxford, afterwards a Cardinal.

It was largely through the efforts of Allen that a number of such colleges, known as seminaries, were organized for the purpose of training young men to be sent into England and Ireland to teach the Catholic religion, and at the same time stir up the people to rebellion against the Queen. To stop this influx, a proclamation was issued in 1580, requiring that whosoever had any children, wards, kinsmen, or other relations in the parts beyond the seas, should after ten days give in their names to the ordinary, and within four months call them home again.

In the previous year Nicholas Sanders, another distinguished member of the University of Oxford, had been sent into Ireland as papal nuncio or legate to excite rebellion, and now two other Oxford scholars—Robert Parsons and Edmund Campian—were sent into England as the heads of a Jesuit mission.

This is what their contemporary, Camden, says about them: "This Parsons was of Somersetshire, a violent, fierce-natur'd man, and of a rough behaviour. Campian was a Londoner, of a sweet disposition, and a well-polished man. Both of them were by education Oxford men, whom I myself knew, being of their standing in the University. Campian, being of St. John's College, bare the office of Proctor of the University in the year 1568, and being made deacon made a show of the Protestant religion till he withdrew himself out of England. Parsons was of Balliol College, wherein he openly professed the Protestant

religion, until he was for his loose carriage expelled with disgrace, and went over to the papists. These two coming privately into England travelled up and down through the country and to popish gentlemen's houses, covertly and in the disguised habits, diligently performing what they had in charge, both by word and writing. Parsons, who was constituted superior, being a man of a seditious and turbulent spirit, and armed with a confident boldness, tampered so far with the papists about deposing the Queen, that some of them thought to have delivered him into the magistrate's hands. Campian, though more modest, yet by a written paper challenged the ministers of the English Church to a disputation, and published a neat well-penn'd book in Latin called 'Ten Reasons' in defence of the doctrine of the Church of Rome: and Parsons put out another virulent book in English against Chark, who had soberly written against Campian's challenge."

The success of the Jesuit mission was at first amazing; but as soon as the Queen decided that the laws must be enforced, the Jesuits were tracked by Walsingham's spies, dragged from their hiding-places, and sent in batches to the Tower. Parsons fled across the Channel, but Campian was captured, taken to the Tower, and after having his limbs dislocated on the rack, was tried with others on the charge of treason, found guilty, and sentenced to death. They were lashed on hurdles, and dragged by horses along the road to Tyburn, the site of which is now marked by a triangle in the road near the Marble Arch. Campian was the first to be executed, praying in his last words for "Elizabeth, your Queen and mine, to whom I wish a long quiet reign and all prosperity."

"Through the Catholic population of England," says Froude, "there rose one long cry of exulting admiration. An arm of Campian was stolen as a relic from the place where it had been hung. Parsons secured the halter, and died with it about his neck thirty years after at Valladolid. The Pope had the passion of the martyrs painted on the walls of the English College at Rome (of which Parsons himself became Rector in 1597), to 'stir the emulation of the rising students.'"

And now let us see what was happening in the meantime in Ireland. Although the country was in a state of almost constant insurrection, there had hitherto been no religious persecution. "But," says Camden, "Thomas Stukeley, an Englishman, a ruffian, a riotous spendthrift, and a notable vapourer, (who having consumed his estate had fled into Ireland,) being disappointed of his hope of the stewardship of Wexford, after he had first vomited forth most undeserved disgraces against his

Princess, to whom he was extraordinarily bounden, and being a man of small account, and therefore unable to raise commotions, slipped out of Ireland into Italy, to Pius Quintus, Bishop of Rome; where incredible it is how great grace and favour he wrought himself by his flatteries with that old man, who breathed after the destruction of Queen Elizabeth, making great boasts and promises, that with 3000 Italians he would drive the English out of Ireland, and fire the English fleet." His history is given in chaps. i. and v. of "*Westward Ho!*" including an account of his death at the battle of Alcasar in 1578:—

"A fatal fight, where in one day was slain  
Three kings that were, and *one* that would be fain."

The following year James Fitz-Morris with Sanders and his consecrated banner and a small Spanish force, arrived at Smerwick in three ships; "which ships Thomas Courtney, an English gentleman, who lay by chance at anchor in a road hard by, soon after set upon, took and carried away, and deprived the Spaniards of the benefit of the sea." Kingsley's account of this, and the murder of Henry Davils, follows Camden almost word for word, though Kingsley attributes the murder to the wrong brother, and gives Davils' native place as Marsland instead of Peter's Marland.

The next year (1580) was signalized by the terrible tragedy of Smerwick, related in chap. ix. of "*Westward Ho!*" About 700 Italians and Spaniards, under the command of San Josepho, an Italian, had arrived at the same place as Fitz-Morris and Sanders the previous year, and had erected fortifications, which they named the Fort del Or. Kingsley's account is apparently taken from Camden, who makes excuses for the massacre, and says it was resolved upon "against the mind of the Lord Deputy, who shed tears thereat," and that "the Queen wished it had not been done, detesting from her heart such cruelty, though necessary, against persons who had yielded themselves; and hardly did she allow of the reasons for the slaughter committed." However, we have Lord Grey's own account of it in a long letter he wrote to the Queen two days afterwards, and in this there are no signs of compunction or regret. The Queen, too, apparently regretted only that the officers had not shared the fate of the rank and file. She replied that she would have been better pleased if the choice of justice or mercy had been left to her, in which case "their treatment would have served for a terror to such as might hereafter be drawn to be the executioners of so wicked an enterprise, when they should hear that as well the heads as the inferiors had received punishment according to

their demerits." Grey's description of the actual massacre is as follows: "Morning come, I presented my companies in battle before the fort, the colonel comes forth with ten or twelve of his chief gentlemen, trailing their ensigns rolled up, and presented them unto me with their lives and the fort. I sent straight certain gentlemen in, to see their weapons and armours laid down, and to guard the munition and victual there left for spoil. Then put I in certain bands, who straight fell to execution. There were 600 slain. Those that I gave life unto, I have bestowed upon the captains and gentlemen whose service hath well deserved. So hath it pleased the Lord of Hosts to deliver your enemies into your Highness' hands, and so too, as, one only excepted, not one of yours is else lost or hurt."

It will be recollected that it is in connexion with this affair that Kingsley skilfully introduces a literary discussion between Raleigh and Spenser. Spenser had recently come across from England with the new Lord Deputy, to act as his private secretary, and he remained a resident in Ireland for the rest of his life. The "Shepherd's Calendar" had already been published, but it was in Ireland that he wrote not only "The Faerie Queene" and other poems, but also a prose account of "The Present State of Ireland." He had to lament that his master, the Lord Deputy, "regarded not the life of the queen's subjects no more than dogs."

The Earl of Desmond, "that infamous rebel and traitor to his country," as Camden calls him, having "scaped the hands of the victorious English for almost two years by lurking here and there in corners, was now by a common soldier found out in a little cottage, though unknown to him, till having his arm almost cut off he discovered himself, and was slain by being run through the body in many places. His head was sent over into England, and set upon a pole upon London Bridge." "Nicholas Sanders, very near at the same instant of time, was miserably famished to death, when, forsaken of all, and troubled in mind for the bad success of the rebellion, he wandered up and down amongst woods, forests, and mountains, and found no comfort or relief. In his pouch were found several speeches and letters made and written to confirm the rebels, stuffed with large promises from the Bishop of Rome and the Spaniard." And so ended for the time the Irish rebellion. Both Spenser and Raleigh received grants from Desmond's confiscated estates.

It is to Raleigh and his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, that the first efforts at English colonization are due. Gilbert, whom Kingsley calls "the philosopher of Compton Castle," was a singularly noble character. In 1576 he had published a

learned "Discourse of a Discovery for a new Passage to Cataia," ending with these words, "Give me leave without offence, always to live and die in his mind, That he is not worthy to live at all, that for fear or danger of death, shunneth his country's service, and his own honour: seeing that death is inevitable, and the fame of virtue immortal." In 1578 he obtained a charter "to discover, find, search out, and view such remote, heathen and barbarous lands, countries and territories not actually possessed of any Christian prince or people, as to him shall seem good." His first voyage was a failure, and in 1583 he started with five ships on his expedition to colonize Newfoundland, with the lamentable result so graphically described in the novel in the words of Hakluyt's contributor, Mr. Edward Haie.

It was directly after this voyage that Amyas Leigh and his company are supposed to have started on their long expedition to South America. You will recollect how they got to La Guayra, how they fought the Spanish ships, how they landed at Higuerote, and, having burnt their ship, marched inland over the Caraccas mountains and wandered three years in search of the golden city of Manoa and the treasure of the Incas, how they took the gold train, and finally arrived at Carthagenia in 1586, just after Drake had sacked it. The stories of Manoa are taken by Kingsley from Raleigh's "Discovery of Guiana," 1595 and the marvellous descriptions of South American scenery from Humboldt.

Of Raleigh himself—the brilliant favourite, the soldier, the explorer, the daring sea-captain, the founder of plantations across the ocean, the poet, the historian, the ready and eloquent orator—it is difficult to know what to say. "He is among the most dazzling personalities in English history, and the most enigmatical." He was a man of the very highest intellectual gifts, but his moral nature was decidedly inferior to them. He was at any rate, as Camden says, "a man never sufficiently to be commended for the great pains he took to discover remote countries, and to advance the glory of English navigation." To him is generally attributed the introduction into England of potatoes and tobacco. The former, according to the narrator of Hawkins' Second Voyage, 1564, "be the most delicate rootes that may be eaten, and doe farre exceed our passeneps or caretts." Hawkins is believed to have brought home tobacco at the same time, but it was Raleigh who did most towards popularizing these new products. He grew both on his estates in Ireland, and his example soon made tobacco-smoking fashionable. His case of pipes is still preserved in the Wallace Collection.

In 1583 he obtained a royal licence to hold any remote heathen and barbarous lands which he might discover within the next six years, so in 1584 he dispatched two vessels under Captains Amadas and Barlow to take possession of the region north of Florida. They landed on the isle of Wokoken, off the North Carolina coast, and proclaimed the Queen's sovereignty. In response to their inquiry for the name of the country, the natives replied "*Wynganda coia*," meaning "You wear good clothes," and the new possession was named accordingly, but on the return of the expedition to England, the Queen herself, it is said, gave it the name of Virginia.

In 1585 a second expedition of seven ships sailed from Plymouth under the command of Sir Richard Grenville. Ralph Lane, one of the Queen's equerries, was to be governor of the colony, and Captain Amadas his deputy. Thomas Cavendish, the future circumnavigator, Thomas Hariot, a famous mathematician, Sir John Arundell, and others were among the colonists. Hariot was commissioned to survey and report, and John White to make maps and drawings. The two Indians, Manteo and Wanchese, who had been brought to England with the first expedition, now returned. The first English colony in America was established at Wokoken with 107 settlers. On the return voyage Grenville captured a richly laden Spanish ship by boarding her "with a boat made of boards of chests, which fell asunder and sunk at the ship's side as soon as ever he and his men were out of it." Grenville's character, as portrayed by Kingsley, is hardly borne out by contemporary writers. Linschoten, the Dutchman, tells us that he was "of nature very severe, so that his own people hated him for his fierceness, and spake very hardly of him." Lane himself complained bitterly of the tyrannical conduct of Grenville from first to last, of his intolerable pride, insatiable ambition, and proceedings towards them all and himself in particular, and desired "to be freed from the place where he was to carry any authority in chief." These disagreements did not augur well for the future success of the little colony, and it was perhaps one of the reasons that induced them to return to England the following year with Drake, who visited them at this critical period on his way home from the sack of the cities of St. Domingo, Carthagená, and St. Augustine in Florida. Only a fortnight after the colonists had been taken off, Grenville arrived with three ships and a stock of provisions, and found the place deserted. Leaving fifteen men on the neighbouring island of Roanoke, he returned to England. It was probably on this occasion that he brought with him the Indian who was baptized in Bideford Church as "*Ralegh*."



The following spring (1587) Raleigh sent a fourth expedition under the command of White. No trace was found of Grenville's fifteen men, and Lane's fort had been razed to the ground. Supplies failed, and White came home for more, leaving behind him eighty-nine men, seventeen women, and two children, including his own daughter, Eleanor Dare, and her infant, Virginia, the first English child born in America. He arrived in England at an inopportune moment, when an embargo had been laid on all shipping in expectation of the Spanish invasion. By Raleigh's influence, however, he obtained two vessels to carry supplies to Virginia, but instead of going on this service, they chased some Spanish ships, were defeated, and came back to England shattered. The poor colonists were left to their fate, and it was afterwards learnt that the whole of them had been murdered by the Indians.

And now we come to the "last scene of all, that ends this strange eventful history"—the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Elizabeth's rival, Mary, Queen of Scots, was found guilty of complicity in Babington's conspiracy, in which Kingsley suggests that Eustace was implicated under the name of Ballard. Elizabeth signed the death warrant with apparent reluctance, and flung it on the floor with other papers, but the Council took on themselves the responsibility of executing it. The death of Mary had the effect of putting an end to the divisions of the English Catholics, and causing Philip to hasten his preparations for the conquest of both England and Holland. But before Philip advanced "with his leaden foot," Drake had set sail with thirty small barks, and, in the words of Kingsley, had "destroyed a hundred sail in Cadiz alone, taken three great galleons with immense wealth on board, burnt the small craft all along the shore, and offered battle to Santa Cruz at the mouth of the Tagus." This he playfully called "singing the Spanish king's beard."

By the next year, which "the German chronologers presaged would be the Climacterical Year of the World," a new Spanish navy had been built and furnished, "such a mighty navy as never the like had before that time sailed upon the Ocean sea," and Parma had gathered 30,000 men in Flanders, and collected a fleet of flat-bottomed transports at Dunkirk. The Pope Sixtus V. had issued another bull of excommunication against Elizabeth, and had created Allen a cardinal, with the See of Canterbury in prospect. Kingsley's account of the great event is taken mainly from the translation in Hakluyt of the history by the Dutch writer, Van Meteran, and is on the whole fairly accurate. The English fleet was under the command of Lord

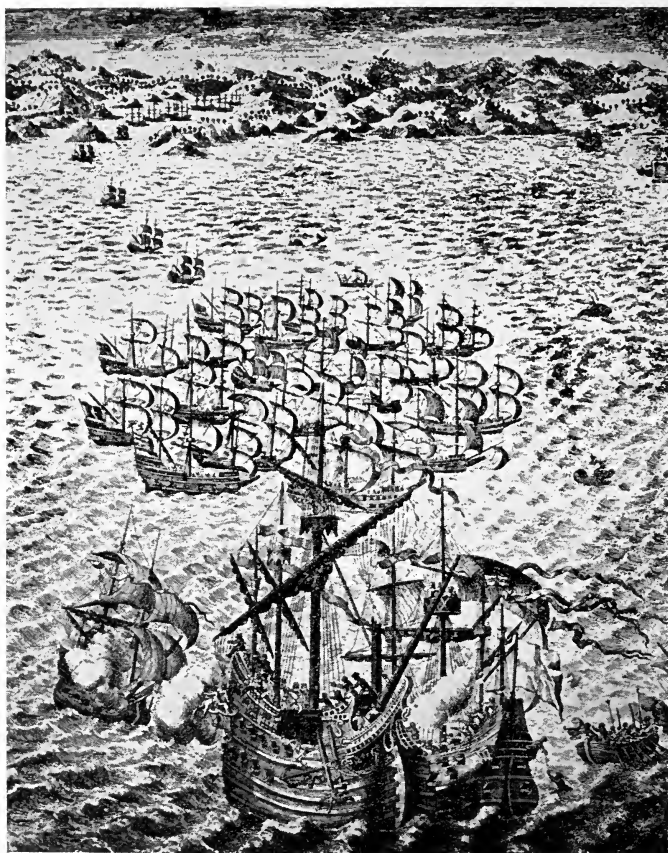
Howard of Effingham on the *Ark Royal*, with Drake on the *Revenge* as Vice-Admiral, and Hawkins on the *Victory* as Rear-Admiral. Hawkins was Treasurer and Comptroller of the Navy, and had got the fleet into a state of great efficiency. "He it was," says Froude, "who turned out the ships in such a condition that not a hull leaked, not a spar was sprung, not a rope parted at an unseasonable moment, and this at a minimum of cost." Among the other commanders were Martin Frobisher, Lord Sheffield, Lord Thomas Howard, the Earl of Cumberland, Richard Hawkins, and John Davis. Howard's ship, the *Ark Royal*, was built for Raleigh, and bought from him for the Navy.

Raleigh himself and his kinsman, Sir Richard Grenville, were in charge of the land forces of the west, and took no part in the fight, though Raleigh's biographers assert that he went on board the fleet from Portland with other gentlemen volunteers. Both were, however, instrumental in sending the North Devon contingent of five ships, which, according to the diary of the Town Clerk of Barnstaple, "went over the bar to join Sr. F. D. at Plym°." These ships all formed part of the intended squadron for Virginia, and Kingsley's statement that they were furnished by the gentry and merchants of Bideford is without authority. The date, too, that he gives for the sailing of the little fleet from Bideford—21st June—is incorrect, for we know from the Privy Council papers that this must have taken place some time between 30th March and 9th April, and that on 16th May the three largest were with Drake's squadron at Plymouth. Raleigh with difficulty obtained a release for the other two, which were only small pinnaces, on condition of their taking colonists and stores to Virginia, but they fell in with pirates near Madeira and failed to accomplish their purpose. The three large ships were the *Galleon Dudley*, the *Virgin*, *God save her*, and the *Tiger*, while a fourth, the *John*, "of Barnstaple," joined the fleet "after the coming of the Spanish forces upon our coast." The towns of Barnstaple and Torrington had been ordered to provide two ships and a pinnace, but they pleaded "extreme poverty," whereupon the Privy Council promptly caused the *Seraphim*, a ship well manned and victualled for a voyage to Newfoundland, to be seized and made to serve at their expense.

The headquarters of the main fleet was at Plymouth, which, as Kingsley says, was then only a small place, but, as I have said, there is no contemporary authority for the famous meeting on the Hoe, so graphically described in the novel and pictured by Seymour Lucas.

The progress of the fight is well shown in a series of engravings from tapestry hangings which were specially made for Lord

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THE ENGLISH FLEET OFF PLYMOUTH.

DRAKE CAPTURES VALDEZ.

*From Pine's Engravings of the Tapestries in the old House of Lords.*

Howard and were afterwards placed in the House of Lords, but were unfortunately burnt in the fire in 1834. The first picture shows the Spanish fleet off Fowey, in crescent formation, before any engagement had taken place. The English ships had managed to get to the windward, and were preparing for the attack. In the first engagement the Spanish ship, *St. Catharine*, which Kingsley represents as Soto's, was so much torn and battered that she had to be taken into the midst of the fleet to be repaired. She was afterwards wrecked at a little creek, since known as "St. Catharine's Dub," to the north of Aberdeen, and not on Lundy Island. The second picture is particularly interesting to us because it shows the taking of the galleon of Don Pedro de Valdez by Drake, assisted by the *Roebuck* and the *Galleon Dudley*. You will recollect that she fell foul of another ship, and had her foremast and bowsprit broken. "Valdez for his honor's sake caused certain conditions to be propounded unto Drake; who answered Valdez that he was not now at leisure to make any long parle. Upon which answer Valdez and his company understanding that they were fallen into the hands of fortunate Drake, with one consent yielded themselves, and found them very favourable unto them." Proceeding up the Channel, there were engagements off Portland and off the Isle of Wight, and at the end of a week the Spaniards "rode at anchor within sight of Calais, intending to hold on for Dunkirk, expecting there to join with the Duke of Parma, without which they were able to do little or nothing." But they were not allowed to remain there. By the Queen's order, it is said, "eight of the worst and basest ships were filled with gunpowder, pitch, brimstone, and with other combustible and fiery matter," and were sent with the wind and tide against the Spanish fleet, which "put the Spaniards into such a perplexity and horror," that they cut their cables and "betook themselves very confusedly unto the main sea." "They feared lest they were like unto those terrible ships, which Frederic Jenebelli three years before, at the siege of Antwerp, had furnished with gunpowder, stones, and dreadful engines, for the dissolution of the Duke of Parma his bridge, built upon the river of Scheldt," when the bridge was shattered and a thousand Spaniards were blown into the air. Then came the final fight at Gravelines, and the flight of the Spaniards to the North Sea. The English commanders resolved to follow and pursue them to the Firth of Forth, "with further protestation that, if our wants of victuals and munition were supplied, we would pursue them to the furthest that they durst have gone." But further pursuit was needless. The storms finished the work. The coasts of Scotland and Ireland were

dotted with wrecks, and only a small remnant of the mighty fleet returned to Spain.

Great were the rejoicings throughout the land. "Queen Elizabeth commanded public prayers and thanksgiving to be used throughout all the Churches of England: and she herself, as it were going in triumph, went with a very gallant train of noblemen through the streets of London, which were all hung with blue cloth, being carried in a chariot drawn with two horses to Paul's Church (where the banners taken from the enemy were hung up to be seen), and gave most hearty thanks to God, and heard a sermon, wherein the glory was given to God alone." Numerous medals were struck, both in England and Holland, commemorating the event.

"Thus," in Hakluyt's words, "the magnificent, huge, and mighty fleet of the Spaniards (which themselves termed in all places invincible) vanished into smoke, to the great confusion and discouragement of the authors thereof."

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## The Sea Kings of Devon.

*Grenville's last words*: "Here die I, Richard Grenville, with a joyful and quiet mind, for that I have ended my life as a true soldier ought to do, that hath fought for his country, Queen, religion, and honour, whereby my soul most joyful departeth out of this body, and shall always leave behind it an everlasting fame of a valiant and true soldier, that hath done his duty, as he was bound to do."

*Raleigh's last words*: "It matters little how the head lies, provided the heart is right. What dost thou fear? Strike, man!"

*Gilbert's last words*: "We are as near to heaven by sea as by land."

*Drake's character*: A religious man towards God and his houses, chaste in his life, just in his dealings, true of his word, and merciful to those that were under him, hating nothing so much as idleness (FULLER).

*Hawkins' character*: A very wise, vigilant, and true-hearted man (Strow).

# The Mythical History of Devon.

## I.—THE LEGEND OF BRUTUS THE TROJAN.

ALTHOUGH there are two versions of this legend in Nennius' *History of the Britons*, written at the end of the eighth century, the first detailed account, which connects it more particularly with Devon, occurs in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *History of the Kings of Britain*, dating from the middle of the twelfth century. This work was denounced by Geoffrey's contemporaries as impudent lies, but it met with a great success, and for a long time was accepted as true history. Geoffrey represents Brutus as the son of Sylvius and the grandson of Æneas. At the age of fifteen he killed his father accidentally while hunting, was expelled from Italy, and settled in Greece. Here the scattered Trojans placed themselves under his command, and, led by him, defeated the Greeks. In accordance with the terms of peace, the Greeks provided a fleet laden with all kinds of provisions, and the Trojans sailed away from Greece to seek their fortune. An oracle of Diana foretold their future success as follows:—

“ Brutus ! there lies beyond the Gallic bounds  
An island which the western sea surrounds,  
By giants once possessed ; now few remain  
To bar thy entrance, or obstruct thy reign.  
To reach that happy shore thy sails employ ;  
There fate decrees to raise a second Troy,  
And found an empire in thy royal line,  
Which time shall ne'er destroy, nor bounds confine.”

Voyaging amidst perils, they found on the shores of the Tyrrhenian Sea four nations of Trojan descent under the rule of Corineus, “ a modest man in matters of council, and of great courage and boldness, who, in an encounter with any person, even of gigantic stature, would immediately overthrow him, as if he were a child.” Uniting their forces, the Trojans sailed to the Loire, where they defeated the Gauls and ravaged Aquitaine with fire and sword. Corineus “ lost his sword, but, by good fortune, met with a battle-axe, with which he clave down to the waist every one that stood in his way.”

Brutus then “ repaired to the fleet, and loading it with the riches and spoils he had taken, set sail with a fair wind towards the promised island, and arrived on the coast of Totness.”

“ The island was then called Albion, and was inhabited by none but a few giants. Notwithstanding this, the pleasant situation of the places, the plenty of rivers abounding with fish

and the engaging prospect of its woods, made Brutus and his company very desirous to fix their habitation in it. They therefore passed through all the provinces, forced the giants to fly into the caves of the mountains, and divided the country among them. Brutus called the island after his own name Britain, and his companions Britons ; but Corineus, in imitation of his leader, called that part of the island which fell to his share, Corinea, *i.e.*, Cornwall, and his people Corineans, after his name. He preferred this country to the other provinces, for it was a diversion to him to encounter the said giants, which were in greater numbers there than in all the other provinces that fell to the share of his companions. Among the rest was one detestable monster, named Gœmagot, in stature twelve cubits, and of such prodigious strength that he pulled up an oak as if it had been a hazel wand. In a certain day, when Brutus was holding a solemn festival to the gods, in the port where they at first landed, this giant with twenty more of his companions came in upon the Britons, among whom he made a dreadful slaughter. But the Britons at last assembling together in a body, put them to the rout, and killed them every one but Gœmagot. Brutus had given orders to have him preserved alive, out of a desire to see a combat between him and Corineus, who took a great pleasure in such encounters. Corineus, overjoyed at this, prepared himself, and throwing aside his arms, challenged him to wrestle with him. At the beginning of the encounter, Corineus and the giant, standing, front to front, held each other strongly in their arms, and panted aloud for breath ; but Gœmagot presently grasping Corineus with all his might, broke three of his ribs, two on his right side and one on his left. At which Corineus, highly enraged, roused up his whole strength, and snatching him upon his shoulders, ran with him, as fast as the weight would allow him, to the next shore, and there getting upon the top of a high rock, hurled down the savage monster into the sea ; where falling on the sides of the craggy rocks, he was torn to pieces, and coloured the waves with his blood. The place where he fell, taking its name from the giant's fall, is called Lam Gœmagot, that is, Gœmagot's Leap, to this day."

Thus far Geoffrey, but our local chroniclers add some interesting particulars. Prince, in his *Worthies of Devon* (1701), tells us that "there is yet remaining towards the lower end of the town of Totnes, a certain rock called Brute's stone, which tradition here more pleasantly than positively says is that on which Brute first set his foot when he came ashore. The good people of Totnes, so it is said, have had it handed down to them by their fathers from a time beyond the memory of man that Brutus, when



he sailed up the Dart, which must consequently have been a river of notable pretensions, stepped ashore upon this stone, and exclaimed, with regal facility of evil rhyme—

Here I stand, and here I rest,  
And this place shall be called Totnes ! ”

Risdon, writing about 1630, says “ he called this place *Tout al’ esse*, which interpreted in our vulgar tongue (as some will have it) is *all at ease* ; and in tract of time, without any great alteration, hath been changed into *Toutaness*, now contracted *Totnes*. This conjecture would I embrace, could I believe Brute spake as good French, or that the French tongue was then spoken at all ; therefore I am the more easily persuaded to lean to the other opinion, that would have it called *Dodonesse*, which signifieth the rocky town, according to the learned antiquary Leland ; for its situation hath the ascent of an hill both stony and rocky declining to the river.” Mr. R. N. Worth’s derivation of the name from *Dod-ynys*, “ the projecting island,” in which he has been followed by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, is equally fanciful, though in the early French romances, as well as in Geoffrey of Monmouth’s *History*, the name is applied to a country or district rather than a town.

“ Gœmagot’s Leap ” has been identified with Plymouth Hoe, which, to sustain this identification, must be considered “ on the coast of Totnes,” for Geoffrey says the wrestling took place “ in the port where they at first landed,” and, in support of it, Westcote, in his *View of Devonshire in 1630*, says : “ In the side thereof is cut the portraiture of two men of the largest volume, yet the one surpassing the other every way ; each having a club in his hand : these they name to be Corineus and Gogmagog : intimating the wrestling to be here between these two champions : and the steep rocky cliff affording fit aptitude for such a cast. These pictures are here continually renewed by the townsmen, as I am informed.” And there they remained until the Citadel was built in 1671.

A quaint and spirited description of the great wrestling match between Corineus and Gœmagot is given by the poet, Michael Drayton, in his “ *Poly-Olbion*,” which was finished in 1622. The following is an extract, with the spelling modernized :—

Then, foraging this Isle, long promised them before,  
Amongst the ragged cliffs those monstrous giants sought :  
Who (of their dreadful kind) t’ appal the Trojans, brought  
Great Gogmagog, an oak that by the roots could tear :  
So mighty were (that time) the men who lived there :  
But, for the use of arms he did not understand  
(Except some rock or tree, that coming next to hand

He raz'd out of the earth to execute his rage),  
 He challenge makes for strength, and offereth there his gage,  
 Which Corin taketh up, to answer by and by,  
 Upon this son of Earth his utmost power to try.  
 All doubtful to which part the victory would go,  
 Upon that lofty place at Plymouth, call'd the Hoe,  
 Those mighty wrestlers met; with many an ireful look  
 Who threatened, as the one hold of the other took:  
 But, grappled, glowing fire shines in their sparkling eyes.  
 And, whilst at length of arm one from the other lies,  
 Their lusty sinews swell like cables, as they strive:  
 Their feet such trampling make, as though they forced to drive  
 A thunder out of earth; which stagger'd with the weight:  
 Thus, either's utmost force urg'd to the greatest height.  
 Whilst one upon his hip the other seeks to lift,  
 And th' adverse (by a turn) doth from his cunning shift,  
 Their short-fetch'd troubled breath a hollow noise doth make,  
 Like bellows of a forge. Then Corin up doth take  
 The giant twixt the grains; and voiding of his hold  
 (Before his cumbrous feet he well recover could)  
 Pitch'd headlong from the hill; as when a man doth throw  
 An axtree, that with sleight delivered from the toe,  
 Roots up the yielding earth: so that his violent fall  
 Struck Neptune with such strength, as shoulder'd him withall;  
 That where the monstrous waves like mountains late did stand,  
 They leap'd out of the place, and left the bared sand  
 To gaze upon wide heaven: so great a blow it gave.  
 For which, the conquering Brute, on Corineus brave  
 This horn of land bestow'd, and marked it with his name;  
 Of Corin, Cornwall call'd, to his immortal fame.

Edmund Spenser, too, had referred to this mighty contest  
 in his "*Faerie Queene*" (1589), and had introduced another  
 hero, called Debon, and another giant, called Coulin, in order  
 to account for the origin of Devonshire, as well as Cornwall:—

Well can witness yet unto this day  
 The western Hoe, besprinkled with the gore  
 Of mighty Goëmot, whom in stout fray  
 Corineus conquered, and cruelly did slay.  
 And eke that ample pit, yet far renowned  
 For the large leap which Debon did compel  
 Coulin to make, being eight lugs of ground,  
 Into the which returning back he fell.

\* \* \* \* \*

In meed of these great conquests by them got,  
 Corineus had that province utmost west,  
 And Debon's share was that is Devonshire.

After he had thus conquered the western part of the island,  
 Brutus fulfilled the prediction of the oracle by building a  
 city, which he called New Troy, which became corrupted into  
 Trinovantum; afterwards King Lud renamed it after himself,  
 Kaer-Lud, *i.e.*, the city of Lud, and it is now called London.

Brutus left three sons, Locrin, Albanact, and Kamber, of whom the eldest married Corineus's daughter, Gwendolen, by whom he had a son, named Maddan; but he also fell in love with a beautiful virgin, named Estrildis, by whom he had a daughter named Sabrina. When Corineus was dead, Locrin divorced Gwendolen, and advanced Estrildis to be queen. Gwendolen, provoked beyond measure at this, retired into Cornwall, where she assembled together all the forces of that kingdom, and began to raise disturbances against Locrin. At last both armies joined battle near the river Sture, where Locrin was killed by the shot of an arrow. After his death, Gwendolen took upon her the government of the whole kingdom, retaining her father's furious spirit. For she commanded Estrildis and her daughter Sabrina to be thrown into the river now called the Severn, and published an edict throughout all Britain, that the river should bear the damsel's name, hoping by this to perpetuate her memory, and by that the infamy of her husband. Gwendolen reigned fifteen years after the death of Locrin, and then advanced her son Maddan to the throne, contenting herself with the county of Cornwall for the remainder of her life.

It is unnecessary to follow step by step the line of kings from Brutus to Arthur, but it is interesting to note that King Lear's second daughter, Regan, married Henninus, Duke of Cornwall, and their son, Cunedagius, eventually succeeded to the whole kingdom. Later on, a long civil war oppressed the people, until "at length arose a youth of great spirit, named Dunwallo Molmutius, who was the son of Cloten, King of Cornwall, and excelled all the Kings of Britain in valour and gracefulness of person. This prince established what the Britons call the Molmutine laws, which are famous among the English to this day." His son, Belinus, "summoned all the workmen of the island together, and commanded them to pave a causeway of stone and mortar, which should run the whole length of the island, from the sea of Cornwall to the shores of Caithness." And so the line continued until the invasion of the island by Julius Cæsar, at which time Tenuantius, a younger son of King Lud, and a nephew of Cassibellaun, is represented as Duke of Cornwall. He succeeded Cassibellaun as King of Britain, and was in turn succeeded by Kymbelinus, Shakespeare's Cymbeline, in whose days Jesus Christ was born.

## Recent Devonian Literature.\*

(Compiled by H. TAPLEY-SOPER, City Librarian, Exeter.)

- Arber, E. A. Newell. "Coast Scenery of North Devon." 1911. (Dent & Sons, 10/6.)
- Bickley, Francis. "Where Dorset Meets Devon." (Constable & Co., 7/6 net.)
- Cave, John. "Queen of the Fiord and other Poems." 1910. (Kegan Paul, 5/-.)
- Chick, Elijah. "Castle of Exeter." (*Flying Post Office*, Exeter.)
- Crosslegh, C. "Bradninch: being a Short Historical Sketch." 1911. (A. Moring, 7/6.)
- Crossing, W. "Folk Rhymes of Devon." 1911. (J. G. Commin, 4/6 net.)
- Drake, Lady Eliott. "Family and Heirs of Sir Francis Drake." 2 vols. 1911. (Smith, Elder, 31/6.)
- Dymond, C. W. "Memoir, Letters, and Poems of Jonathan Dymond." 1911. (The Author.)
- Findlater, M. "Blind Birds' Nest." (Collins, 7d.)
- Garvice, Charles. "A Farm in Creamland." 1911. (Hodder and Stoughton, 7/6.)
- Hancock, F. "Wiflea's Combe: a History of the Parish of Wiveliscombe." (Barnicott & Pearce, 10/6.)
- Harper, Sydney. "History of Barnstaple for Boys and Girls, Past and Present." (Sydney Harper & Sons, Barnstaple and Bideford, 2/-.)
- Hooker, John [John Vowell]. "Account of the Sieges of Exeter, the Foundation of the Cathedral Church, and the Disputes between the Cathedral and City Authorities." Transcribed by W. J. Harte. 1911. (J. G. Commin, 10/6.)
- Houghton, C. A. "Problems of Life." 1911. (Macmillan, 3/- net.)
- Hutchinson, Horace G. "When Life was New." (Smith, Elder, 6/- net.)
- James, Dorothea. "Belstone: Some Account of the Parish, Past and Present." 1911. (Warren, Winchester, 1/6 net.)
- Koch, E. H. A. "Leaves from the Diary of a Literary Amateur: John Hermann Merivale." 1911. (Priory Press, 2/6.)
- Ley, J. W. "From Youth Upwards." (*Mid-Devon and Newton Times Office*, Newton Abbot, 3/6.)

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\* Publishers are invited to send to the compiler of this list copies of new books for notice in future issues of the Year Book.

- Masefield, J. "Jim Davis." (Wells, Gardner, 6/-.)
- Morris, T. D. "Grouped and Annotated Subject Index to St. Paul's Epistles." (The Author, 5/- net.)
- Northcote, Lady Rosalind. "Book of Herbs." 1903. (Lane, 2/6.)
- Pearce, C. E. "Amazing Duchess: being the Romantic History of Elizabeth Chudleigh." 2 vols. (Stanley Paul, 24/-.)
- Phillpotts, Eden. "Beacon." (Fisher Unwin, 6/-.)
- Phillpotts, Eden. "Demeter's Daughter." (Methuen, 6/-.)
- Prideaux, E. K. "Branscombe Church Architecturally Considered." 1911. (J. G. Commin, 1/6.)
- Reynolds, S., and Bob and Tom Wooley. "Seems so! A Working-class View of Politics." 1911. (Macmillan & Co., 5/- net.)
- Russell, G. H. "Ivor: a Romance of N. Devon." (Murray, 6/-.)
- Russell, G. W. E. "Harry Drew: a Memorial Sketch." (Oxford University Press, 2/6 net.)
- Seymour, A. "Express, The: containing the Life and Writings of Joanna Southcott." 2 vols. 1909. (Simpkin, Marshall, 9/- net.)
- Shorto, A. M. "Story of Exeter." 2nd ed. 1911. (J. G. Commin, 3/6.)
- Snell, F. J. "North Devon." 1906. (A. & C. Black, 6/-.)
- Stabb, J. "Some Old Devon Churches." Vol. 2, 1911. (Simpkin, Marshall, 7/6.)
- Torr, C. "Wreyland Documents." 1911. (The Author.)
- Trevena, J. "Keeper of the Saints." (Alston Rivers, 6/-.)
- Tylee, E. S. "Witch Ladder." 1911. (Duckworth, 6/-.)
- Vallings, H. "Enter Charmian." (Smith, Elder, 6/-.)
- Wells, L. S. A. "Choice of the Jews." (Methuen, 2/- net.)
- Wiggin, K. D., J. & M. Findlater, and A. Allan. "Robinetta." (Gay & Hancock, 6/-.)

#### ERRATA.

P. 121 of the 1911 edition of THE DEVONIAN YEAR BOOK: the "Affair at the Inn" was written by "Four American Ladies," not by Mr. Eden Phillpotts as stated. "Tales of the Tenements," attributed to Mr. J. Trevena (p. 122), should have been included in Mr. Phillpotts' list.

#### PERIODICALS, ETC.

Publications of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society.

Works now in progress:—

Feet of Fines for Devon and Cornwall. Hooker's "History of Exeter."

Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths of the Parishes of St. Paul's, Exeter ; Branscombe ; Falmouth ; and Ottery St. Mary. (Annual Subscription, one guinea. H. Tapley-Soper, Hon. Secretary, Exeter.)

"Transactions of the Devonshire Association." (Annual Subscription, 10/6.)

"Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries" (Quarterly). (Annual Subscription, 6/6. J. G. Commin, Exeter.)

"Transactions of the Plymouth Institution and Natural History Society." (Annual Subscription, one guinea.)

The following Colleges and Schools publish Magazines at irregular intervals :—

*Exeter* : The University College ; Exeter School ; High School ; Hele's School ; Central School ; Mint School.

*Dartmouth* : The Royal Naval College.

*Honiton* : All Hallows School.

*Newton Abbot* : Newton College.

*Plymouth* : Plymouth and Mannamead College.

*Tavistock* : Kelly College.

*Tiverton* : Blundell's School.

*West Buckland* : Devon County School.

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## On Plymouth Hoe.

DRAKE nor devil nor Spaniard feared,  
 Their cities he put to the sack ;  
 He singed his Catholic Majesty's beard,  
 And harried his ships to wrack.  
 He was playing at Plymouth a rubber of bowls  
 When the Great Armada came ;  
 But he said, " They must wait their turn, good souls,"  
 And he stooped, and finished the game.

*Henry Newbolt.*

## Affiliated Societies.

(For 1912 Fixtures, see p. 131).

### BARUMITES IN LONDON.

Founded 1893.

*President* : DR. MARK JACKSON.

*Hon. Secretary* : F. GABRIEL, Roborough, Park Avenue South, Crouch End, N.

*Qualification* : Connection with Barnstaple or its neighbourhood. Limited to men.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner in London.

### DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

(LONDON BRANCH.)

Founded 1899.

*President* : T. R. POTBURY, Esq., M.A.

*Vice-Presidents* : H. H. HILTON, Esq.; P. E. WELLS, Esq.

*Chairman* : PROF. T. A. HEARSON, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.N.A., F.C.I.P.A.

*Hon. Secretary* : W. V. M. POPHAM, 23, Moorgate Street, E.C.

*Objects* : To keep Old Boys in touch with the School and with each other, to promote gatherings among Old Boys for pleasure and sport, and to further the interests of the School generally.

*Qualification* : Education at the Devon County School.

*Subscription* : Life membership, half a guinea.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner in London, and other social gatherings during the winter months.

The School Magazine (2s. per annum) is issued each term, containing news of Old Boys all over the world.

### THE EXETER CLUB.

(LONDON AND DISTRICT BRANCH.)

Founded 1880.

*President* : J. C. COPPLESTONE, Esq.

*Vice-President* : G. W. COCKS, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : N. COLE.

*Hon. Secretary* : H. D. POWE, 13, Ellerby Street, Fulham, S.W.

*Assistant Secretary* : H. P. KELLY.

*Objects* : To promote friendly and social intercourse, to maintain the status of the Exeter Training College for schoolmasters, and to give opportunities for inter-communication for mutual assistance.

*Qualification* : Training at St. Luke's College, Exeter.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Monthly, in addition to annual dinner and Bohemian concert. In connection with this Club are the Old Exonians' Cricket Club, with the same Hon. Secretary, and the Exonian Lodge, No. 3415, the Hon. Secretary of which is C. W. Wreford, 42, Dyne Road, Kilburn, N.W.

## THE LONDON DEVONIAN RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

Founded 1899.

*President* : THE RIGHT HON. EARL FORTESCUE.*Chairman* : J. P. SQUIRE.*Captain 1st XV.* : A. L. TOOZE.*Vice-Captain 1st XV.* : L. W. HUTCHINGS.*Captain A XV.* : S. E. LIDSTONE.*Vice-Captain A XV.* : C. J. HOLDSWORTH.*Hon. Treasurer* : C. T. LEY.*Hon. Secretary* : F. W. WINTER, 7, Kenwyn Road, Clapham, S.W.*Objects* : Sport and recreation.*Qualification* : Birth in Devon or of Devonian parentage on either side, or residence in Devon.*Subscription* : Playing members 12s. 6d. ; hon. members 5s., admitting to all home matches.*Meetings* : General meetings in April and September, committee meetings every Monday evening during the football season, football matches every Saturday, and suppers occasionally.*Head Quarters* : The George Hotel, Strand, W.C.*Ground* : Dulwich Common.*Dressing Accommodation* : Grove Hotel, Lordship Lane, S.E.*Colours* : Green and white.

## THE OLD EXONIAN CLUB.

(LONDON SECTION.)

Founded 1904.

*President* : MR. JUSTICE BUCKNILL.*Vice-President* : J. H. FISHER, Esq., F.R.C.S.*Hon. Secretary* : A. GOFF, 2, Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.*Objects* : To renew acquaintance between Old Exonians living in London, and to arrange dinners and other entertainments.*Qualification* : Education at the Exeter School.*Subscription* : 3s. 6d. per annum.*Meetings* : Annual dinner in London, and other gatherings from time to time.

The School Magazine (free to members) is issued each term.

## THE OLD OTTREGIANS' SOCIETY.

(" OTTREGIANS IN LONDON ").

Founded 1898.

*President* : THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD COLERIDGE.*Vice-Presidents* : THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, Bart., C.B. ;  
THE HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE ; THE HON. GILBERT COLERIDGE ;  
THE HON. GEOFFREY DUKE COLERIDGE.*Chairman* : WILLIAM SHEPPARD HUXTABLE.*Vice-Chairman* : ARTHUR WILLIAM GODFREY.*Assistant Secretary* : W. H. LANG.*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : SIDNEY H. GODFREY, " Homeville," Merton Avenue, Chiswick, W.*Objects* : To renew old acquaintance, to strengthen the bond of friendship, to give advice and assistance to friendless Ottregians, to discuss home topics, and to publish home news.



*Qualification* : Natives of the postal district of Ottery St. Mary, and persons who have lived for any length of time in the town.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum ; ladies, 1s. 6d.

*Meetings* : Once in eight weeks at the Ottregian Room, 11, Bridge Street, Westminster, and once a year at Kew Gardens, an annual concert at St. Clement Danes Parish Hall, and a special train on Whit-Mondays to Ottery St. Mary.

A Benevolent Fund.

A quarterly journal (free to members), containing news of Ottery St. Mary, and of Ottery people all over the world.

### THE TIVERTONIAN ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1909.

*President* : HON. W. LIONEL C. WALROND, M.P.

*Vice-Presidents* : SIR GEORGE KEKEWICH, K.C.B., SIR ROBERT NEWMAN, Bart., D.L., J.P., COLONEL E. T. CLIFFORD, V.D., IAN M. HEATHCOAT AMORY, Esq., J.P., REV. W. P. BESLEY, M.A., REV. S. J. CHILDS-CLARKE, M.A., G. E. COCKRAM, Esq., JOHN COLES, Esq., J.P., J. A. ECCLES, Esq., THOS. FORD, Esq., J.P., E. V. HUXTABLE, Esq., The MAYOR OF TIVERTON (W. THORNE, Esq.), R. MORGAN, Esq., H. MUDFORD, Esq., J.P., A. R. PARKHOUSE, Esq., G. H. RADFORD, Esq., M.P., ALLAN RAMSAY, Esq., REV. O. R. M. ROXBYP, GRANVILLE SMITH, Esq., E. J. SNELL, Esq., HAROLD TRAVERS, Esq., F. G. WRIGHT, Esq.

*Chairman* : S. BURNETT.

*Vice-Chairman* : S. FINCH.

*Hon. M.C.* : F. W. HESSE.

*Hon. Treasurer* : J. L. WRIGHT.

*Hon. Secretary* : W. PASSMORE, 101, Elspeth Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

*Assist. Secretary* : E. T. CLARKE.

*Objects* : To promote friendly intercourse amongst Tivertonians, to assist those in need, and to advise and influence young men starting on a commercial or professional career.

*Qualification* : Persons connected with the Tiverton Parliamentary Division by birth, descent, marriage, or former residence.

*Subscription* : Ordinary members (ladies or gentlemen), 2s. per annum ; hon. members—gentlemen, 10s., ladies, 5s.

*Meetings* : Concerts, whist drives, dances, and annual dinner during the winter months.

The Association has been affiliated to St. Bride's Institute.

## Other Devonian Societies.

### BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1891.

*President* : T. W. HUSSEY, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : THE RIGHT HON. JESSE COLLINGS, M.P., J. WINSOR BOND, Esq., ALDERMAN BOWDEN, J. NELSON BOND, Esq., J. BAPHAM CARSLAKE, Esq., A. J. COLLINGS, Esq., T. F. CULLEY, Esq., H. EALES, Esq., M.R.C.S., H. FROST, Esq., F. HUXHAM, Esq., DR. A. DOUGLAS HEATH, LIEUT.-COLONEL HALSE, J.P., H. J. LEY, Esq., M.R.C.S., R. C. MORCOM, Esq., R. A. PINSENT, Esq., J. D. PRIOR, Esq., C. PARKHOUSE, Esq., F. C. ROWE, Esq., A. G. SPEAR, Esq., W. VOYSEY, Esq.

*Hon. Auditor* : THADDEUS RYDER, F.C.A.

*Hon. Treasurer* : C. PARKHOUSE.

*Hon. Secretary* : G. W. HUSSEY, 20, Earlsbury Gardens, Birchfield.

*Objects* : To maintain interest in the County, and to promote social intercourse among Devonians in Birmingham.

*Qualification* : Natives of Devon, or connected with the County by marriage.

*Subscription* : Gentlemen, 5s., ladies, 2s. 6d.

*Meetings* : Social gatherings during the winter months, annual meeting and dinner in January.

### SOCIETY OF DEVONIANS IN BRISTOL.

Founded 1891.

*President* : W. PITCHFORD, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : A. DODGE.

*Hon. Secretary* : F. E. R. DAVEY, 13, Cranbrook Road, Redland, Bristol.

*Objects* : To promote friendly intercourse amongst Devonians in Bristol by social gatherings, and to assist benevolent or charitable objects, with a special regard to those in which Devonians are interested.

*Qualification* : Natives and others connected with Devon.

*Subscription* : 5s. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner, and concerts, etc., from time to time.

The Society possesses a Presidential Badge, each past President contributing a link for a chain.

### DEVONIAN SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA.

Founded 1901.

*President* : W. H. SPARKES, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : J. CATTLE, Esq., DR. PEARSE.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : R. E. JOSLAND, 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

*Objects* : To promote a common County bond of friendship, and to render aid to Devonians in India.

*Qualifications* : Birth or long residence.

*Subscription* : £1 per annum.

*Meetings* : Monthly.

CARDIFF DEVONSHIRE SOCIETY.

Founded 1906.

*President* : WM. ANNING, Esq., J.P.

*Vice-Presidents* : HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE, SIR HARRY T. EVE, GENERAL KEKEWICH, GEORGE LAMBERT, Esq., M.P., SIR ROBERT NEWMAN, Bart., JAS. RADLEY, Esq., W. J. TATEM, Esq.

*Chairman* : SIR WM. CROSSMAN.

*Hon. Treasurer* : A. AKENHEAD.

*Hon. Secretary* : W. A. BEER, Charles Street, Cardiff.

*Objects* : To bring Devonians in Cardiff more closely together, to foster the traditions of the County, and to raise a fund to afford temporary relief to necessitous and deserving Devonians.

*Qualification* : Birth or descent.

*Subscription* : 5s. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner.

WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION, EASTBOURNE.

Founded 1905.

*President* : C. DAVIES-GILBERT, Esq., D.L.

*Vice-Presidents* : J. ADAMS, Esq., M.D., W. DAVIES, Esq., S. N. FOX, Esq., J.P., A. L. FRANKLIN, Esq., C. GODFREY, Esq., H. HABGOOD, Esq., M.D., MAJOR HARRIS, REV. E. G. HAWKINS, C. W. MAYO, Esq., J. ROUTLY, Esq., L. C. WINTLE, Esq., W. G. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., M.D.

*Chairman* : REV. E. G. HAWKINS.

*Hon. Treasurer* : C. W. MAYO.

*Joint Hon. Secretaries* : W. PERCY GLANFIELD and E. AKERY, Albemarle Hotel, Eastbourne.

*Objects* : The promotion of friendly intercourse and good fellowship by holding meetings, social gatherings, etc.

*Qualification* : Birth or parentage.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Concerts, games, tournaments, dinner, etc.

*Head Quarters* : Albemarle Hotel, Eastbourne.

DEVONIANS IN LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Founded 1895.

*President* : JUDGE J. F. COLLIER, J.P.

*Vice-Presidents* : H. CUMING, Esq., G. R. SEARLE, Esq., H. SMITH, Esq., Professor H. A. STRONG, M.A., LL.D., J. R. WATKINS, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : J. FURZE.

*Hon. Secretaries* : MESSRS. ROBERTS AND SMITH, 14, Elliot Street, Liverpool.

*Object* : Social intercourse.

*Qualifications* : Birth, parentage on either side, residence, or marriage.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner and picnic, social gatherings, whist drives dances, children's parties, etc.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY, MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

*President* : H. M. GIBSON, Esq.

*Chairman* : R. G. EVANS.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : J. E. R. HOLMAN, Beech Lawn, Whalley Range, Manchester.

*Object* : To promote social intercourse among Devonians.

*Qualification* : Birth, parentage, or marriage.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Whist drives, and an annual dinner.

#### MANITOBA DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1907.

*President* : A. KINGDOM, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : H. GODFREE, Esq., H. WHEELER, Esq.

*Chairman* : JAMES HOOPER.

*Vice-Chairman* : A. BURRIDGE.

*Hon. Treasurer and Secretary* : A. J. BARTLETT, 472, Elgin Avenue  
Winnipeg.

*Qualification* : Devonian by birth.

*Subscription* : 2 dollars per annum.

*Meetings* : Monthly, in Shakespeare Hall.

#### DEVON AND CORNWALL SOCIETY.

(NEWPORT, MON., AND DISTRICT).

Founded 1889.

*President and Chairman* : H. HAMMER, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : A. C. MITCHELL.

*Financial Hon. Secretary* : C. H. ADAMS.

*Hon. Secretary* : J. COWLING, 3, Annesley Road, Maindee, Newport, Mon.

*Objects* : The promotion of good fellowship between West Countrymen,  
and the advancement and protection of their interests generally.  
Benevolent Fund.

*Qualification* : Natives of Devon or Cornwall, and their sons and grandsons.

*Subscription* : 1s. minimum, 5s. maximum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner, whist drives and lectures in winter, and picnics  
in summer.

#### DEVONIANS IN PORTSMOUTH.

Founded 1906.

*President* : R. KELLAND NINER, Esq.

*Vice-President* : P. G. D. WINTER, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : C. S. PARKER, Esq.

*Hon. Secretary* : W. BUTLAND, 101, Clive Road, Fratton.

*Objects* : To bring together Devonians residing in Portsmouth and district  
by a common bond of friendship and social or personal acquaintance.

*Qualification* : Birth, parentage, or ten years' residence ; lady members  
(honorary), the same qualifications ; wives of members eligible.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner, whist drives, trips to Devon, etc.

Badge of office for President bears arms of Devon and Portsmouth  
in enamel, and a link is given annually by the President for the  
year, bearing his name and the date.

REIGATE AND REDHILL AND DISTRICT DEVON AND  
CORNWALL ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1907.

*President and Chairman* : J. TREVARTHEN, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : GEO. GILBERT, Esq., J.P., HENRY LIBBY, Esq., F. G. PYNE, Esq., J. SAUNDERS, Esq.

*Vice-Chairman* : G. GILBERT.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : HENRY LIBBY, 118, Station Road, Redhill.

*Objects* : Social intercourse, and the advertisement of Devon and Cornwall.

*Qualification* : Natives of Devon or Cornwall.

*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings* : July and December.

THE DEVONIAN SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.

*President* : E. BASCH, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : F. W. CARY, Esq., P. B. S. WREY, Esq.

*Chairman* : W. BRIDGMAN.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : HERBERT H. KEEN, Bulawayo.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WEST COUNTRYMEN IN HAMPSHIRE.

*President* : A. BROOMFIELD, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents* : G. CROCKER, Esq., J. ELLEN, Esq.

*Hon. Treasurer* : A. HILL.

*Hon. Secretary* : W. T. VENTON, 68, Stafford Road, Southampton.

*Objects* : To promote social intercourse, and to foster and encourage national sentiment, love of country, and everything pertaining to the honour and welfare of the three Western Counties.

*Qualification* : Connected with Devon, Cornwall, or Somerset by birth, marriage, or adoption.

*Subscription* : 1s. per annum.

*Meetings* : Annual dinner, and periodical social gatherings.

THE WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION, SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.

*President* : J. H. M. KIRKWOOD, Esq., M.P.

*Treasurer* : W. T. DARKE.

*Hon. Secretary* : F. T. FISHER, 44, Alexandra Street Southend-on-Sea.

*Objects* : To promote friendly intercourse among West-country men and women residing in Southend and district, to foster a knowledge of the history, folk-lore, literature, music, art, and antiquities of the three counties, and to carry out approved schemes for the benefit of West-country men and women residing in Southend and district.

*Subscription* : Gentlemen, 5s., ladies, 2s. 6d. per annum. Life membership—gentlemen, 3 guineas, ladies, 1½ guineas.

DEVON, CORNWALL, AND WEST COUNTRY ASSOCIATION FOR  
THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

Founded 1908.

*President* : SIR EDWIN DURNING LAWRENCE, Bart.

*Vice-Presidents* : J. J. BREWER, Esq., SIR A. T. QUILLER COUCH, REV. G. DANDRIDGE, M.A., HON. ARTHUR J. DAVEY, W. J. DAVEY, Esq., W. E. HORNE, Esq., M.P., REV. E. C. KIRWAN, M.A., G. LAMBERT, Esq., M.P., H. F. LUTTRELL, Esq., M.P., G. H. MORGAN, Esq., M.P., W. T. PILDITCH, Esq., G. H. RADFORD, Esq., M.P., S. P. RATTENBURY, Esq., SIR J. WARD SPEAR, M.P., J. ST. LOE STRACHEY, Esq., SIR WM. TRELOAR, J.P.

*Hon. Treasurer :* W. J. DAVIS.

*Hon. Secretary :* R. SNODGRASS, 56, Agraria Road, Guildford.

*Objects :* The promotion of friendly intercourse and mutual interest among the members ; the provision of social and literary entertainment.

*Qualification :* Natives of Devon, Cornwall, or the West Country, and their families.

*Subscription :* 2s. 6d. per annum.

*Meetings :* Annual dinner, socials, and whist drives.

#### SWANSEA DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

Founded 1894.

*President :* J. C. KERSWELL, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents :* A. BOND, Esq., S. DANIEL, Esq., W. A. FORD, Esq., J. JONES, Esq., C. H. NEWCOMBE, Esq., J. B. REED, Esq., E. SERLE, Esq., HY. SALTER, Esq.

*Chairman :* L. WILLIAMS, Esq.

*Hon. Auditor :* G. H. HARVEY.

*Assistant Secretary :* C. EASTERBROOK.

*Hon. Secretary :* S. T. DREW, Public Library, Swansea.

*Objects :* To promote fraternal feelings, social intercourse and entertainment, to purchase books on the history of Devon, and to render assistance in case of need.

*Qualification :* Birth or descent.

*Subscription :* 1s. per annum.

*Meetings :* Social gatherings at intervals, summer excursion in August, annual dinner in November.

#### DEVONIAN SOCIETY OF TORONTO.

Founded 1907.

*President :*

*Vice-Presidents :* DR. NORMAN ALLEN, G. W. BEARDMORE, Esq., H. E. DUKE, Esq., K.C., MAJOR GRATWICKE, G. LAMBERT, Esq., M.P., A. E. SPENDER, Esq., R. A. J. WALLING, Esq., HON. LIONEL WALROND, M.P., SIR W. H. WHITE, K.C.B.

*Chairman :* W. C. BORLASE.

*Vice-Chairman :* C. LOVEYS.

*Hon. Treasurer :* E. E. GRAHAM.

*Assistant Secretary :* W. A. McDONALD.

*Hon. Secretary :* C. W. GIGG, 35, Grange Avenue, Toronto.

*Objects :* To renew old acquaintances and to form new ones with those who hold a common interest, to foster a knowledge of the traditions, literature, folklore, etc., of Devonshire, and to promote the spirit of fraternity among Devonians in Canada.

*Qualification :* Birth or descent.

*Subscription :* One dollar per annum.

*Meetings :* The third Wednesday in each month from May to October, and the first and third Wednesday from November to April—the first Wednesdays to be Social Evenings. No intoxicants allowed.

#### DEVON, CORNWALL, AND SOMERSET CLUB, VANCOUVER.

*President :* J. HOSKINS, Esq.

*Vice-Presidents :* J. W. DAWE, Esq., G. J. DYKE, Esq., A. J. FORD, Esq., J. L. PRATT, Esq.

*Auditors* : J. W. DAWE, G. MOWATT.  
*Treasurer* : W. H. CARNSEW.  
*Assistant Secretary* : E. PEARCE.  
*Secretary* : ERNEST J. DOWN.  
*Head Quarters* : 445, Richards Street, Vancouver, B.C.

#### DEVONIANS IN WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

*President* : DR. VICKERY.  
*Hon. Treasurer* : S. PADY.  
*Hon. Secretary* : T. J. KERSLAKE, Alexandra Parade, Weston-super-Mare.  
*Object* : Social intercourse.  
*Subscriptions* : 2s. 6d. and 1s.  
*Meetings* : Annual dinner and conversazione.

#### DEVONIANS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Founded 1905.

*President and Chairman* : R. STEWART SAVILE, Esq.  
*Vice-President and Vice-Chairman* : DR. M. L. B. COOMBS.  
*Hon. Treasurer and Secretary* : W. ORMSBY RYMER, 33a, Holyrood Street, Newport, I.W.  
*Objects* : Social intercourse.  
*Qualification* : Born in Devon or of Devonian parents.  
*Subscription* : 2s. 6d. per annum.  
*Meetings* : Annual and occasional.

The Isle of Wight and Devon are connected by an ancient link in the Patron Lady, Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Devon and Lady of the Isle, A.D. 1310.

(It is believed that there are several other Devonian Societies, both at home and abroad. The Editor will be pleased to receive particulars of these for the next issue of the Year Book.)

## A Ballad of Devon.

My song is of Devon, the cradle of free men,  
The shire of the meadow, the mountain, the moor,  
The home of that race of invincible seamen  
That harried the Spaniard on Mexico's shore.

\* \* \* \* \*

As the years float along so her glory-roll gathers  
And grows as a river that oceanward runs,  
For the spirit which prompted the deeds of the fathers  
Glow bright as of old in the breasts of the sons.

*T. H. Knight.*

## Learned and Scientific Societies in Devonshire.

(Compiled by H. TAPLEY-SOPER, City Librarian, Exeter.)

Architectural Society of Plymouth. E. C. Adams, Secretary, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.

Bradninch Literary and Debating Society. P. Warren, Secretary, Bradninch.

Dartmouth Technical and Scientific Society. S. G. Hearn, Hon. Secretary, 5, Victoria Terrace, Dartmouth.

Devon and Cornwall Record Society. H. Tapley-Soper, F.R.Hist.S., Hon. Secretary and General Editor, Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library, Exeter.

Devon and Exeter Architectural Society (in alliance with the Royal Institute of British Architects). Allan R. Pinn, A.R.I.B.A., Hon. Secretary, 5, Bedford Circus, Exeter, and C. Cheverton, Hon. Secretary Three Towns Branch, 64, Chapel Street, Devonport.

Devon and Exeter Law Association. T. W. Burch, Hon. Secretary, Palace Gate, Exeter.

Devon and Exeter Medico-Chirurgical Society. R. V. Solly, M.D., Secretary, 40, West Southernhay, Exeter.

Devon Philosophical Society. Miss L. Wheaton, Secretary, 19, Bedford Circus, Exeter.

Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. Maxwell Adams, Hon. Secretary, 12, South Parade, Southsea.

Exeter Camera Club. A. J. Tucker, Hon. Secretary, Barnfield House, Exeter.

Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society. Rev. S. M. Nourse, Hon. Secretary, Shute Vicarage, Kilminster, S.O.

Exeter Law Library Society. J. Radcliffe, Hon. Secretary, 8, The Close, Exeter.

Exeter Literary Society. J. Isaac Pengelly, Hon. Secretary, Barnfield House, Exeter.

Exeter Pictorial Record Society. F. R. Rowley and H. Tapley-Soper, Hon. Secretaries, Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library, Exeter.

Gallia: French Literary Society. Secretary, A. S. Trèves, University College, Exeter.



- Germania : German Literary Society. Secretary, Miss Dorothy Drayton, University College, Exeter.
- Incorporated Law Society (Plymouth). R. B. Johns and B. H. Whiteford, Joint Hon. Secretaries, 5, Princess Square, Plymouth.
- Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom Laboratory. Edgar J. Allen, D.Sc., Hon. Secretary and Director of the Plymouth Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.
- Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society. Henry Penrose Prance and W. C. Wade, Hon. Secretaries, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.
- Plymouth Medical Society. H. W. Webber, Hon. Secretary, Dr. A. B. Soltau, Hon. Librarian, Athenæum Chambers, George Street, Plymouth.
- Plymouth Photographic Society. Charles F. Ford, Hon. Secretary, The Athenæum, George Street, Plymouth.
- Teign Naturalists' Field Club.
- Torquay Medical Society. H. K. Lacey, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Secretary, "Melita," Torquay.
- Torquay Natural History Society. Major E. V. Elwes, Hon. Secretary, Babbacombe Road, Torquay.
- University College Field Club and Natural History Society. Miss Aviolet, Hon. Secretary, University College, Exeter.

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## A Chapter of Admirals.

LORD EFFINGHAM kicked the Armada down ;  
And Drake was a fighting the world all round.  
Gallant Raleigh lived upon fire and smoke ;  
But Sir John Hawkins's heart was broke.  
    Yet, barring all pother,  
    The one and the other  
Were all of them lords of the main.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert was lost at sea ;  
And frozen to death was poor Willoughby.  
Both Grenville and Frobisher bravely fell ;  
But 'twas Blake who tickled the Dutch so well.  
    Yet, barring all pother,  
    The one and the other  
Were all of them lords of the main.

*Old Song.*

## Libraries in Devonshire.

### **Barnstaple.**

Athenæum Library ; 23,500 volumes (large local collection of books and manuscripts, including the Borough Records, the Oliver, Harding, and Incledon MSS., the Doddridge Library, and the Sharland Bequest). Thomas Wainwright, Secretary and Librarian.

### **Bideford.**

Bideford Public Library ; 5,900 volumes. E. B. L. Brayley, Librarian.

### **Clovelly.**

Village Library ; 500 volumes. Mrs. Hamlyn, Hon. Librarian.

### **Devonport.**

Free Public Library, Duke Street ; 23,426 volumes. William D. Rutter, Librarian.

### **Exeter.**

The Royal Albert Memorial University College, Museum, and Public Library ; 45,000 volumes and manuscripts (large local collection, including the collections of the late James Davidson, Esq., of Axminster ; P. O. Hutchinson, Esq., of Sidmouth ; Edward Fisher, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., of Newton Abbot ; and J. Brooking-Rowe, Esq., F.S.A., of Plympton). H. Tapley-Soper, F.L.A., F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

The Devon and Exeter Institution ; 40,000 volumes. J. Coombes, Librarian.

The Cathedral Library ; 8,000 volumes and many manuscripts. The Rev. Chancellor Edmonds, Librarian.

The City Muniment Room, The Guildhall (collection of manuscript Records). H. Lloyd Parry, B.A., B.Sc., Town Clerk.

The Exeter Law Library ; 4,000 volumes. H. Tapley-Soper, F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

The Medical Library, Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, East Southernhay.

### **Moretonhampstead.**

Bowring Library ; 1600 volumes. W. T. Hutchings and A. G. Blackmore, Hon. Librarians.

### **Newton Abbot.**

Newton Abbot Public Library ; 7,171 volumes. Wm. Madern, F.L.A., Librarian.

**Plymouth.**

Plymouth Public Library ; 62,000 volumes (large local collection). W. H. K. Wright, F.L.A., F.R.Hist.S., Librarian.

Plymouth Proprietary and Cottonian Library ; 42,000 volumes. J. L. C. Woodley, Librarian.

Plymouth Institute and Natural History Society ; 6,000 volumes.

**St. Giles-in-the-Wood, Torrington.**

St. Giles' Library ; 300 volumes. S. J. Daniels, Hon. Librarian.

**Tavistock.**

Tavistock Library, Abbey Buildings ; 15,000 volumes. John Quick, Librarian.

**Torquay.**

Torquay Public Library ; 10,000 volumes. Joseph Jones, F.L.A., Librarian.

**Totnes.**

South Devon Library, 12, High Street ; 3,000 volumes. Samuel Veasey, Librarian.

**Yealmpton, Plymouth.**

Yealmpton Institute Library ; 450 volumes.

## Dear Old Devon.

Oh ! I love our dear old Devon  
For the heroes we have bred ;  
Our blood is better given  
For the bright blood they have shed.

Oh ! I love our dear old Devon  
For the poets we have reared ;  
Like the lark they've lived near heaven,  
And her melody have shared.

Oh ! I love our dear old Devon  
For the painters we possess,  
Who with loving hands have striven  
With the land's bright loveliness.

*Frank Curzon.*

## Rules of the London Devonian Association.

1. **Name.**—The name of the Society shall be “THE LONDON DEVONIAN ASSOCIATION.”
2. **Objects.**—The objects of the Society shall be :—
  - (a) To encourage the spirit of local patriotism—“that righteous and God-given feeling which is the root of all true patriotism, valour, civilization”—the spirit that animated the great Devonian heroes who defeated the Spanish Armada and laid the foundations of the British Empire.
  - (b) To form a central organization in London to promote Devonian interests, and to keep Devonians throughout the world in communication with their fellows at home and abroad.
  - (c) To promote friendly intercourse amongst Devonians residing in London and district, by means of meetings and social re-unions.
  - (d) To foster a knowledge of the History, Folklore, Literature, Music, Art, and Antiquities of the County.
  - (e) To carry out from time to time approved schemes for the benefit of Devonians residing in London or elsewhere.
3. **Constitution.**—The Society shall consist of Life and Ordinary Members and Associates.\*
4. **Qualification.**—Any person residing in London or district who is connected with the County of Devon by birth, descent, marriage, or former residence, shall be eligible for membership, but such person shall be nominated by a Member and the nomination submitted to the Committee, who shall at their first Meeting after receipt of the nomination by the Hon. Secretary, decide by vote as to the acceptance or otherwise of the nomination.
5. **Subscription.**—The annual subscription to the Society shall be 5/- for gentlemen, and 2/6 for ladies and those under 21 years of age. Members of other recognized Devonian

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\* All Devonians (whether by birth, descent, marriage, or residence) not at present residing in London or district are eligible as Associates. The subscription is 2/6 per annum, or two guineas for life, and each Associate receives a copy of the *Year Book*.

Associations in London shall be admitted as Members on the nomination of their representatives on the Committee at an annual subscription of 2/6. The subscription for Life Membership shall be two guineas for gentlemen and one guinea for ladies. Subscriptions will be payable on election and each subsequent 30th September. The name of any Member whose subscription is in arrear for six months may be removed from the list of Members at the discretion of the Committee.

6. **Officers.**—The Officers of the Society shall be a President, Hon. Secretary, and Hon. Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected at the Annual Meeting.
7. **Management.**—The management of the Society shall be vested in a Committee, consisting of the President, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, and fifteen other Members, and a representative elected by each of the other Devonian Associations in London, such representatives to be Members of the Society.
8. **Meetings of Committee.**—The Committee shall meet at least once a quarter. Seven to form a quorum.
9. **Chairman of Committee.**—The Committee at their first Meeting after the Annual Meeting shall elect a Chairman and a Deputy-Chairman from Members of the Association.
10. **Power of Committee.**—The Committee shall be empowered to decide all matters not dealt with in these rules, subject to an appeal to a General Meeting.
11. **Auditors.**—Two Members, who are not Members of the Committee, shall be elected at each Annual Meeting to audit the Accounts of the Society.
12. **Annual General Meeting.**—The Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of October, when all Officers, five Members of the Committee, and Auditors shall retire, but be eligible for re-election. The business of the Annual General Meeting shall be the election of Officers, five Committee men, and two Auditors; presentation of Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September; and any other business, due notice of which has been given to the Hon. Secretary, according to the Rules.

13. **Special General Meeting.**—A Special General Meeting shall be summoned by the Hon. Secretary within fourteen days by a resolution of the Committee, or within twenty-one days of the receipt of a requisition signed by 30 Members of the Society, such requisition to state definitely the business to be considered.
14. **Notice of Meeting.**—Seven days' notice shall be given of all General Meetings of the Society, the date of postmark to be taken as the date of circular.
15. **Alteration of Rules.**—No alteration or addition to these Rules shall be made except at the Annual Meeting (when due notice of such alteration or addition must have been sent to the Hon. Secretary on or before 23rd September) or at a Special General Meeting. A copy of the proposed alteration or addition shall be sent to Members with notice of Meeting.

The Association is affiliated to St. Bride Foundation Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, E.C., and Members are entitled to free use of the Lending and Reference Libraries, \*Reading and Recreation Rooms, and admission on easy terms to the Gymnasium, Swimming Baths, Technical Classes, etc.

Oak shields, with the arms of the Association painted in proper colours, may be obtained from F. C. Southwood, 96, Regent Street, W. Price, with motto, 6s., without motto, 4s. 6d.

Badges, with the arms in enamel and gilt, price 4s. 3d., or brooches, price 3s. 3d., may be obtained from W. J. Carroll, 33, Walbrook, E.C. Gold brooches, price 25s.

A few copies of the *Devonian Year Books* for 1910 and 1911 remain in stock. Price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 9d.

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\* In this room Devonshire papers are placed daily.

## List of Fixtures. 1912.

### JANUARY.

- 3 W. Devonians in Portsmouth, Smoking Concert, Sussex Hotel, 8.0.
- 6 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club: A XV v. Walton-on-Thames. Home.
- 8 M. Devonians in Portsmouth, Whist Practice, Sussex Hotel, 8.0.
- 10 W. Devonians in Portsmouth, Whist Drive, "The Mikado," 7.30.
- 11 Th. London Devonian Association Whist Drive, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.  
Tivertonian Association, Annual Dance, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.
- 12 F. Devon County School Old Boys' Association, Annual Dinner, Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford Street, W.
- 13 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club: 1st XV v. Leytonstone. Home. A XV v. Leytonstone A. Away.
- 15 M. Devonians in Portsmouth, Social, Small Albert Hall, 7.30.
- 17 W. West Countrymen in Hampshire, Annual Meeting and Smoking Concert, Bedford Hotel, Southampton, 7.30.
- 20 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club: 1st XV v. Old Dunstonians. Away. A XV v. Old Dunstonians A. Home.
- 25 Th. Devonians in Portsmouth, Annual General Meeting.
- 27 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club: 1st XV v. H.M. Customs. Away. A XV v. H.M. Customs A. Home.
- 31 W. Devonians in Portsmouth, Inter-County Whist Tournament, Fratton Hotel.

### FEBRUARY.

- 2 F. London Devonian Association, Lantern Lecture by Sir F. Carruthers Gould, on "The Fox in Art and Literature," St. Bride Institute, 8.0.
- 3 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club: 1st XV v. Civil Service. Away. A XV v. Civil Service A. Home.

- 5 M. Devonians in Portsmouth, Whist Match, Sussex Hotel, 8.0.
- 7 W. Devonians in Portsmouth, Limelight Lecture, " Dartmoor and her Rivers," Large Albert Hall, 8.0.
- 9 F. Old Ottregians' Society, Concert and Social Evening, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.
- 10 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club: 1st XV v. Park House. Away.
- 14 W. Devonians in Portsmouth, Whist Drive, " The Mikado," 7.30.  
West Countrymen in Hampshire, Annual Banquet, South-Western Hotel, Southampton, 7.30.
- 15 Th. Tivertonian Association, Whist Drive, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.
- 16 F. West Country Association for Surrey, Annual Dinner, Guildford.
- 17 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club: 1st XV v. H.M. Customs House. A XV v. Park House A. Away.
- 19 M. Devonians in Portsmouth, Social, Small Albert Hall, 7.30.
- 24 S. London Devonian Association, Bohemian Concert, Crown Room, Holborn Restaurant.  
London Devonian Rugby Football Club: 1st XV v. R.M. College (Sandhurst). Away. A XV. v. R.M. College A. Home.
- 28 W. Devonians in Portsmouth, Inter-County Whist Tournament, Fratton Hotel, 8.0.

## MARCH.

- 2 S. London Devonian Association, Annual Dinner, Throne Room, Holborn Restaurant.  
London Devonian Rugby Football Club: 1st XV v. R.M. Academy (Woolwich). Away. A XV v. Royal Naval College A. Away.
- 4 M. Devonians in Portsmouth, Whist Match, Sussex Hotel, 8.0.
- 8 F. Devon County School Old Boys' Association, Bohemian Concert, St. Bride Institute, 8.0.
- 9 S. Barumites in London, Annual Dinner, Holborn Restaurant.  
London Devonian Rugby Football Club: 1st XV v. St. Thomas's Hospital. Away. A XV v. London French A. Home.
- 13 W. Devonians in Portsmouth, Whist Drive, " The Mikado," 7.30.



MARCH.

- 16 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club : 1st XV v. R.N. College (Greenwich). Home. A XV v. Old Leysians A. Away.  
West Countrymen in Hampshire, Whist Drive, Shirley Assembly Rooms, Southampton, 6.30.
- 18 M. Devonians in Portsmouth, Social, Small Albert Hall, 7.30.
- 23 S. London Devonian Rugby Football Club : 1st XV v. Bedford. Away. A XV v. Twickenham. Home.
- 27 W. Devonians in Portsmouth, Inter-County Whist Tournament, Fratton Hotel, 8.0.
- 28 Th. Tivertonian Association, Grand Concert, St. Bride Institute, 7.30.
- 30 S. London Devonian Association, Whist Drive, Anderton's Hotel.  
London Devonian Rugby Football Club : 1st XV v. Saracens. Away. A XV v. Saracens A. Home.

APRIL.

- 21 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Meeting at 11, Bridge Street, Westminster, 4.30.

MAY.

- 27 M. Old Ottregians' Society, Visit to Home, Special train leaves Waterloo at 12.5 Sunday midnight, returning from Ottery St. Mary at 6.0 p.m.

JULY.

- 24 W. Devon County School Speech Day.
- 28 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Summer Gathering at Kew Gardens, 4.0. Tea at Pitt's Restaurant, Kew Green, 4.30.

SEPTEMBER.

- 29 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Meeting at 11, Bridge Street, Westminster, 4.30.

DECEMBER.

- 15 Sun. Old Ottregians' Society, Annual Gathering at 11, Bridge Street, Westminster, 4.30.

# List of Members and Associates.

An asterisk (\*) indicates Life Members.

A double dagger (‡) indicates Associates.

- ‡Abell, Westcott Stile (Exmouth), M.I.N.A., Professor of Naval Architecture, University of Liverpool. 49, Croxteth Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
- Acland, Captain J. W (Columb-John), 182, Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, W.
- Acland, Theodore Dyke (Columb-John), M.D., 19, Bryanston Square, W. *Vice-President.*
- Adams, A. A. (Werrington), C.A., Frankfield, Stanhope Road, Hornsey Lane, N.
- Adams, B. E. (Werrington), 44, Ulleswater Road, Palmers Green, N.
- Adams, E. W. (Kingsbridge), 18 Fleet Street, E.C.
- Adams, Mrs. E. W. (Kingsbridge), 18, Fleet Street, E.C.
- Amery, J. J. (Ashburton), 18, Fleet Street, E.C.
- Andrews, Mrs. Lilian (Plymouth), 3, Old Cavendish Street, Oxford St., W.
- Andrews, R. (Culmstock), 90, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.
- Askham, F. W. (Princetown), Horseguards, Whitehall, S.W.
- Avery, Miss, Scarsdale House, Kensington, W.
- Axhorn, Miss E. B. (Tiverton), 116, Heathwood Gardens, Charlton, S.E.
- Bailey, F. A. (Exeter), London Institution, Finsbury, E.C.
- Baker, A. C. ( ), 172, Strand, W.C.
- Banbury, H. (Devonport), Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
- Barnes, R. Stewart (Yealmpton), 53, Moorgate Street, E.C.
- Barnes, Mrs. R. S. (Brixham), 9, Russell Road, Crouch End, N.
- Bastin, T. W. (Paignton), Messrs. Bastin, Merryfield and Cracknell, Great Castle Street, W.
- Bate, J. J. (Sutcombe), 87, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.
- Bazley, Miss Lucy (Starcross), Hope Cottage, Starcross, South Devon.
- Bazley, Miss M. (Starcross), 82, Uxbridge Road, West Ealing, W.
- Bearne, C. ( ), 73, Esmond Road, Chiswick, W.
- Beckett, A. E. (Plymouth), 61, Westbury Road, Wembley.
- Bell, Miss Annie (Kingsbridge). 58, Humber Road, Blackheath, S.E.
- Bennett, Samuel (Devonport), 6, Hemington Avenue, Friern Barnet, N.
- Besley, Canon W. P. (Barnstaple), M.A., 9, Amen Court, St. Paul's, E.C. *Vice-President.*
- Bidgood, G. G. (Tiverton), 12, Clifton Road, Peckham, S.E.
- Bidgood, G. S. (Tiverton), 8, Hornsey Lane Gardens, Highgate, N. *Committee.*
- Bidgood, R. (Tiverton), 20, Beaconsfield Road, Friern Barnet, N.
- Bird, Wm. (Shaldon), 89, Walm Lane, Willesden Green.
- Birdseye, H. S. (North Tawton), 8, Montpelier Vale, Blackheath, S.E.
- Bishenden, Mrs. I. M. (Newton Abbot), 105, New Oxford Street, W.
- Boden, R. H., 11, Derwent Road, Anerley, S.E.
- Bodley, A. H. (Witheridge), 74, Calbourne Road, Balham, S.W.
- Bond, Mrs. Douglas (Tavistock), 22, Surrey Street, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
- Bone, G. B. (Stoke Damerell), 4, Raymond Buildings, Grays Inn, W.C.
- \*Bourne, C. W. (Ilfracombe), 19, Fairlawn Road, Wimbledon, S.W.
- Bowden, A. T. (North Tawton), 76, Newgate Street, E.C. *Committee.*

- Bowden, T. R., 13, Waterford Road, Walham Green, S.W.  
 Bridgeman, G. E. (Ugborough), 185, Fentiman Road, Vauxhall Park, S.W.  
 Bridgeman, Miss Jennie (Ugborough), 185, Fentiman Road, Vauxhall Park S.W.  
 Bridgeman, Miss Mona (Ugborough), 185, Fentiman Road, Vauxhall Park, S.W.  
 Bridgeman, S. J. S. (Ugborough), 185, Fentiman Road, Vauxhall Park, S.W.  
 Bridgman, Victor (Modbury), 36, Ravenscourt Gardens, W.  
 Brimicombe, M. H. (Totnes), 22, Norfolk Street, Dalston, N.E.  
 Britton, John (Bratton Fleming), 139, Hartfield Road, Wimbledon, S.W.  
 Broadbear, Miss G. L. (Teignmouth), 4, Chapel Place, Cavendish Square, W.  
 Brodie, C. H. (Exeter), F.R.I.B.A., 77, Park Lane, Croydon.  
 Bromham, Addison J. (Barnstaple), Westward Ho, Wimbledon Common.  
 Brookes, Miss Mattie (Lifton), Tudor Lodge, Albert Road, Stroud Green.  
 Brooks, Miss E. (Tiverton), Birkbeck House, Lancaster Road, Enfield.  
 Broom, Miss Violet (Teignmouth), Staffordshire House, Store Street, W.C.  
 Brown, A. S. (Sidbury), 61, Hubert Grove, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.E.  
 Brown, Mrs. A. S. (Sidbury), 61, Hubert Grove, Landor Road, Stockwell S.E.  
 Brown, W. H. (Exmouth), 35, Cumberland Park, Acton, W.  
 Budd, E. H., 34, Poultry, E.C.  
 Burgoyne, Mrs. S. (Devonport), Hillside, Mount Pleasant Lane, Upper Clapton, N.E.  
 \*Burlace, J. B. (Brixham), 38, Corfton Road, Ealing, W. *Vice-President; Committee.*  
 Burnett, Sydney (Cadeleigh), 16, Rebecca Terrace, Rotherhithe, S.E.  
 Burrow, Miss L. L. (Tavistock), 11, Fitzroy Street, W  
 Burrows, B. (Honiton), 67, Peterborough Road, Fulham, S.W.  
 Burton, E. Cave- (Exeter), 46, Kenilworth Road, Penge, S.E.
- Campbell, R. J. P. (Exeter), 15, St. Margaret's Road, Plumstead.  
 Cann, C. E. (Barnstaple), "Fairlight," Regent's Park Road, Finchley, N.  
 Carnell, John (Ottery St. Mary), 83, Phillimore Mews, High Street, Kensington.  
 Champion, W. (Shaldon), 8, Holmewood Gardens, Brixton Hill, S.W.  
 Chard, G. M. (Devon County School), Berwen, Canonbie Road, Honor Oak, S.E.  
 Chettleburgh, Mrs., 38, Redcliffe Gardens, W.  
 \*Chope, R. Pearse (Hartland), B.A., Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C. *Deputy-Chairman.*  
 Churchward, Miss M. (Torquay), 409, Oxford Street, W.  
 Clapp, W. K. F. (Exeter), 1, Rydal Road, Streatham, S.W.  
 Clark, W. H. D. (Plymouth), Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.  
 Clarke, Arthur (Sidmouth), 15, Culmstock Road, Clapham Common, S.W.  
 Clarke, H. J., Town Hall, Upper Street, Islington, N.  
 Clarke, H. L. (Torrington), London & South-Western Bank, Wanstead, Essex.  
 Clarke, John (Honiton), 45, Marloes Road, Kensington, W.  
 Clarke, Miss E. E. (Descent), 41, Church Road, Brixton, S.W.  
 Clarke, T. (Ottery St. Mary), 41, Church Road, Brixton, S.W.  
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